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Harvard College



FROM THE
FRANCIS PAR
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ESTABLISHED IN 1





THE

LONDON MAGAZINE

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

VOLUME THE SECOND,

FOR

JANUARY,

FEBRUARY,

MARCH,

APRIL,

MAY,

JUNE,

MDCCCLXXXIV.

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

JUVENAL.

— Dulcique animos novitate tenebo.

Ov. MET. IV. 284.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. BALDWIN, PATER-NOSTER-ROW, 1784.

P 270.1.2

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C O N T E N T S

OF THE

L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E

E N L A R G E D A N D I M P R O V E D.

VOLUME THE SECOND,

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1784.

AEROSTATICS, and Air-Balloon Intelligence	12, 147, 203, 300, 442, 452
Anatomy	452
Antiquities	188
Astronomy	24, 298
Biography	37, 118, 205, 281, 379, 476
Chemistry	96, 179, 303, 353
Commemoration of Handel	421, 497
English Theatre and Public Amusements	75, 148, 227, 324, 387, 421, 497
Exhibition	383
Intelligence	376
Irish Association Intelligence	191, 276
Irish Representation	276, 350, 433
Literary Review	47, 129, 232, 315, 388, 482
Mathematics	20, 89, 195, 272, 356, 436
Medicine	97, 182
Meteors	375
Miscellany	30, 106, 211, 271, 360, 459
Monthly Chronology	76, 159, 250, 329, 412, 503
Natural History	94
Natural Philosophy	100
New Ministry	152, 245
New Parliament	326
Optics	178, 303
Parliamentary History	3, 81, 169, 257, 337, 425
Philosophy	12, 100, 147, 200
Preface	I
Poetry	17, 116, 212, 294, 372, 456
Postscript	421
Royal Society	29, 147
Scotch Elections	408
State Papers	241, 409

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

PLACE the view of Messina opposite to page 30, and the prospect of the Iron Bridge to face page 312.

P R E F A C E.

WE cannot commence a second volume of the London Magazine enlarged and improved, without returning thanks to the numerous purchasers of the work for their very kind and generous encouragement, which gives us the most unequivocal proof of their approbation of the undertaking, as well as of the means which we have adopted to effect it. If we have, after the approved example of others, increased the price of our miscellany, we have endeavoured more than to redouble its value, and have added proportionably more to our own expences, than to those of the purchasers; and we hope to be always able to lay before our readers a complete register of the history, philosophy, politicks, and literature of our times. We are happy to find that the plate of Mr. Sherwin, given with the appendix to our first volume, was approved, and hope that Mr. Walker's view of Messina, accompanying our present number, will meet with a reception equally favourable.

The principal subjects, and original papers of our first volume, are recalled to the memory of our readers by the following brief recapitulation:

In the magazine for JULY, our readers will find a plan of the work: the parliamentary history: a narrative of the origin and progress of philosophy: an account of Mr. Herschel's planet: demonstrations of some properties relating to triangles: the life of Ariosto: a description of the funerals of the Ancient Britons; and the burial place of the Scipios, with other miscellaneous papers: reviews of Gilpin on the Wye: Beattie's dissertations: Ferguson's republic: Jones's Moallakat: Colman's translation of Horace's Epistle to the Pisos, and others: account of new plays, and chronology of events.

AUGUST. New method of constructing magic squares on the roots of quadratic equations: conclusion of the history of philosophy: on the organ of hearing in fish, and a description of the *Monoculus Polyphemus Linnæi*, from the philosophical transactions: critique on Dyer's Grongar Hill: on ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland: life of Archbishop Chichele: last paper of the Hypochondriack: Memoirs of Colonel Deveau: reviews of Hoole's Orlando Furioso: Kirwan's Experiments: Rooke's travels: answer to Potter's remarks on Johnson's Poets: observations on the nature and cure of the Hydrophobia: cure of the dropsy: state of the theatre.

SEPTEMBER. Remarkable astronomical phenomenon: machine for raising water from a deep well: observations on the plague: on dedications: life of the Great Haller: Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes in Sicily: original letter of Dr. Isaac Schomberg: story of Mr. Levet, with Dr. Johnson's elegy on his death: reviews of Fatal Curiosity, as altered by Colman: Levi's History of the Jews: philosophical transactions: Spencer's life of the Founder of All-Soul's College: account of solutions of substances in air, by Dr. Elliot: character of Mr. Bewley, the philosopher of Maffingham: account of the first aerostatical ball, or air-balloon, which was launched at Paris: cut of it, in the air: critique on Mrs. Siddons: close of the summer, and opening of the winter theatres: preliminaries of peace with the United Provinces: Empress of Russia's manifesto.

OCTOBER. Remarks on Shakspeare's character of Cordelia: conclusion of Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes: on the disadvantages of
LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784. B kee

keeping company with good men : defence of a passage in Gray's *Metaphysical Poem* : life of the great critic Bentley : Sir Torbern Bergman, Professor of Upsal, on the economy of the universe, translated from the Swedish : reviews of *L'Ami des Enfants* : Berkenhout on the bite of a mad dog : Bright's praxis : Magellan's glass apparatus : measures taken to perfect the theory of the motions of the *Georgium Sidus* : observations on the lunar eclipse, September 10, 1783. Account of an insect in a broken tooth by Dr. Elliot : theatrical strictures : state papers.

NOVEMBER. Origin of fictitious history and novel writing : continuation of Bentley's life : three original letters of King Charles I. On the advantages of keeping company with bad men ; and other miscellaneous papers : hymn to thanksgiving : epigrams from the Greek : reviews of Blair's lectures : transactions of society of arts : philosophical transactions : original letters on the death of Euler : account of the various meteors which have been seen during the last and present centuries : parallel between Henderson and Kemble : letters on the subject of Irish representation : state papers.

DECEMBER. Account of two ancient oil mills dug out of the excavations of Stabia and Pompeia; in Italian and English : critique on *Sbozzo del Commercio di Amsterdam*, a foreign journal : Duke of Richmond's letter on Irish parliaments : account of the meteors seen in the present century, and particularly that which appeared on the eighteenth of August 1783 : Dr. Maskelyne's plan for observing meteors : account of the principle on which aerostatical experiments are performed : air-balloon intelligence : original letter describing a comet seen at York : news of Volcano in the moon : description of the poison tree, which infects the air and earth in the island of Java, so that neither animal nor vegetable can live within twelve miles of the spot in which it grows, with an account of the manner in which the poison is procured from it by condemned criminals, and various experiments tried with the gum : memoirs of Mrs. Anne Williams : correction of a fragment of Alceus : life of Bentley, continued : hints for the management of political tropes : reviews of Pringle's discourses : life of Fox : Blair's lectures : transactions of the society of arts : Andrew's remarks on French and English ladies : theatrical remarks : philosophical postscript : aerial voyage of Messrs Charles and Robert : account of a new pair of wings.

APPENDIX. Important debates in both Houses of Parliament : letters of Earl of Effingham, Dr. Price, and Dr. Jebb, on Irish representation : Governor Hastings's letter to the East India Company : narrative of the King of Prussia's dispute : American papers, presenting a succinct account of the proceedings of the Colonies, since the cessation of hostilities : theatrical register.

Besides these and other important papers, each number preserves an impartial and concise view of parliamentary business : a selection of original and fugitive poetical pieces : a collection of mathematical questions and answers, well calculated to amuse the lovers of science : original theatrical criticisms, and new remarks on performers ; with a chronology of important events, a transcript of state papers, necessary to form a complete history of the times.

Such are the contents of the first volume of this work ; and we shall endeavour to prosecute the plans which were formerly laid before the public with increasing assiduity and vigour during the ensuing year.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR JANUARY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

TO a large proportion of our readers, whose curiosity is anticipated by the daily perusal of the whole mass of undigested materials, from which great part of our information must necessarily be drawn, this department of our work, we are sensible, must appear uninteresting. The lapse of a few years, we doubt not, will give it that weight in their estimation, to which, at present, it may not seem entitled; and to those who, from want of leisure, or a situation remote from the great theatre of public transactions, are excluded from more copious or more early intelligence, and yet wish to know something of the conduct of statesmen and state affairs, such an epitome must be eminently useful. Considered as an impartial register of parliamentary proceedings and the politics of the time, for the benefit of posterity; and we, with that laudable vanity which ought in some degree to actuate all who aspiring to entertain or inform the public, are willing to flatter ourselves that our labours will descend to posterity; as elucidating events and unfolding characters, by exhibiting the arguments on which every public measure was defended or opposed, recording the opinions of leading men, and shewing how they differed from one another, and frequently how each differed from himself, as he happened to be minister or patriot, its utility and importance are too obvious to be insisted on. Animated by these considerations, and the liberal support of a discerning public, we proceed with confidence and alacrity in the plan we have prescribed ourselves. In the prosecution of it, we shall meet with specimens of eloquence if not the chastest, the most argumentative and powerful, the most animated and glowing. We shall see men, on the sole strength of talents for parliamentary debate, rising from humble stations to the highest offices of the state, in opposition to wealth, to influence, and to power; and we shall see these men but too often sacrificing every consideration of the public weal to their private views of ambition, inasmuch that that we might almost be justified in adopting for a motto,

Per nostra tempora, quicumque rempublicam agitavere, honoris nominibus, bonum publicum simulantes, pro sua quisque potentia certabant.

THE speech from the throne which closed the last session was as blunt, reserved, and concise, as that which opened it was diffuse, pompous, and affectedly communicative. It contained little else than a promise of calling the two Houses together again at an early period, and an intimation of bringing forward the affairs of India as the

first objects of parliamentary attention. The principal events during the recess were the conclusion of definitive treaties of peace with France, Spain, and the United States of America; and the ratification of preliminary articles with the United Provinces. The commercial treaty with America was broken off. The people of the United States,

as in other countries, short-sighted, cruel, revengeful, into whose hands it was evident the government had devolved, were very remote from such a spirit of conciliation as might promise any commercial preference to the mother country. Ireland, instead of wisely availing herself of those liberties and privileges, which had been as liberally and magnanimously granted as they were resolutely asserted, was occupied in considering what claims yet remained to be made. The volunteers, an active body of men, collected and kept together by the pomp and circumstance of arms so well suited to the dispositions of a people emerging from a state of abject barbarity to freedom, having with firmness and temperance effected the emancipation of their country from the control of external power, conceived no attempt too arduous for their prowess or their wisdom, and finding nothing further that could reasonably be demanded of Britain, turned their minds to internal, and chiefly to a parliamentary reformation, with a zeal and unanimity that threatened destruction to whatever should oppose them. A peace with the Mahrattas, which many thought insecure, and the death of Heider Ali, one of those extraordinary characters, who may be considered as the rods of Heaven and the scourges of mankind, though events abundantly fortunate for our empire in the East, could not cure the radical defects in the company's government, nor restore unanimity to their servants both civil and military, distracted by their greediness and emulation for rapine and plunder. From the duration of the war, the accumulation of taxes on many articles, and the consequent temptation to elude paying them, the practice of smuggling had grown to such a height, and was practised in so open and daring a manner, as to threaten the total ruin of many branches of the revenue, and the subversion of all order and civil authority in collecting others. The coalition, far from betraying any symptoms of defection or disunion, as its enemies had fondly predicted, seemed to settle more firmly on its basis, and to gather stability from time. Such was

the state of things at the opening of the fourth session of the present parliament, of which we have already given an account. All good men were unanimous in wishing that the contests of party might at length subside, that ministers might apply their power, with lenity and wisdom, to heal the wounds of their bleeding and exhausted country; and that those whom they had supplanted might assist their endeavours, and correct their errors. How far these wishes were gratified or disappointed we are about to see.

Nov. 12. *The Earl of Mansfield*, attended by the Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Hampden, and several other Lords and Bishops, went in procession to St. James's with the address of the House of Peers.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. *Keith Elphinstone* took the oaths and his seat for Dunbartonshire.

Ordered all papers relating to the recall of *Sir Elijah Impey*, Chief-Justice of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta.

Lord George A. H. Cavendish moved a congratulatory message to her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and her Majesty's happy recovery, which was ordered.

The select committee for inquiring into the administration of justice in Bengal was revived.

The address to his Majesty was then read, and agreed to.

Nov. 13. The House went in procession to St. James's, and presented the address.

Nov. 14. In the House of Peers, *the Earl of Mansfield* reported his Majesty's answer to their address.

Lord Powis reported that her Majesty had been waited upon with the congratulatory message of that House, on the birth of a Princess, &c. as had been ordered on the 11th, and her Majesty's answer.

In the House of Commons, the *Speaker* reported his Majesty's answer to their address, as did *Lord John Cavendish* her Majesty's answer to their message of congratulation.

Mr. Fox presented copies of the definitive treaties,

Nov. 17. In the House of Peers, *the Duke of Portland* presented copies of the definitive treaties.

In the House of Commons *Mr. Fox* gave notice of his intended motion relative to India.

Sir Thomas Davenport, in the absence of the Attorney-General, moved for a copy of the record of the conviction of Christopher Atkinson, Esq. a member of that House, in the court of King's-Bench, of wilful and corrupt perjury, and intimated his intention to follow up the motion with the most rigorous proceedings against the convict.

The annual estimates, and a variety of other accounts and papers, were moved for.

Nov. 18. The House of Lords heard counsel on the appeal of Mitchell and Gray against Lord Rodney and General Vaughan. Lord Thurlow moved the following question to the judges; "Is the plaintiff entitled to recover from this special verdict," and it was ordered "that they deliver their opinions on the 24th."

The House of Commons ordered, "that C. Atkinson Esq. do attend in his place on the 24th."

A petition was presented from the justices of the county of Gloucester, stating, that from the delay in sending away the convicts sentenced to transportation, the crowds in the gaol had occasioned the gaol distemper, which had carried off several of the prisoners, and had also spread into the country.

A total change in the system of East-India government was a measure which all men, except those who were particularly interested in the subsistence of the present form, had agreed to be highly necessary; and we, who have but little confidence in the patriotism of statesmen, are inclined to think, that, independent of a struggle for power, much of the present contest is whose friends and needy dependents shall be sent to fatten on the gleanings of oriental reform. Mr. Fox's bill, in whatever light we view it, whether as a bold but necessary experiment on the success of which depended the salvation of our

territorial and commercial acquisitions in the East; or as the daring and concerted scheme of a prevailing faction, to secure to themselves a perpetuity of power, by seizing and appropriating the whole patronage and influence of the greatest and most powerful corporate body in the world, and by that means to enslave alike the monarch and the people, was one of the most important ever debated. Nor was it more remarkable for boldness of design and the magnitude of its object, than for the abilities, the eloquence, and the vigour, which carried it through the House of Commons against the united efforts of opposition and the Company. The jealousy of the Lords, and the secret disapprobation of the crown overthrew it, when the genius that planned it, and the tide of oratory that vanquished every objection could support it no farther.

Mr. Fox grounded his motion on the extreme distress and embarrassment of the Company's affairs, which were in such a state as threatened to involve their own interests and the credit of the nation in one common ruin, unless upheld by the timely interposition of government. For the proof of this he referred to the proceedings of the House for the last two years, and to the reports of the secret and select committees. Both these committees had agreed in ascribing the difficulties that oppressed the Company to disobedience of the orders of the Court of Directors, and to the rapacity of their servants in India. In obedience to a vote of that House, the Court of Directors had made an order for the recall of Mr. Hastings, which the Court of Proprietors rescinded. The Directors obeyed the sense of their constituents, and made up their dispatches accordingly. The Secretary of State, when these dispatches came to be reviewed by him, finding them so opposite to the sense of the House of Commons, by virtue of the power vested in him, would not suffer them to be sent out to India. The whole continent of India had been made acquainted with the resolution of the House for the recall of the Governor-General, and the resolution of

the Court of Proprietors, by which he was to be confirmed in his government, was kept back; so that in fact, he was in a place of eminence without authority, and of power without energy. While the act for regulating the government of India should remain in its present form, it was in the power of the Court of Proprietors to defeat the very best measures that the Court of Directors, in conjunction with the servants of the crown, could take. The direction was generally filled by two descriptions of men, who had become Proprietors for commercial, or political purposes. Those who looked to political connexions, could not gratify their wishes more than by supporting a Governour-General, in whose hands was lodged so great a power to oblige his friends. Those whose sole object was to make the most of their money were generally inclined to support that Governour, through whose means the directors were enabled to make large dividends: so that having first speculated for his private advantage, and robbed the people committed to his care, he was next to plunder them to raise the dividends: that his principals might not call him to account. The Company's finances were in a state as deplorable as the internal government of their territorial acquisitions. They had petitioned parliament last year for leave to borrow 500,000*l.* on bonds, for 300,000*l.* in Exchequer-bills, and for the remission or suspension of a debt of 700,000*l.* due for customs. Notwithstanding the legal restriction to accept bills for no more than 300,000*l.* without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, there were bills actually coming over for acceptance, to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* They owed 11,200,000*l.* and had stock in hand to the amount of about 3,200,000*l.* which would leave a balance of 8,000,000*l.* against them, a sum to the highest degree alarming, when compared with the capital of the proprietors. He then entered into a detail of the oppressions, extortions, speculations, and abuses of the government in India, and produced most shocking instances of each. To remedy these multiplied grievances, his plan was to

establish a board to consist of SEVEN persons, who should be invested with full power to appoint and displace officers in India, and under whose control the whole government of that country should be placed; the other class to consist of EIGHT persons, to be called assistants, who should have charge of the sales, out-fits, &c. of the Company, and in general of all commercial concerns, but still subject to the control of the first seven. The board he would have held in England under the very eye of parliament. Their proceedings should be entered in books for the inspection of both Houses. Their servants abroad should be obliged to make minutes of all their proceedings, to be transmitted to Europe; and if ever they should find themselves under the necessity of disobeying an order from the board, as cases might occur when such disobedience would be even meritorious, a minute should be entered, stating the reasons for so doing. On the same principle, he meant to oblige the council at home to minute their reasons, as often as they should think proper not to recall a servant who acted contrary to their instructions; and thus avow what they would justify as the expedient ground of their conduct. For the present, he intended that parliament should name all the persons who should sit at this board, but only *pro hac vice*. He would have the board established for three or five years, or for such a length of time as should appear sufficient to try how far it might be useful. If experience should prove its utility, the seven first should in future be nominated by the King; any vacancy by death among the eight assistants should be filled up by the Court of Proprietors. There were other points on which he intended to touch: to prohibit the Company's servants from receiving presents from the Indian princes, a practice which still subsisted, in contempt of repeated injunctions from the Court of Directors, and an express act of parliament to the contrary, and was the source of all the rapacity, disobedience, injustice, and cruelty that had disgraced the British government in India; to abolish all monopolies

1784

monopolies as pernicious to commerce; and to secure to the landholders or zemindaries the undisturbed possession of their lands, upon the payment of certain fixed rents or tributes. The first duty of governors was to make the governed as happy as possible, and such must ever be the wish of a British House of Commons; it was in their power to communicate the spirit and efficacy of our laws to our Indian subjects, to rescue them from rapine and plunder, and to put them in a state of perfect peace and security: that this would be the grand aim of his bills, and he would rely for support on the zeal, the liberality, and the justice of parliament. He lamented the absence of his noble friend (Lord North) whom illness detained at home. The abilities of the noble lord would have afforded him solid support in his arduous undertaking. It was, he acknowledged, a strong measure, but thinking it necessary to the salvation of the Company, and with the Company of the state, he had applied to it with earnestness, and brought it forward without the loss of a moment. He then moved, "that leave be given to bring in a bill, for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company in the hands of certain commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and of the publick." His second motion would be; "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better government of the territorial acquisitions and dependencies in India."

Col. North seconded Mr. Fox, and rejoiced at the exposition of a system so masterly and so seasonable.

Mr. W. Pitt was well assured that very great and enormous abuses had been suffered in the management of India affairs; and great indeed they must be to justify a measure, which was an entire abrogation of all the ancient charters and privileges, by which the Company had been first established, and had since existed. The bill was said to be founded on necessity. Necessity had been the plea of every illegal stretch of power, or exercise of oppression: the pretence of every usurpation, of every infringement of human reason. It was the argument of tyrants: it was

the creed of slaves. He thought it one of the most bold and forward exertions of power that was ever adopted by any ministers, and therefore wished it not to pass without a call of the House. Mr. Fox said he had no objection to a call. The motions were put and carried. Mr. Fox, Lord North, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Erskine were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. A call of the House was then ordered on the 2d of December.

Nov. 19. Lord John Cavendish gave notice that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act passed last session for imposing a tax on receipts, that no doubts might remain concerning it, and that persons might not be exposed to penalties, where no evasion of the act was intended.

In a committee of supply on the navy estimates, Admiral Pigot rose to move for the complement of seamen necessary for the year 1784. He said the great force in India would make it necessary to move for a greater number than would be wanted for a peace establishment. He then moved, that 26,000 men be employed for the sea service, for the year 1784, including 4495 marines. The motion was agreed to without opposition, and 41. per man, per month, for 13 months, voted for maintaining them.

Nov. 20. Lord John Cavendish moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the receipt tax: signing an unstamped receipt to be penal; but a clause of indemnification for past breaches of the act. This afforded an opportunity of again traversing the whole ground of objection to the tax. Lord John Cavendish said that when parliament laid a duty of one penny on every quart of wine, the publick submitted without murmuring to an exorbitant addition of five-pence by the vintners, though the state was not benefited by it. Why then should men murmur at the payment of a comparatively small tax, every shilling of which found its way into the publick coffers?—The motion was carried without a division.

Mr. Fox brought up the bill for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company &c. which

which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. He then moved, "that it be read a second time on this day fe'nnight." This brought on a tedious debate, in which many members entered into the merits of the bill, though the question was, whether the second reading should be the 27th inst. as Mr. Fox desired, or after the call of the House.

Mr. W. Grenville, with great warmth, condemned the principle of the bill, as arbitrary and unjust; as violating the most solemn charters confirmed by the faith of parliament, breaking through all those ties which should bind man to man, and fraught with the most pointed mischief against national honour, and the integrity of English legislation. The charter conveying the rights of the Company was conceived in the clearest and strongest terms. It was clearer, stronger, and better guarded in point of expression than the act of settlement itself, which had established the House of Brunswick on the throne of England; and clearer also than the charter establishing the Bank of England. It, therefore, followed, that if a minister took hold of the direction of the India-house, he might with the same justice take hold of the direction of the Bank. He reprobated its tendency, as aiming at no less than to erect a despotic system, which might crush the freedom of the constitution. Its obvious and unavoidable effect would be to transfer the boundless patronage of India to the crown, or rather to vest it, for a term of years, in the minister and his adherents, whether in or out of power. Seven commissioners, chosen by parliament ostensibly, but in reality by the servants of the crown, were to involve in the vortex of their authority the whole treasures of India. These, poured forth like an irresistible flood upon this country, would sweep away our liberties and all that we could call our own. Exclaiming, *libertas et anima nostra in dubio est!* "I do not deny (said he) that something ought to be done for India, and that with all convenient speed; but as the subject of the bill brought in by the Right Honourable Secretary and his

colleagues is of vast importance, and involves in its nature and consequences the liberties and properties of all British subjects, let them enter upon the consideration of its different clauses coolly, cautiously, and unwillingly, not with the precipitancy and ardour of plunderers, eager to grasp at, and hold fast their prey."

Lord John Cavendish wished to God that every European could be extirpated from India, and the country resorted to merely for the purposes of commerce; but as that was impossible at present, and as fatal experience had proved that the constitution of the East-India Company was radically defective, that it was devoid of vigour, incapable of effect, and pregnant with abuse, the circumstances of the times, and the nature of the case called loudly for a new system. In the operation of a new system, power and supremacy must lodge somewhere; and where could they be placed so properly as in the hands of the crown, subject to the check and control of parliament? This was the characteristic of the system laid down in the bill, and as the emergency was pressing, and required all possible dispatch, he would vote for the motion.

Commodore Johnstone denied the existence of that necessity, on which the bill was founded, and expatiated on the violence and injustice of intermeddling in the management of the Company's affairs, to which they themselves were fully competent, without any trial or proof of delinquency. Infinitely more money and lives had been wasted in America which we had lost, than in the East-Indies which we had retained; yet all the cry of reform was founded on the pretended misconduct of Governor Hastings. Matters had, at no period, been in a more flourishing situation there than at present. The revenue was greater than it ever had been, and more faithfully collected. It would now revert into its proper channel, from which it had been diverted by a very terrible war against the French, the Mahrattas, and Heider Ali, which the wisdom and vigour of Mr. Hastings had brought to a prospere-

rous issue. He contended that before the House could proceed to any serious discussion of the bill, the East-India Company ought to be heard by counsel at the bar.

Sir Henry Fletcher, chairman of the Company, stated, that their debt to the crown would soon amount to 2,000,000*l*. Such were the dissensions and animosities that pervaded the different governments in India, that the Governor-General and Council of Bengal had actually debated, "Whether the Governor and Council of Madras should not be all removed." He was, therefore, of opinion, that this or some other bill ought to pass without a moment's loss of time, that the new measures, to be adopted in consequence, might be ready to go out with the February fleet, as a very short delay after the proper season of sailing might make a difference of three or four months in the arrival of the ships in India.

Mr. Fox said, that in order to guard against the danger of increasing the influence of the crown, ministers were loaded with a responsibility that balanced their power. He denied the invidious distinction that had been made between ministerial power and crown power. The business before the House had been mentioned both in his Majesty's speech, which closed the last session, and in that with which he opened the present, so that there was no just ground for pleading want of information.

Mr. W. Pitt dreaded the idea of seeing ministers armed with an influence which could not fail to render them dangerous to the state. The honourable secretary had affirmed that the power of the crown and that of the minister were the same. He hoped, however, that they differed very materially, and that whenever a minister transgressed the bounds of moderation or of justice, they should always be able to distinguish the minister from the sovereign. He agreed with *Mr. Grenville*, that the right, by which our most gracious sovereign holds the sceptre, was not more indisputably confirmed, than that by which the East-India Company held those territorial

and commercial emoluments, which the hand of oppression was now about to wrest from them.

Mr. Erskine adverted to the very full attendance of members then present. By the proposed delay it would follow, either that those who were already well acquainted with the matter should wait for persons, who, after all, would be called upon to decide before they could have time to deliberate; or that those who knew nothing of the matter might out-vote those who did.

Mr. Arden was sure that if a similar bill had been brought into the House, while the Right Honourable Secretary was in opposition, London would have seen him the next day mounted on a wooden stage in the street, haranguing the populace.

Mr. Burke with great vehemence ridiculed the conduct of opposition. Their arguments were arguments of the heart, not of the head. They knew their own base minds, and therefore imputed base motives to others. The question was at length carried without a division.

Nov. 21. Ordered a new writ in the room of *Mr. Wallace*, deceased.

Sir Robert Clayton took his seat for the county of Surrey.

In a Committee of Supply the land and malt taxes were voted, also those on mum, cyder, and perry.

The House being resumed, *Lord John Cavendish* moved for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, to the detriment of the revenue; and to report their opinion upon it. After some conversation upon the alarming extent of the evil, and the daring and bare-faced manner in which smuggling was conducted, which will be seen at large in the reports of the committee, the motion was agreed to.

Lord Mahon then put the following question to the chair: "If the bill for explaining and amending the receipt tax should pass this session, will the order of the House admit a bill for repealing the tax itself to be brought in this same session."

The Speaker said, that as the whole session was, in the eye of the law, only

as one day, the order would not suffer a bill to be brought in for the purpose of repealing an act passed the same session: the reason was, that it could not be supposed that any assembly would make and unmake a law in the same day. It was the same with a bill for explaining and amending an act. For as such a bill must be supposed to fortify and confirm the act, in every part which it did not alter, so, if such a bill should pass into a law, the order of parliament would not suffer another act to be brought in, during the same session, for repealing the former act so amended and explained; and for the same reason that he had stated in the former case. And, therefore, if any one wished to have the receipt tax repealed this session, he would inform such person, that if the bill ordered in by the House to explain and amend the act, by which that tax was imposed, should pass, he would find himself precluded, for this session, from moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the tax.

Nov. 24. In the House of Lords, the Judges gave their opinions on the law question put to them in the cause of Mitchell and Gray against Lord Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, unanimously in favour of the defendants. Upon which the decree was affirmed.

In the House of Commons, *Sir Henry Fletcher* presented a petition from the East-India Company against the bill now depending in parliament for vesting the effects, &c. of the Company in commissioners, and praying to be heard by their counsel against it. The petition set forth that the bill subverted the chartered rights and privileges of the Company confirmed by divers acts of parliament; that it operated as a total confiscation of their property; and this without charging the Company with any specific delinquency, or stating any just ground for such proceeding. It was ordered, "that the petition do lie on the table," and also "that the petitioners be heard by their counsel at the bar in support of their charters, immunities, and properties, &c."

Sir Thomas Davenport stated to the

House, that some of Mr. Atkinson's friends having requested of him to postpone his intended motion of expulsion for some time, that Mr. Atkinson might have an opportunity, before so severe and disgraceful a punishment should be inflicted upon him, to make application to the Court of King's-Bench for an arrest of judgement, he was desirous to comply, in some degree, with their request. He, therefore, moved that the record of conviction be read a second time on Thursday se'nnight, &c.

Mr. Wilkes moved an amendment, by inserting the 24th of January in the room of Thursday se'nnight. After some conversation, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried without a division.

Nov. 25. Lord Galway took the oaths and his seat for York.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom.

Sir Henry Fletcher presented a petition from the directors of the India Company. It insisted chiefly on the great hardship and injustice of removing the petitioners from their offices of directors, before the legal time of holding their said offices should be expired, without being charged with any specific offence whereby the same might be forfeited; and intreated that a public examination might be instituted into the state of the Company's affairs, when the petitioners hoped to prove that, with a moderate temporary relief from the wisdom of parliament, their credit *could not fail* to be firmly established, and the public faith preserved. He then moved "that the petition do lie on the table till the second reading of the bill to which it referred, and that the petitioners be heard by their counsel against it."

Mr. Fox did not oppose the motion, but thought it necessary to say, that if, on a former day, when he stated the Company to owe eight millions, any one understood him to mean that they owed eight millions more than they had effects to pay, he must have been greatly misconceived.

Mr.

Mr. W. Pitt said that he for one, and, he believed, many others did understand from the right honourable gentleman that the Company owed eight millions more than they had effects to pay; he was glad to hear that fact now publicly disavowed; and as the bankruptcy of the Company was made the pretence for robbing them of their chartered rights, he hoped the House would not easily adopt the most violent and unjust measures, when the very grounds on which these measures had been stated to be necessary were now publicly disclaimed.

Nov. 26. *John Nichol, Esq.* took the oaths and his seat for Bletchingly. *Mr. Fitzwilliam* reported from the committee appointed to make up the numbers on the ballot for a select committee to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this kingdom, that the majority had fallen upon the following persons, viz. *Henry Beaufoy, Esq. George Danbary, Esq. Mr. Alderman Newnham, William Baker, Esq. Geo. Dempster, Esq. Right Hon. William Eden, W. H. Hartley, Esq. William Hufsey, Esq. Richard Jackson, Esq. Hans Sloane, Esq. Charles Brett, Esq. Abraham Kawlinson, Esq. Henry Thornton, Esq. Right Hon. Lord Sheffield, and Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart.*

Mr. Fox brought in his second bill "for the better government of the territorial acquisitions and dependencies in India," which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

Lord John Cavendish brought up his bill for explaining the receipt-tax act, and for indemnifying such as might have incurred penalties under it. An order was made for the second reading on Wednesday next.

General Smith moved for a copy of the treaty concluded between the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, and the Mahrattas, which was ordered.

Nov. 27. *Mr. Fox* moved for copies of various applications from the Directors of the East-India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the state of their finances.

Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulating of the postage and carriage of letters between Great-Britain and Ireland. From the recognition of the independence of the legislature of Ireland, the Post-Office of Ireland must necessarily be separated from that of England, to which it had hitherto been annexed. Leave was given without any debate.

Mr. Fox then moved for the second reading of the bill for vesting the effects, &c. of the East-India Company in commissioners. The bill was read, as were also the petitions of the Courts of Proprietors and Directors against it, and counsel were called to the bar, in compliance with the prayer of the petitions. The counsel for the proprietors went over the common ground of objection to the bill. It was an invasion of private property, a violation of public faith, and was therefore dishonourable, impolitic, and unjust. They endeavoured to shew that the plea of bankruptcy was without foundation, that the affairs of the Company were in such a situation as the common course of events would render flourishing. And insisted that if such infractions of public faith should become familiar, parliament might be continued by way of form, but faction, cabal, and influence would set the laws at defiance, and trample upon all property and justice.

REFLECTIONS.

MEN are frequently most desirous of talking on those subjects they least understand—for the same reasons, perhaps, as ladies at ninety-nine affect to have the tooth-ach.

Addison, a man of great judgement

in other branches of literature, is scarce ever right when he criticizes the old English language.

No man can properly criticize Milton, who has not carefully studied Euripides.

as one day, the order would not suffer a bill to be brought in for the purpose of repealing an act passed the same session: the reason was, that it could not be supposed that any assembly would make and unmake a law in the same day. It was the same with a bill for explaining and amending an act. For as such a bill must be supposed to fortify and confirm the act, in every part which it did not alter, so, if such a bill should pass into a law, the order of parliament would not suffer another act to be brought in, during the same session, for repealing the former act so amended and explained; and for the same reason that he had stated in the former case. And, therefore, if any one wished to have the receipt tax repealed this session, he would inform such person, that if the bill ordered in by the House to explain and amend the act, by which that tax was imposed, should pass, he would find himself precluded, for this session, from moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the tax.

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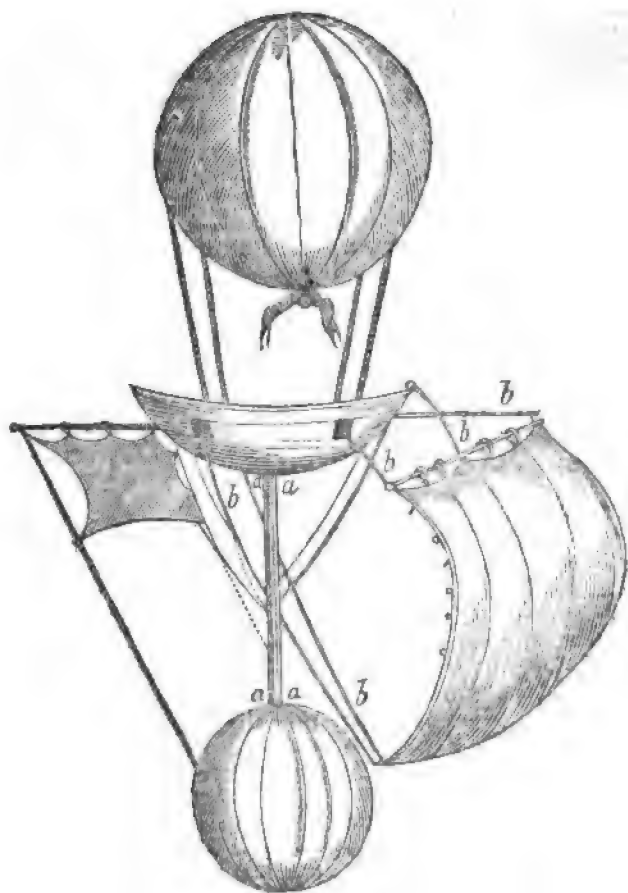
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OF A WEAK MIND.
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PHILOSOPHY.

A DESCRIPTION OF TWO MACHINES, PROPER TO BE NAVIGATED THROUGH THE AIR.

TRANSLATED FROM A PAMPHLET* LATELY PUBLISHED AT PARIS, BY MONS. B_____.

AS the result of experiments made on the aërostatic globe, or air-balloon, shew that the *gaz*, or inflammable air, being collected and inclosed in a case, will rise in the atmosphere with a force proportionable to its levity compared to that of atmospheric air; and, of course, in its ascent, lift, or take up with it, a weight more or less considerable; one may affirm of this new discovery, without appearing an enthusiast, that an aërial navigation is manifestly practicable, and that it offers the most useful advantages to society†.

Every one will perceive, in this wonderful effort of human invention, a certain means of extending commerce, and even bringing it to the utmost pitch of perfection; and, perhaps, in defiance of apparent impossibilities, afford a practicable method of approaching those immense spheres which are suspended above us; but this I do not insist on at present, because we are in perfect ignorance of the nature of these bodies, as well as of the true qualities of the atmosphere in so high a region.

After a beginning so flattering, we have, without doubt, an evident right to make public our ideas on the means of perfecting this discovery, and bringing it into use; nay, it is a tribute which every thinking being owes to society.

It is principally with this view that I have printed this pamphlet; and less with the intention of assuming to myself the glory of this discovery, which is entirely due to Mons. Montgolfier, than of paying this just tribute: and I shall think myself amply repaid, if I am happy enough to have discovered the right means.

I have divided the description of this machine into three parts. In the first, I treat of the manner of making the balloon with sufficient strength and durability.—In the second, of the means proper for making it fall and rise at the will of the navigator; also of those means which are capable of keeping it at such a height in the atmosphere as he thinks proper.

In the third, I treat of the house, or shelter, for the navigator of its sails, and the tackle proper for managing them.

PART I.

IT is impossible to be too certain in the methods taken to preserve the globe or case which contains the *gaz*, or inflammable air, in a state of the greatest safety; since it is from the firmness of its texture, and the perfection of its make, that the success of the voyage, and the safety of the navigator depend. I propose, in consequence, to make a balloon with four different cases or coverings. The first, which is the internal one, or that which comes in contact with the inflammable air, or *gaz*, must be of taffeta, done over with a single coat of gum. The second should be of blotting paper‡; the third of very fine *Tulle de Rouen*§; and the fourth of calf-skin, well tanned, and carefully chosen.

THE METHOD OF MAKING THE COVERING.

CONSTRUCT a mould of wood, of such a size as may be thought necessary, and capable of being taken to pieces, so that it may be taken out when the case for the balloon is made: lay thereon the taffety, cut into pieces, and shaped like the slices of a melon; and

* Price 12 sols, with cuts.

† It is supposed that the *gaz*, or inflammable air, in its perfect state, will always preserve its power to ascend.

‡ In the French it is "such paper as the hair-dressers use for curling the ladies hair," and which the translator supposes to be either that usually called in London *whitish-brown* or *blotting paper*.

experience any other harm than a little giddiness, to which the fear of danger would more contribute than the fall. We see children cast themselves from a very high bridge into the river without doing themselves any injury, since they do it for pleasure; if so, the circumstance is much more in favour of the aerial navigator, he will fall gently, and surrounded by a soft elastic body, which will considerably abate the effects of his fall. The fall of the balloon at Gonesse, and also that at Versailles, in which the sheep and dog met with no injury, although they were not inclosed in a soft and elastic body, confirms what

In the figure, *aaaa* are the pipes that communicate with the atmospheric air-balloon; and by means of which it is filled and emptied by the navigator; *bbbb* the braces and tackle by which the sail is governed.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. Henry, of Manchester, has lately published a method of preserving water at sea. It consists in converting it into lime water, and afterwards freeing the water from the lime by precipitating it with fixed air. I was at first much struck with the ingenuity of the method, and continued to admire it for some time; but found on trial that the theory did not hold good in practice, and then the reason of it presently appeared.

If indeed only just so much fixed air could be added as is sufficient to precipitate the lime, the water would be fit for use, but that point it would be very difficult, in ordinary practice, to hit. Mr. Henry says, that the water, by being impregnated with more fixed air than is sufficient to precipitate the lime, will be an excellent antiscorbutic,

I advance. I will not enter into a long detail concerning these machines; my design being only to give an idea of the possibility of an aerial navigation. Whether I have fulfilled it, the public must decide and experience must judge. I say experience, for all mathematical calculations, relating to physical problems, must be founded in some measure on probabilities; and although this science be, of all the abstract ones, least subject to error, I have often found the result not agree perfectly with experiment; it is for that reason I take experience for my judge.

and of course, besides a wholesome beverage, will prevent, and even cure the scurvy. This is a proof that he himself never made the experiment he recommends. For if the water be further impregnated with fixed air, it will dissolve the lime which had just been precipitated, and a nauseous liquid will be produced, which as a common beverage will be unwholesome. It will be like the mineral water of Rathbone-Place. Mr. Henry might have recollected that Dr. Hulme's method of dissolving the stone depends on this very supersaturation of calcareous earth with fixed air, by which it is rendered soluble in aqueous vehicles. This will sufficiently account for Mr. Henry's method not having been adopted by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Iceland, that the new island which rose from the sea, near Reikenes, now bears the form of a very high mountain; the sea thereabouts, which was 100 fathoms deep, is now in many places only 40. The lava, which runs from the new volcanos in the

district of Skaptfeld, has destroyed twelve farms and three churches. The cinders thrown from these mountains are a mixture of pumice-stone, sand, and sulphur, which have much damaged the country on which they fell, and hurt the cattle put to graze on fields impregnated with them.

P O E T R Y.

ODE for the NEW YEAR:

January 1, 1784.

ENOUGH of arms—to happier ends
Her forward view BRITANNIA bends.
The generous hosts who grasp'd the sword
Obedient to her awful word,

Though martial glory cease,
Shall now with equal industry,
Like *Rome's* brave sons when *Rome* was free
Refume the arts of Peace!

O come! ye toil-worn wanderers, come!
To genial hearths, and social home,

The tender housewife's busy care,
The board with temperate plenty crown'd,
And smiling progeny around,

That listen to the tale of war!

Yet be not war the fav'rite theme,
For what has war with bliss to do?

Teach them more justly that to deem,
And own experience taught it you.

Teach them 'tis in the will of Fate,

Their frugal industry alone

Can make their country truly great,

And in her bliss secure their own!

Be all the songs that soothe their toil,

And bid the brow of labour smile;

When through the loom the shuttle glides,
Or sowing share the glebe divides;

Or, bending to the woodman's stroke,

To waft her commerce, falls the British oak!

Be all their songs that soften these,

Of calm content, and future, well earn'd ease!

Nor dread, left inborn spirit die!

One glorious lesson, early taught,

Will all the boasted pow'rs supply
Of practis'd rules and studied thought!

From the first dawn of Reason's ray

On the young bosom's yielding clay,

Strong be their country's love imprest,

And let your own example fire their breast.

Tell them 'tis their's to grasp the sword

If Britain gives the awful word;

To bleed, to die, in Britain's cause;

And guard, from faction nobly free,

Their birth-right blessing, liberty;

True liberty, that loves the laws.

ON THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

ONCE more this sad momento strikes our eye,
Smites the gay heart, excites y tender sigh,
Calls forth a fresh, the sympathizing tear,
And bids us mourn again th' expiring year.
Let the gay youth review this solemn page,
And see death certain here in ev'ry age;
Not all the charms that Beauty can display,
Stop the stern tyrant for a single day;
Not all the fondness which a mother knows,
Nor all the sweet solicitude she shews,
Can her lov'd offspring for one moment save,
Or snatch that parent from the greedy grave.
Is vain we sit and plan for future years,
And talk of distant joys, and hopes and fears,
Ah! what avails Life's most delightful schemes,
One moment proves them idle, empty dreams;

Some sad occurrence, or some long lov'd friend
Sink to the grave, and see the enchantments end.
Witness, ye mourners of the present year,
Who still lament what once you held so dear,
With what keen pangs we give the last embrace,
How loth to quit the lov'd, though lifeless face:
'Tis *then* we see in Truth's unerring glass,
How vain is life, how swift our moments pass;
With streaming eyes we view the silent tomb,
And deeply feel that death's our certain doom.
Old age and heedless youth, and Beauty's charm,
Shrink at the thought, and feel the dread alarm:
Frail Nature sinks beneath the awful sound,
And Pleasure's self seems sickening all around.
No mortal friend the drooping mind can cheer,
No human power protect that mind from fear:
Religion, come, with energy divine,
To calm the troubled heart is only thine;
Teach us what joy serene from virtue flows,
And the true peace which Innocence bestows.
Teach us that vice, alike in every stage,
Disgraces youth, and shames decrepid age.
That Goodness paints the beauteous face more

fair,
And stamps true reverence on the hoary hair,
Rise then, my soul, to nobler prospects rise,
Let Hope, sweet Hope, transport us to the skies,
There shall we meet again each valued friend,
And all our doubts, and all our fears shall end;
Each pain shall banish, every sorrow fly,
For Heaven's high hand shall wipe the weeping
eye.

J. C

THE MISER.

A Wretch, who in counting his cash had grown
old,
Was summon'd by Death, from his life and his
gold.

Arriving on old river Styx's drear coasts,
Amidst no small number of good brother ghosts,
Old Charon beheld him, demanded his fare,
But Old Avarice could not one halipenny spare.
To save his expences he plung'd thro' the tide,
And 'midst hisses and curses he gain'd t'other side;
All Hell was confusion, their realm was degraded;
Their rights and their laws by a wretch were
evaded;

Each judge saw the crime and the precedent fear'd,
Such detiance of power was ne'er before heard.
To punish this wretch they together consulted;
Revenge should be signal for rights thus insulted:
"To the rock let him hang, by Prometheus's side,
Or among the Danaides plunge in the tide."
But others propos'd, with a still harsher tone,
To doom him to roll the Sisyphean stone.
'Till Minos a punishment greater propos'd,
And thus, while Hell trembled, the sentence
disclos'd:
"To earth, wretch, return—and, as balm to thy
heart,
See how quickly thy heirs with thy treasures can
part."

D

A SUMMON!

A SUMMONS TO A BALL AT KNOWL.

*By Caroline, Queen of the Fairies.**By the late DUKE of DORSET.*

YE elves and fairies all,
Haste, hasten to my call,
Not one that haunts this place,
Of elfe or fairy race,
Shall be excus'd upon the green,
This night, from dancing with your Queen.

From dairies, cellars, halls,
From towers with moss-grown walls,
From hollow tree or cell,
Or from where elfe you dwell,
Quick, haste away, whilst moon doth shine,
For thus commands your Caroline.

See, see, they come away,
My summons to obey,
All drest in decent pride,
Their partners by their side,
Hand in hand they trip along,
For dance prepar'd or lively song.

And see before the rest,
Her hand by Harry prest,
Comes Monk, that fairy bright,
Enlivening the dull night,
And surely spright of truer grace,
Ne'er shew'd the moon her charming face.

Next Curtis, brisk and strong,
Leads Austen fair along,
And James to light does pass,
He lightly bends the grass;
And then, with joke and merry glee,
Comes laughing John with Farnaby.

The next that doth appear
Is Selby, young and fair,
And, if I right behold,
She's led by Fletcher odd;
Who look, as they together move,
Like Vulcan and the Queen of Love.

See Dashwood next advance,
With me as Queen to dance,
And many more of fame,
Which I want time to name,
Welcome, fairies, welcome all,
The stars shine bright, begin the ball.

And whilst we tread the ring,
Let Berkeley sweetly sing,
Our steps will juster meet,
Led by such music sweet;
And let none dare retire to bed,
'Till Phoebus shews his glittering head.

To Miss SEWARD.

IMPROMPTU by Mr. HAYLEY.

AS Britain mourn'd, with all a mother's pain,
Two sons, two gallant sons, ignobly slain!
Mild Cook, by lawless ruffians robb'd of breath,
And martial Andre, deem'd to baster death;
The Goddess, plung'd in grief too vast to speak,
Hid in her robe her tear-distill'd cheek.
The sacred Nine with sympathetic care
Survey'd the noble mourner's dumb despair.

While from her choir the sighs of pity broke,
The Muse of Elegy thus warmly spoke:
"Take, injur'd parent, all we can bestow,
"To soothe thy heart, and mitigate thy woe!"
Speaking, to earth the kind enthusiast came,
And veil'd her heavenly power with Seward's
name;

And that no vulgar eye might pierce the truth,
Proclaim'd herself the friend of Andre's youth.
In that fair semblance, with such plaintive fire,
She struck the chords of her pathetic lyre,
The weeping Goddess owns the blest relief,
And fondly listens with subsiding grief:
Her loveliest daughters lend a willing ear;
Hov'ring the latent muse with many a tear.
Her bravest sons, who in their every vein
Feel the strong pathos of the magic strain,
Bless the enchanting lyre by glory strung,
Envyng the dead, who are so sweetly sung.

The HERMITE's ADDRESSE to YOUTHE.

Written in the Spring-garden at Bath.

SAY, gentle youthe, that tread'st untouch'd
by care, [scene;

Where Nature hath so guerdon'd Bath's gay
Fедde with the songs that daunceth in the aire;
'Midst fairest wealth of Flora's magazine;
Hath eye or care yet sounde, thine steppes to blisse,
That gem of life y'clep'd true happinesse.

With beautie rests she not; nor woos to lighte
Her hallow'd taper at proud honour's flame;
Nor Circe's cuppe doth crowne; nor comes in
sighte

Upon the soaring wings of babbling fame;
Not shrine of golde dothe this fair sainte embower,
She glides from heaven, but not in Danae's shower.

Go blossome, wanton in such joyous aire,
But ah!—oft soone thy buxome blast is o'er!
When the flecke pate shall grow far 'bove its haire,
And creeping age shall reap this pitious lore!
To brood o'er tollie, and with me confesse,
"Earth's flattering dainties prove but sweet
dittrelle."

The OLD HERMITE.

INVOCATION TO HOPE.

HAIL, gentle Hope, propitious power,
Sweet harbinger of joy and peace,
Thy smiles cheer midnight's gloomy hour,
Thy magic voice bids discord cease,
Thy presence banishes despair,
And smoothes the anxious brow of care.

Thy gentle influence let me know,
When tender cares my soul molest,
When absence gives the tear to flow.
Or jealous fears torment my breast,
O! then to my desponding mind,
In pity paint my Dæmon kind.

When the sad thought my bosom tears,
That he, for whom these doubts arise,
Knows well the cause of all my fears,
Yet can my faithful heart despise;
In that dark moment, power divine!
Oh! cheer me with thy rays benign.

Sustain'd

Sustain'd by thee, celestial fair!
With Patience thy meek sister join'd,
The double woe I'll learn to bear
Of absence with suspense combin'd;
Ye can my soul with bright illusions fill,
And bless with fancy'd joys 'midst present ill.

A. G.

VERSES to Mr. WRIGHT of Derby.

By Miss SEWARD.

On his having painted her father's picture.

THOU, in whose breast the gentle virtues shine,
Thou, at whose call the obsequious Graces
bow;

Fain wou'd I, kneeling at the Muse's shrine,
Pluck the green chaplet for thy modest brow.

And should in vain my feeble arm extend,
In vain, y meed, these faultering lays demand,
Should from my touch the conscious laurel bend,
Like coy Mimosa*, shrinking from the hand;

Yet thy bright tablets, with unfading hues,
Shall beam on high in Honour's envied fane,
By him † emblazon'd, whose immortal Muse
Adorn'd thy science with her earliest strain;

Brought everygem the mines of knowledge hide,
Cull'd roseate spoils from Fancy's vernal plain,
And with their mingled stores new bards supplied,
That bind the sister arts in closer chains.

What living light, ingenious artist, streams
In mingled mazes as thy fancy moves,
With orient hues in bright expansion beams,
Or bends the magic curve that beauty loves.

As charm'd we mark, beneath thy various hand ‡,
What sweet repose surrounds the sombrous scene,
Where, fring'd with wood, yon moon-bright cliffs
expand,

The curl'd waves twinkling as they wind be-
tween.

Start, as on high the red Vesuvio glares,
O'er earth and ocean spreads his sanguine light,
With billowy smoke obscures the rising stars,
And darts his vellied lightnings through the
night §.

Sigh, where 'midst wilight shades yon hill sublime,
The cumb'rous ruins bends o'er Virgil's tomb,
Where nurs'd by thee poetic ivies climb,
Fresh flow'rets spring, and brighter laurels
bloom ||.

Or weep for Julia ¶ in her sea-girt cave,
Exil'd from love in beauty's splendid morn;
As wild she gazes on the unbounded wave,
And sighs in hopeless solitude forlorn,

Ingenious Wright, from thy creative hands,
With outline bold, and massive colours warm,
Rival of life, before the canvas stands
My father's lov'd and venerable form.

* The sensitive plant.

† Mr. Hayley celebrated Mr. W. in his first work, Epistle to an Eminent Painter.

‡ Alluding to two moonlight views of Matlock, by Mr. W. in the possession of B. Boothby, Esq. Litchfield.

§ Celebrated paintings of Mr. W.'s. || Another admired picture of Mr. W.'s.

¶ Julia the daughter of Augustus, banished to a desert island for her amours with Ovid.

** Huthwaite. †† Coxwold, Yorkshire.

INSCRIPTION in memory of Mr. R. MIDGE-
LEY, M. A. late minister of Huthwaite, in
Yorkshire.

HOC marmor tibi sit pro speculo, lector,
Si bonus sis, temet ipse contempleris;
Sin minus; quam pulchra sit virtus facie,
Hinc disces.

Viri enim ossa tegit, ad omnem probitatem facti,
Quem omnes suspiciebant,
Boni amore, mali reverentia prosecuti.

Id quidem non injuria:
Namque iracundiae, etiam laceffitus, nihil tri-
buebat,

Nec suas ulli unquam invadebat laudes:
Quod laudare non potuit, candide excusabat.

Sibi proprium habebat nihil;
Cum amicis omnia communicabat,
Cum cognatis, cum egenis.

Neminem unquam vidit afflictum,
Quem non lubenter sublevavit.

Facultates mediocres per longam vitam nihil
auxerat;

Scilicet usu malebat splendere pecuniam,
Nec ad haeredom provinciam remisit,
Cujus erat a se ratio exigenda.
Literas docendi artifex mirus

Igniculos ingenii,
Si qui in puero delitescabant,
Omnes elicit.

In sinceris Evangelii praeceptis,
Quae sola in concionibus tractabat,
Explicandis,

Oratione quidem utebatur lucida;
Vocem vero, vultumque ad pietatem adeo accom-
modabat,

Ut facile omnibus persuaderet,
Eandem sibi esse suae vitae normam.

Ad haec officia tam sedulo incubuit,
Ut ferme octogenarius senem vix se agnosceret,
Vix egrotanti cessandum arbitraretur.

Doctrina egregius, moribus suavissimus, sermone
urbanus,

Neminem, nisi sapienterem laetoremque,
Ex congressu dimisit.

Talis fuit Robertus Midgley, M. A.
Per annos LIII.

Hujus ** Parochiae minister, Scholaeq; †† Cox-
woldensis praefectus.

Maii 24, 1761. Aetatis 78.

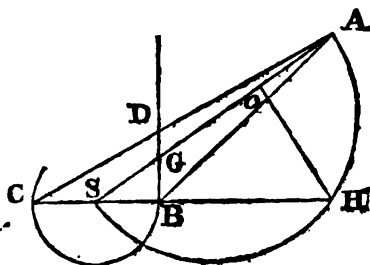
Morbo extinctus est, caelebs,
Non minus, quam pater, stebilis perisque,
Frustra, Lector, lugebis mortuum;
Si velis, ut quam minime desideretur,
Imitare.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

16. QUESTION (I. September) answered by MATHEMATICUS, of Greenwich.

LET ABC represent an oblique cone, standing on its base, BC, just supporting itself; the center of gravity is then of course somewhere in the perpendicular line BD; but the center of gravity of every cone is in the line joining the center of the base and vertex, at three-fourths of its length from the latter. Therefore, it is in the line AS where the intersection G, makes $SG = \frac{AS}{4}$; continue SB to cut the semicircle, de-



scribed upon AS, as in H, and $SB = \frac{SH}{4}$ by similarity. The solidity being a maximum, $BC^2 \times \frac{AH}{3}$ becomes thereby $= \frac{SH^2}{4} \times \frac{AH}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$ of $SH^2 \times AH$; but $SH^2 \times AH$ is a maximum when SH^2 is twice AH^2 ; or, drawing the perpendicular OH, when SO is equal 2AO (Simp. Geom. p. 208.) Hence the following

CONSTRUCTION.

On AS, the given line, describe the semi-circle AHS, and taking AO = one third thereof, demit the perpendicular OH to cut the semicircle in H, and draw SH; make SB and SC each one fourth of SH and join AB, AC, and ABC will represent the cone required.

METHOD of CALCULATION:

$AS \times SO = SH^2 = 54$, $BC^2 = \frac{54}{4} = 13.5$, = square of the diameter, $AH = \sqrt{27}$, = the perpendicular height, and $\frac{13.5 \times .7854}{3} \times \sqrt{27} = 4.5 \times .7854 \times \sqrt{27} = 18.37$ cubic feet, the solidity when a maximum.

AN ALGEBRAICAL SOLUTION to the Same by WESTSMITHFIELDIENSIS.

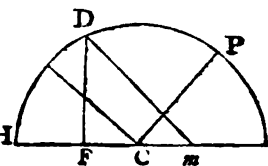
Put $a = \frac{1}{4}$ of AS, (vide the fig. to Mathematicus's Solution) $c = 3.14159265$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ AH the perpendicular height. Then $3a = AG$, the distance of the center of gravity G from A, and $SG = a$, BG, perpendicular to CB, $= x$ (by sim. triangles) and $SB^2 = a^2 - x^2$.

Now, because the cone is a maximum, $a^2x - x^3$ will also be a maximum, $\therefore a^2x - 3x^2 = 0$, and $x = a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = BG$, $SB = a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$, $SH = 4a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = 7.3476$, $AH = 4a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = 5.19615$, and thence the content of the oblique cone $CAB = SB^2 \times c \times \frac{AH}{3} = \frac{2a^2c}{3} \times \frac{4a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} = \frac{8a^3\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{9} \times c = \frac{9^{1/2}c}{8}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = 18.364$ cubic feet.

Mr. J. Dalby and Mr. Sanderson answered this Question.

27. QUESTION (II. Sept.) answered by Mr. E. L. DUFFAUT, of Greenwich Academy.

Let DH (in the orthographic projection CHDP) be the sun's meridional altitude 61° , and Cm the cosine of the sun's amplitude from the north $65^\circ 41'$; then CF being the cosine of the altitude, mF the sum of the sines of the co-altitude and co-amplitude is known, and as $mF : DF :: \text{rad.} : \text{co-tangent of the}$



lat. = $97^{\circ}56'12''$, hence the lat. is $45^{\circ}42'36''$, and the day of observation either the 7th of May or the 5th of August.

This Question was also answered by Mr. John Dale, Mr. James Webb, and Mathematicus.

18. QUESTION (III. Sept.) answered by the Rev. Mr. JOHN GARNONS.

Let the greater of the required numbers be denoted by x , and the lesser by y ; their sum by S , and product by P , and let $n=9$.

Then by Prob. 68. *Simpson's Algebra*, $s^n - ns^{n-1}p + n \cdot \frac{n-3}{2} \cdot s^{n-4}p^2 - \&c. = s^n - 9s^7p + 27s^5p^2 - 30s^3p^3 + 9s^2p^4 = x^9 + y^9 = 32$; whence by taking for s its equal (2) and proper reduction, we have $3p^4 - 40p^3 + 144p^2 - 192p + 80 = 0$, which divided by $p^2 - 4p + 4$ gives $3p^2 - 28p + 20 = 0$, $\therefore p = \frac{14 - 2\sqrt{14}}{3}$.

Now by squaring $x+y$ and subtracting $4p$, we have $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = s^2 - 4p$, and by extracting the root, $x-y = \sqrt{s^2 - 4p}$, $\therefore x = \frac{s + \sqrt{s^2 - 4p}}{2} = 1 + \sqrt{1-p} = 1.4697$, &c. and $y = \frac{s - \sqrt{s^2 - 4p}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1-p} = .53028$, &c.

Mr. BROWN's answer:

Suppose	1 $x + y = a = a$
1st Eq \square	2 $x^2 + y^2 = 32 = b$
1st ditto $\times 4$ th	3 $2x^2 = p$
5th ditto \square	4 $x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = a^2$; or $x^2 + x^2 = a^2 - 2p$
5th ditto $\times 6$ th	5 $x^3 + 2x^2 \cdot x + x^2 + x^2 = a^3 - 2ap$; or $x^3 + x^2 = a^3 - 3ap$
or	6 $x^6 + 2x^3 \cdot x^3 + x^6 = a^3 - 3ap$; or $x^6 + x^6 = a^3 - 3ap$
8th ordered	7 $x^9 + x^3 \cdot x^3 + x^3 + x^9 = a^3 - 3ap$; or $2x^9 + 2x^3 = a^3 - 3ap$
	8 $x^9 + x^9 = a^3 - 3ap$; or $2x^9 = a^3 - 3ap$
	9 $9p^4 - 120p^3 + 432p^2 - 576p + 240 = 0$, which divided by $3p^2 - 12p + 12$, gives
	10 $3p^2 - 28p + 20 = 0 \therefore p = \frac{14 - 2\sqrt{14}}{3}$ and
	11 thence $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{6\sqrt{34-33}}{3}} = \begin{cases} 1.4697175 \\ .5302824 \end{cases}$

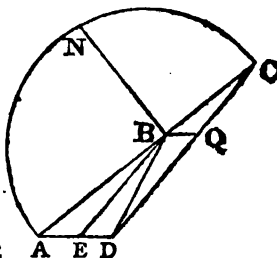
Q. E. I.

Mr. Todd, after giving an elegant solution to this question, from principles not materially different from those which these are founded on, observes, that if the numbers, here given, be changed for others, it will seldom happen that the division which is here directed to be made, can take place; and in such cases the question cannot be resolved by a lower equation than a biquadratic one with all the inferior dimensions.

19. QUESTION (IV. Sept.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Suppose the thing done, and let ABD be the triangle, and BE the bisecting line: produce AB till $BC=BD$, join DC, and draw BQ parallel to AD; then CD is parallel to BE, and because the angles BCD, BDC are equal and given, the triangle DBC is given in species, and therefore the ratio of the sides DC, BC is given: now by sim. triang. $AC:BC::DC:QC$, hence by division $CD-CQ:AC-BC::CQ:BC$, and by compounding $AC \times CD - CQ:BC \times AC - BC::CD \times CQ:BC \times CQ::CD:BC$, but $CD - CQ = BE$, the bisecting line; therefore $AC \times BE:BC \times AB::CD:BC$, but $AC \times BE$ is given, hence this construction is obvious.

On AC, the sum of the sides, describe a semi-circle, in which at right angles to AC apply BN such that $AC \times BE$ may have to BN^2 the given ratio of CD to BC, then AB



AB, BC are the sides of the triangle. It is evident that when BN is greater than half AC, the problem is impossible.

SCHOLIUM.

From the preceding solution it appears that in any plane trian^g. it will be, as the sine of half the vertical angle is to the sine of that angle, so is the rect. of the sides about that angle, to the rect. of the sum of those sides and the line bisecting the vertical angle.

The Rev. Mr. JOHN HELLINS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, after having drawn BE (the given line) to bisect the given angle ABD; by Prob. XIX. *Simp. Geom.* p. 226. draws AD through the point E, so that AB + BD, may be equal to the given sum of the sides; and ABD will be the triangle required; as is too obvious to need demonstration.

The Question was also answered by Mr. J. Hampshire, and Mr. George Sanderfon.

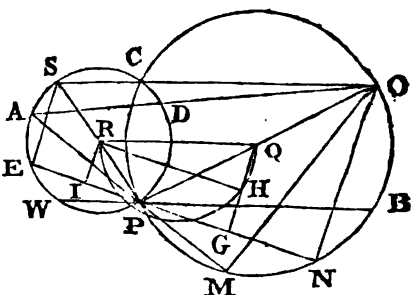
20. QUESTION (V. Sept.) answered by Mr. I. DALBY.

CONSTRUCTION.

Join the given points P, S; O: on PS, PO, let circles be described, and join the centers R, Q, on RQ describe a semicircle in which apply RH=half the side of a square whose area is equal the given rectang. Through P, and \parallel RH, draw EN, and that is the side of the square required.

DEMONSTRATION.

Through H draw QG, also draw RI \parallel QG, then because the ang. RHQ in a semi-circ. is a right one, and EN \parallel RH, the ang. EGQ is a right one; hence, by Euc. III. 3. QG bisects PN; and for the same reason RI bisects PE, therefore $2GI = 2RH \cdot EN$, the side of the required square, by construction. Moreover, if NO, ES be drawn, because the angles PNO, PES stand in semi-circles, they are right ones, therefore if EN be the side of a square, the other sides at right angles thereto, will pass through the points S, O.



1. It is evident from the foregoing construction, that if WB be drawn \parallel QR, the line joining the centers, it will be the side of the *maximum* square, for $2RQ = WB$, which is a *max.* because RQ is the longest line that can be drawn in the semi-circle RHQ; but WB = SO, and therefore the side of the *maximum* square is $=$ the dist. between the two remotest points.

2. If OA be drawn to bisect the semi-circle SP in D, and AM be drawn through P, and MO be joined, then AM = MO; for the arc PD = 90° , and therefore the ang. PAD = 45° , and the ang. at M being a right one, the ang. AOM is $= 45^\circ$, therefore AM = MO, which is the side of the *minimum* square: for it is evident if AM was in any other position, either AM or MO would be augmented; therefore in this case, one of the angles of the square falls in O, the point opposite to the line joining the two nearest points: therefore WB is the *maximum* limit; and AM the *minimum*.

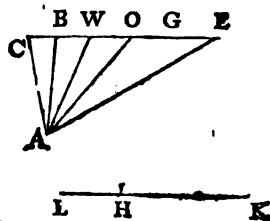
3. If OA passes through the point of intersection C, or cuts the arc CS, or which is the same thing, if the ang. PSO be equal or less than half a right one, then the prob. cannot be said to admit of a *min.* under the conditions specified in the quest. for, in the former case, AM coincides with SP, and then two of the points will be in one of the sides, but in the latter, it falls on the contrary side of SP, and then the point S will be in neither side of the square.

Mr. Reuben Robbins and Mr. Sanderfon constructed this question.

21. QUESTION (VI. Sept.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let KH equal the distance of the two extreme ports, equal to 200 miles. Make the right angled triang. OAB, having the hypotenuse OA = 216 miles, and AB = 164 miles, equal the given difference of latitude; make the angle OAC = BOA, and draw AC to meet OB produced in C; then by prob. 18, b. 5, *Simpson's Geom.* produce KH to L, so that $LH \times LK = AC^2$; on CO, and CO produced, take CW = LH, and CE = LK; draw EA and AW; then will E, O, W represent the three ports, and A the point where the three ships meet.



DEMONSTRATION.

By const. $CW \times CE = (LH \times LK) = CA^2$; hence $CW : CA :: CA : CE$ ∴ the triangles CWA and CAE having the angle C common, have also the angle CAW = CEA (OEA) *Eu. vi. 6*, but $CAW + WAO$ (CAO) = COA by const. = OEA + OAE. *Eu. i. 32*, therefore the angle WAO = OAE, or AO bisects the angle (WAE) comprehended between the runbs, and $EW = KH = 200$ miles.

CALCULATION.

In the right ang. triang. ABO, there is given AB equal 164, AO equal 216, whence OB equal 140, 57, and the angle AOB, equal OAC, equal $49^\circ 24'$, hence BAC equal $3^\circ 43'$, and BCA equal $81^\circ 12'$; ∴ CB equal 25, 38, and CO (equal CA) equal 165, 958. Bisect EW in G, then $WG^2 + CO^2$ equal CG^2 by construction, and *Eu. II. 6*; ∴ CG equal 196, 324, and WB equal 70, 944, and EO equal 130, 374, OW equal 69, 626, the distances of the ports. In the triangle ABW, AW is found equal 178, 54, and the angle BAW equal $23^\circ 23'$, or the course of one of the ships S. $23^\circ 23'$ W. Also in the triangle ABE, BE equal 270, 944, whence the angle BAE equal $58^\circ 49'$ or S. $58^\circ 49'$ W. the course, and EA equal 316, 7 miles, the distance run by the other ship.

It was also answered by Mr. I. Dalby, Mr. Squire, of Folkestone, and Mathematicus, of Greenwich.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

36. QUESTION I. by TASSO, late of Mr. Moore's Academy, Bath.

From this equation $x^4 + 4x^3 - 4x^2 - 16x = a$ to determine the four values of x by quadratics.

37. QUESTION II. by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

In what latitude will the star Arcturus have the greatest azimuth possible from the south when its altitude is $38^\circ 43'$.

38. QUESTION III. by Mr. T. TODD.

Let AB, AG be any two indefinite right lines forming a right angle at A, and P any given point between them. If from P, as a center, with any radii, circles be described cutting the said indefinite right lines in the points C, c; D, d; E, e, &c. respectively, and the points C, c; D, d; E, e, &c. be joined, it is required to find the nature and principal axes of the curve that will bisect all the lines C c, D d, E e, &c.

39. QUESTION IV. by Mr. I. DALBY.

Having given the area of a rectangle, and the lengths of four right lines drawn from its angles to a point within it; to determine the rectangle by construction

40. QUESTION V. by M. T.

It is required to inscribe a triangle in a given circle, the perimeter of which shall be the greatest possible.

~~The~~ The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of April next, directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

ERRATUM in the Magazine for December, 1783, p. 511, l. 21, for *delima-tion*, i. *declination*.

ASTRONOMY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM M. MESSIER, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, TO MR. J. H. DE MAGELLAN, F. R. S. DATED PARIS, DEC. 3, 1783.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Was with the President when your letter of the 24th of November was received, in which you inform him that Mr. Pigott, Jun. of York, has discovered a new comet the 19th of the same month. At my return home I found also a letter from Mr. Pigott, acquainting me of the same discovery. I am very much obliged to you for your attention, and I mean to write to Mr. Pigott, to thank him also. I had already observed this new and very small comet when your letter was received. M. Méchain made the discovery here, seven days after Mr. Pigott, viz. the 26th of November, about nine o'clock at night. M. Méchain acquainted me with it the next day, the 27th, and I observed it that evening, and have sent you my observations, as under:

		True time.			Right asc.			Declin. N.		
1783.		h.	'	"	h.	'	"	h.	'	"
Nov.	27	8	34	29	34	3	17	13	9	46
	28	8	42	42	33	14	55	14	22	25
	29	8	21	25	32	28	55	15	30	48
Dec.	1	8	26	32	31	0	10	17	46	48

This little comet resembles a very faint *nebula*, as Mr. Pigott has remarked, and is very difficult to observe; the least light thrown on the threads of the micrometer makes it disappear. This observation is likely to be the last I shall make of it, as I had much trouble to discover it: it loses its light, and travels farther and farther from the earth, and the light of the moon is a very great obstacle in ob-

serving it. You will favour me in communicating my observations to the Royal Society.

On Monday the 1st of December, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, there was a very capital experiment made here on the aerostatic machine or globe: the balloon was 26 feet diameter, and took up the space of between 7 and 800 pounds weight of air. To this balloon was attached a vehicle, in which two men ascended, Mess. Charles and Robert the younger. The balloon was left to itself, and in two hours and five minutes it was transported nine leagues, and the whole descended without any accident. Afterwards one man only ascended in the balloon, namely, Mr. Charles, and in consequence, it had a less weight attached to it by 125 pounds. It ascended, in the space of ten minutes, 1524 toises; the barometer on the earth at its rising was at 28 inches, 4 lines; but at the height above-mentioned it fell to 18 inches 10 lines. The thermometer on the ground, at the time of its rising, was $7\frac{1}{2}$ degrees above freezing, and at the above-mentioned height it descended to 5 degrees below freezing: this experiment has been the most successful imaginable, and was performed without any accident. It was made in the garden of the *Théâtre-François*, and almost all Paris was present. The balloon was filled with inflammable air.

ON THE DIAMETER AND MAGNITUDE OF THE GEORGIUM SIDUS;
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE DARK AND LUCID DISK AND PERIPHERY MICROMETERS.
BY WILLIAM HERSCHEL, ESQ. F. R. S.

IT is not only of the greatest consequence to the astronomer, but also gives the highest pleasure to every intelligent person, to have a just idea of the dimensions of the solar system, and the heavenly bodies that belong to it. As far then as they fall within the reach of our instruments, they ought carefully to be examined and measured by all the various methods we can invent. Almost every sort of micrometer is liable to some inconveniences and deceptions: it will, however, often happen, that we may correct the errors of one instrument by the opposite defects of another. The measures of the diameter of the Georgium Sidus, which were delivered in my first paper, differ considerably from each other. However, if we set aside the three first, on a supposition (as I have hinted before) that every minute object, which is much smaller than what we are frequently used to see, will at first sight appear less than it really is; and take a mean of the remaining observations, we shall have $4'' 36\frac{1}{2}''$ for the diameter of the planet. On comparing the measures then with this mean, we find but two of them that differ somewhat more than half a second from it; the rest are almost all within a quarter of a second of that measure. This agreement, in the dimensions of any other planet, would appear very considerable; but not being satisfied, when I thought it possible to obtain much more accurate measures, I employed the lamp-micrometer in preference to the former. The first time I used it upon this occasion I perceived, that it, instead of two lucid points, we could have an intire lucid disk to resemble the planet, the measures would certainly be still more complete. The difficulty of dilating and contracting a figure that should always remain a circle appeared to me very considerable,

though nature, with her usual simplicity, holds out to us a pattern in the Iris of the eye, which, simple as it appears, is not one of the least admirable of her inimitable works. However, I recollected, that it was not absolutely requisite to have every infensible degree of magnitude; since, by changing the distance, I could without much inconvenience make every little intermediate gradation between a set of circles of a proper size, that might be prepared for the purpose. Intending to put this design into practice, I contrived the following apparatus.

A large lanthorn, of the construction of those small ones that are used with my lamp-micrometer*, must have a place for three flames in the middle, which is necessary, in order that we may have the quantity of light required, by lighting one, two, or all of them. The grooves, instead of brass sliding doors, must be wide enough to admit a paste-board, and three or four thicknesses of paper. I prepared a set of circles, cut out in paste-board, increasing by tenths of an inch from two inches to five in diameter, and these were made to fit into the grooves of the lamp. A good number of pieces, some of white, others of light blue paper, of the same size with the paste-boards, were also cut out, and several of them oiled, to render them more transparent. The oiled papers should be well rubbed, that they may not stain the dry papers when placed together. This apparatus being ready, we are to place behind the paste-board circle, next to the light, one, two, or more, either blue or white, dry or oiled, papers; and by means of one or more flames, to obtain an appearance perfectly resembling the disk we would compare it with.

E

with.

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

* Phil. Trans. vol. LXXII. p. 166.

with. It will be found, that more or less altitude of the object, and higher or lower powers of the instrument, require a different assortment of papers and lights, which must by no means be neglected: for if any fallacy can be suspected in the use of this apparatus, it is in the degree of light we must look for it. In a few experiments I tried with these lucid disks, where I placed several of them together, and illuminated them at once, it was found, that but very little more light will make a circle appear of the same size with another, which is one, or even two-tenths of an inch less in diameter. A well known and striking instance of this kind of deception is the moon, just before or after the conjunction, where we may see how much the luminous part of the disk projects above the rest.

The method of using the artificial disks is the same which has been de-

scribed with the lamp-micrometer, of which this apparatus may be called a branch. We are only to observe, that the planet we would measure should be caused to go either just under, or just over the illuminated circle. It may indeed also be suffered to pass across it; but in this case, the lights will be so blended together, that we cannot easily form a proper judgment of their magnitudes. By a good screw to the motions of my telescope I have been able, at any time, to keep the planet opposite the lucid disk for five minutes together, and to view them both with the most perfect and undisturbed attention. The apparatus I employed being now sufficiently explained, several alterations that were occasionally introduced will be mentioned in the observations and experiments on the Georgium Sidus, as they follow, in the order of time in which they were made.

Observations on the light, diameter, and magnitude, of the Georgium Sidus.

Oct. 22, 1781. The Georgium Sidus was perfectly defined with a power of 227; had a fine, bright, steady light; of the colour of Jupiter, or approaching to the light of the moon.

Nov. 28, 1781. I measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus by the lamp-micrometer, and took one measure, which I was assured was too large; and one, which I was certain was too little; then taking the mean of both, I compared it with the diameter of the star, and found it to agree very well.

Hence
$$\frac{\text{Image} = 2.4 \text{ inches}}{\text{Distance} = 431 \text{ inches}} = \text{tang.}$$

0055684 ; and $\frac{\text{Angle} = 19' 8''}{\text{Power} = 2276} = \text{the}$ diameter $5''.06$. But the evening was foggy, and the star having much aberration, I was induced to try the above method of extreme and mean diameters, suggested by the method of altitudes, where two equally distant extremes give us a true mean.

Nov. 19, 1781. The diameter measured $32\frac{1}{4}$ parts of my micrometer, the wires being outward tangents to the disk. On shutting them gradually by the same light, they closed at 24;

therefore, the difference is $8\frac{1}{4}$ parts, which, according to my scale, gives $5'' 2''$ for the diameter. This was taken with 227, and the measure seemed large enough. Not perfectly pleased with my light, which was rather too strong, I repeated the measure, and had $33\frac{1}{2}$ parts; then shutting the wires gradually, by this light they closed at 25: the difference, which is $8\frac{1}{2}$ parts, gives $5'' 11''$.

Aug. 29, 1782. 15 h. I saw the Georgium Sidus full as well defined with 460, as Jupiter would have been at that altitude with the same power.

Sept. 9, 1782. Circumstances being favourable, I took a measure of the diameter of the Georgium Sidus with the power of 460, and filk-thread micrometer. After a proper allowance for the zero, I found $4'' 11'''$.

Oct. 2, 1782. I had prepared an apparatus of lucid disks, and measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus with it. Having only white oiled papers, I placed two of them together, and used only a single lamp; but could not exactly imitate the light of the planet. When I first saw the Sidus

and

and luminous circle together, I was struck with the different colours of their lights; which brought to my recollection γ Andromedæ, ϵ Bootis, α Herculis, β Cygni, and other coloured stars. The Planet unexpectedly appeared bluish, while the lucid disk had a strong tincture of red; but neither of the colours were so vivid and sparkling as those of the just mentioned stars. The distance of the luminous circle from the eye (which I always measure with deal rods) was 588,25 inches. The circle measured 2,35 inches. Hence we have the angle $13'44''$; which, divided by the power 227, gives $3'',63$ for the diameter of the planet. I suspected some little fallacy from the want of a perfect resemblance in the light and colour of the artificial disk to the real appearance of the planet.

Oct. 4, 1782. I measured the diameter of the Georgium Sidus again, by an improvement in my apparatus, for I now used pale blue papers, both oiled and plain, instead of white; by which means I obtained a resemblance of colours; and by an assortment of one oiled and two dry papers with two lamps burning, I effected the same degree of light which the planet had, and both figures were equally well defined. By first changing the disk, and, when I had one which came nearest, changing my distance, I came at a perfect equality between the planet and disk. The measure was several times repeated with great precaution.

The result was $\frac{2,8}{692,6} = ,0040283$; and

$\frac{13'53'',85}{227} = 3'',67$. If any thing be

wanting to the perfection of this measure, it is perhaps, that the Sidus should be in the meridian, in order to have all the advantages of light and distinctness.

Oct. 10, 1782. The measures of the planet by the lucid disk micrometer appearing to me very small, I resolved to ascertain the power of my telescope again most scrupulously, by an actual experiment, without any deduction from other principles. On a most convenient and level plain I view-

ed two slips of white paper, and measured their images upon a wall. The distances were measured by deal rods, every repetition whereof was certainly true to half a tenth of an inch; nor did the direction of the measure ever deviate, so much as two inches, from a straight line.

Distance of the object from the eye in inches	-	7255,5
Distance of the eye from the vertex of the speculum	-	80,2
Distance of the vertex of the speculum from the object	-	7335,7
Distance of the eye from the wall	-	2292,35
Diameter of the largest paper	-	,99125
Diameter of the smallest	-	,5075
Image of the largest paper on the wall	-	73,
Image of the smallest on the same	-	37,8
Angle subtended by the large paper at the vertex of the speculum	-	27'',87
Angle subtended by its image on the wall, at the eye	-	1° 49' 26'',4.
Power of the telescope deduced from the large paper	-	235,6
Angle subtended by the small paper at the vertex of the speculum	-	14'',27.
Angle subtended by its image on the wall, at the eye	-	56' 40'',9.
Power of the telescope deduced from the small paper	-	238,3
Mean of both experiments, as being equally good	-	237,
Focal length of the speculum upon those objects	-	86,1625
Upon Capella	-	85,2
And 237 diminished in the ratio of 85,2 to 86,1625 gives	-	234,3 for the power of the instrument upon the fixed stars.

It appears then, from these experiments, that the power of the telescope

has not been over-rated; and that, therefore, the measures of the Georgium Sidus cannot be found too small on that account.

There is one cause of inaccuracy or deception in very small measures, long suspected, but never yet sufficiently investigated. That there is a *dispersion* of the rays of light in their passage through the atmosphere, we may admit from various experiments; if then the quantity of this dispersion be, in general, regulated by certain dispositions of the air, and other causes, it will follow, that a *concentration* may also take place: for should the rays of light, at any time, be less dispersed than usual, they might with as much reason be said to be concentrated, as the mercury of a thermometer is said to be contracted by cold, when it falls below the zero.

Oct. 12, 1782. The night was so fine, that I saw the Georgium Sidus very plainly with my naked eye. I took a measure of its diameter by the lucid disk, and found, that I was obliged to come nearer, as the planet rose higher, and gained more distinct light. At the altitude of 52° it was as follows:

$$\frac{3.415}{73.13} = .0046698; \text{ and } \frac{16.3''.2}{227} = 4''24.$$

Oct. 13, 1782. 16h. I viewed the Georgium Sidus with several powers. With 227 it was beautiful. Still better with 278. With 460, after looking some time, very distinct. I perceived no flattening of the polar regions, to denote a diurnal motion; though, I believe, if it had had as much as Jupiter, I should have seen it. With 625 pretty well defined.

Oct. 19, 1782. The inconvenience arising from the quantity of light contained in the lucid disk suggested to me the idea of taking only an illuminated periphery, instead of the area of a circle. By this means I hope to see the circle well defined, and yet have but little light to interfere with the appearance of the planet. The breadth of my lucid periphery was one-twentieth of an inch. The result of

this measure proved $\frac{3.3}{765.45} = .0041486$;

$$\text{and } \frac{14'15''.69}{227} = 3''.77.$$

Oct. 26, 1782. In my last experiment I found the lucid periphery much broader than I could have wished; therefore, I prepared one of no more than one-fortieth part of an inch in breadth, the outer circle measuring very exactly 4.00, and the inner circle 3.95. With this slender ring of light, illuminated with only one single lamp, I measured the Georgium Sidus, by removing the telescope to various distances; and found at last the following result: $\frac{4}{1033.05} = .0038720$; and

$$\frac{13'18''.6}{227} = 3''.51.$$

Nov. 4, 1782. I was now fully convinced that light, be it in the form of a lucid circle, or illuminated periphery, would always occasion the measures to be less than they should be, on account of its vivid impression upon the eye, whereby the magnitude of the object, to which the planet was compared, would be increased. It occurred to me then, that if a lucid circle encroached upon the surrounding darker parts, a lucid square border, round a dark circle, would in its turn advance upon the artificial disk. In my last measures, where the planet had been compared to a lucid ring, I had plainly observed that the Sidus, which was but just equal to the illuminated periphery, was considerably larger than the black area contained within the ring. This seemed to point out a method to discover the quantity of the deception arising from the illumination; and consequently, to furnish us with a correction applicable to such measures; which would be *plus*, when taken with a lucid disk or ring; and *minus*, when obtained from a dark ring or circle. Having suspended a row of paste-board circles against an illuminated sheet of oiled paper, I caused the Georgium Sidus to pass by them several times, and selected from their number that to which the planet bore the greatest resemblance in magnitude. I produced a perfect equality by some small alteration of my dis-

tance, and the result was as follows:

$$\frac{3.165}{633.95} \pm .0049925: \text{hence } \frac{17' 9'', 8}{227} = 4'', 53.$$

I was desirous of seeing what would be the effect of lessening the light of the illuminated frame, against which the dark disks were suspended, and also waited a short time, that the planet might rise up higher. The measure being then repeated at a different distance, and with a different black disk, I obtained the following particulars:

$$\frac{3.59}{803.05} = .0044704; \text{ and } \frac{15' 22'', 1}{227} = 4'', 06.$$

I intend to pursue these experiments still farther, especially in the time of the planet's opposition, and am therefore unwilling as yet to draw a final conclusion from the several measures. In a subject of such delicacy we cannot have too many facts to regulate

our judgement. Thus much, however, we may in general surmise, that the diameter of the Georgium Sidus cannot well be much less, nor perhaps much larger, than about four seconds. From this, if we will anticipate more exact calculations hereafter to be made, we may gather that the real diameter of that planet must be between four and five times that of the earth: for by the calculations of M. DE LA LANDE, contained in a letter he has favoured me with, the distance of the Georgium Sidus is stated at 18,913, that of the earth being 1. And if we take the latter to be seen, at the sun, under an angle of 17'', it would subtend no more than ,''898, when removed to the orbit of the Georgium Sidus.

Hence we obtain $\frac{4}{,898} = 4.454$; which number expresses how much the real diameter of the Georgium Sidus exceeds that of the earth.

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

IT it is neither our duty nor our inclination to investigate the merits and demerits of the TWO PARTIES, which have been lately formed among the Fellows of the Royal Society. It is incumbent on us, however, to state facts, but we shall endeavour to avoid as much as possible all remark and insinuation. We are of no party either in politics or private dissensions. A miscellaneous publication loses its value and dignity, when it ceases to be independent and impartial.

The perusal of papers on curious and scientific subjects, which are communicated to the society, forms the usual and chartered business of their meetings. Some of the Fellows, however, who thought themselves aggrieved by the President's conduct, began, previous to the Christmas recess, to interrupt the usual readings, by debates and long speeches on the behaviour of Sir Joseph Banks, of whose oppression they complained, and whom they attacked with unbounded violence.

Thursday the eighth of January, was appointed for the first meeting of the Society after the holidays, and both parties were expected to bring all their forces to the field. The following card was liberally sent to friends and foes, by Sir Joseph Banks.

"The president of the Royal Society presents his compliments to— and requests his attendance at the next ordinary meeting of the Royal Society, January the 8th, as it is probable that questions will be agitated, on which the opinion of the society at large ought to be taken."

This summons, which deserves to be recorded for its candour, was universally obeyed, and produced a meeting the most crowded that has been ever remembered*. The debates were carried on with great warmth, and spirit. The speakers on both sides were numerous. Among those in support of the Chair, the chief were Lord Mulgrave, Lord Mahon, Mr. Anguish, one of the Masters in Chancery, Dr.

* The time of meeting has been changed from six in the evening to eight, since Sir Joseph Banks

Dr. Bowdler and others. Those of the opposite party were Dr. Maskelyne, Dr. Horsley, Mr. Poore, Mr. Maty, and others. At length, after much debate, acrimony, and personality, *not altogether philosophical*, the following question was proposed: "Does the Society at large approve of the interruptions which the regular business of their meetings has suffered, by disputation and debate?" This question was carried by 106 to 59, which immediately discovered the superior number of the President's friends.

A second question was then proposed: "Is it the pleasure of this Society to thank Sir Joseph Banks for the services which he has rendered them, and is it their resolution to support him in the Chair?" The numbers now appeared to be 119 to 42, in favour of this question. HERE the opposition was twice in the minority.

Then Lord Mahon took the opinion of the members present, whether such debates were not contrary to the spirit of the Society, and whether it would not be better to pass a vote, that no question, foreign to the usual course of reading should be agitated there in future, until previous public notice had been given, and the subject of debate had been hung up for the in-

spection of the Fellows, in the Society's room, at least a week before discussion. This passed unanimously, and the Society broke up about eleven o'clock at night.

Before the debates began, a motion was made, that no strangers should be admitted, which passed with little opposition. We have, however, procured these particulars for the satisfaction of our readers; and hope that our impartiality will not be impeached, when we remark that there appears a great degree of wantonness and cruelty, in so violent an attack on a President who a few weeks before was voted to the Chair unanimously.

These disputes are settled for the present; but how long this tranquillity will last is uncertain, as the minority threatened a *secession*. If any men of science have been really injured or neglected, we hope their wrongs will be redressed; but we must lament that the harmony of a philosophical society, which is universally respected in every part of Europe, and regarded as the barometer of science, should be broken by party disputes, or to use the energetic words of one of the speakers, that the Royal Society of England should degenerate into a spouting club.

THE MISCELLANY.

WE think that we cannot give a better appendix to Sir William Hamilton's account of the earthquakes, which was inserted in our last volume, than a translation of the Italian letter from COUNT FRANCISCO IPPOLITO to Sir William Hamilton which is given in the last number of the Philosophical Transactions. At the same time, we lay before them an elegant view of the PORT OF MESSINA, as it stood previous to those dreadful calamities. In the plan which was presented to the public, with the first number of this work, it was openly declared, that we did not propose to *trick out* this miscellany with poultry prints, but that, when we did give a plate, both its subject and execution should reflect credit on our undertaking. This we hope is evinced by the beautiful VIEW, which accompanies this narrative, as well as by the frontispiece to the first volume of this Magazine.

LETTER FROM COUNT FRANCISCO IPPOLITO TO SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B. F. R. S.*

THAT part of the kingdom of Naples, formerly possessed by the Brutii, and other Greek colonies, and now called Calabria, has been at all times exposed to the terrible convulsions, of which we are at present the victims





victims. The earthquakes in 1638 and 1659, by which the two provinces of Calabria were almost utterly destroyed, are fresh in every one's mind, as well as that of the year 174 $\frac{1}{2}$, which afflicted us for a long time, but without loss of cities or of men. Reggio, and the countries near it, are exposed to earthquakes almost every year, and if we look back to the highest antiquity, we shall find that all Italy, but particularly this country, and more particularly still the provinces we inhabit, have been subject to various catastrophes in consequence of volcanoes and subterraneous fires. Indeed, the religious rites themselves of our ancestors the Brutii, which history teaches us were all of a gloomy melancholy cast, attest the deep impression which the sense of such repeated and terrible catastrophes made upon the people exposed to them. Neither, however, could it, nor can it, be otherwise in countries such as these are, which are intersected by the chain of the Appennines, the bowels of which contain nothing but sulphur, iron, fossil coals, petroleum, and other bituminous and combustible matters. The quantity of these minerals must necessarily occasion fermentations and subterraneous fires, and it is well for us that we have so many volcanoes in the neighbourhood, to serve as chimneys, and afford outlets to the fire which burns under our feet.

But amongst so many earthquakes to which we have been exposed, the least is not that under which we at present suffer, whether we consider the force of the concussions, or their duration, or the changes that have taken place in the surface of the earth, or the ruin of so many cities and villages, with the loss of forty thousand inhabitants. I have kept a regular account from the day of the first shock of the fifth of February, not only of the convulsions suffered by the earth, but likewise of all the meteors observed in the atmosphere. This the shortness of time will not allow me to transmit to your excellency; but the sum of it is, that from the 5th of February to the instant the shocks have been more

frequent, and almost every day repeated. At times the earth shook as it usually does on these occasions; but at others the motion was undulatory, and at others vorticose, during which last state it resembled a ship tossed about in a high sea. The most considerable of these repeated earthquakes were those which took place on the fifth of February, at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Italian time; on the seventh, about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; on the twenty-eighth, about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the night; and finally on the twenty-eighth of March, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the evening. These four eruptions coming, as nearly as we can judge by the phenomena and effects, from the chain of mountains which extend from Reggio hitherwards, have produced four different explosions in four different parts of Calabria. The three former were in that part of the province in which your excellency now is, and that which you must pass through in your journey to Messina. These explosions have produced various great effects; ruined cities and villages, levelled mountains, immense breaks in the earth, new collections of waters, old rivulets sunk in the earth and dispersed, rivers stopped in their course, soils levelled, small mountains, which existed not before, formed, plants rooted up, and carried to considerable distances from their first site, large portions of earth rolling about through considerable districts, animals and men swallowed up by the earth—but I abstain from entering into a minute account of these disasters; your Excellency will see them with your own eyes, and assisted by the relations of ocular and faithful witnesses, no doubt, form a faithful history of them. One thing, however, I must not forbear to communicate and that is, that of all these calamities the greatest and most extraordinary was that which happened on the banks of Scilla and Bagnara. That part of the sea which considerably overflowed in these marshes, and swallowed up a great number of people who had taken refuge there, was so hot that it scalded several of those who were saved. This I had from the mouth of the most excellent the Vicar General.

But

But I will confine myself to a short narrative of the effects of the last explosion of the twenty-eighth of March, which, without a doubt, must have arisen from an internal fire in the bowels of the earth in these parts, as it took place precisely in the mountains which cross the neck of our peninsula which is formed by the two rivers, the Lameto which runs into the gulph of St. Euphemia, and the Corace, which runs into the Ionian sea, and properly into the bay of Squillace. That the thing was so is evident from all the phenomena.

This shock, like all the rest, came to us in the direction of the S. W. At first the earth began to undulate, then it shook, and finally it moved in a vorticoſe direction, so that many persons were not able to stand upon their feet. This terrible concussion lasted about ten seconds; it was succeeded by others which were less strong, of less duration, and only undulatory, so that, during the whole night, and for half the next day, the earth was continually shaken, at first every five minutes, afterwards every quarter of an hour.

A terrible groan from under ground preceded this convulsion, lasted as long as it did, and finally ended with an intense noise, like the thunder of a mine that takes effect. These mighty thunderings accompanied not only the shocks of that night and the succeeding day, but all the others which have taken place since that time: moreover, groans have sometimes been heard without any shakes of the earth, and prior to the twenty-eighth of March there were noises and crackings which exactly resembled the bursting of so many bombs.

The air was covered with clouds, and the westerly gales blew very fresh. These were stilled in one minute before the horrid crash; but in one moment after they blew again, and then were still. There were, however, frequent and sudden changes of the atmosphere during the whole night, the Heavens being alternately cloudy and serene, and different winds blowing, though they all came from between south-west.

At the time of the earthquake, du-

ring the night, flames were seen to issue from the ground in the neighbourhood of this city towards the sea, where the explosion extended, so that many countrymen ran away for fear; these flames issued exactly from a place where some days before an extraordinary heat had been perceived.

After the great concussion, there appeared in the air, towards the east, a whitish flame, in a flanting direction; it had the appearance of electric fire, and was seen for the space of two hours.

In consequence of the terrible shock, many countries and cities, especially those situated in the neighbourhood and neck of our peninsula, as you go from Tiriolo to the river Angitola, and which had suffered nothing before, were overturned, Curinga, Maida, Cortale, Girifalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Tiriolo, and other countries of less importance, were almost entirely destroyed, but with the loss of very few people. Many hundreds, however, perished in Maida, Cortale, and Borgia.

The same effects which took place in the country your Excellency is now in were likewise produced by the earthquake in these parts. Many hills were divided or laid level; many apertures were, made in the surface of the earth throughout the whole surface which lies between the two vallies occupied by the rivers Corace and Lameto, as you go towards Angitola. Out of many of these apertures a great quantity of water coming either from the subterraneous concentrations, or the rivers themselves in the neighbourhood of which the ground broke up, spouted during several hours. From one of these openings in the territory of Borgia, distant about a mile from the sea, there came out a large quantity of salt water which imitated the motions of the sea itself for several days. Warm water likewise issued from the apertures made in the plains of Maida, but I cannot say whether this was of mineral quality, or heated by the same subterraneous fire.

We must likewise take notice, that there came from the same fissures out of which

which the water issued, some very thin earth, either of a white, grey, or yellow sort; which from its extreme tenuity had all the appearance of a true sand. I have seen only the grey, in which there was evidently a mixture of iron.

It has also been observed, that in all the sandy parts, where the explosion took place, there were observed, from distance to distance, apertures in the form of an inverted cone, out of which likewise there came water. This seems to prove that from thence escaped a flake of electric fire. Fissures of this kind are particularly met with along the banks of the Lameto from the place where it goes into the sea this was for many a mile.

Amidst the various phenomena which either preceded or followed the earthquake, the two former are remarkable. On the very day of the earthquake the water of a well in Maida, which heretofore people used to drink, was infected with so disgusting a sulphureous taste, that it was impossible even to smell it. On the other hand, at Catanzaro the water of a well, which before could not be used because of a smell of calcination that it had, became so pure as to be drunk extremely well. In Maida itself many fountains were dried up by the earthquake of the twenty-eighth. This likewise happened at other places; but many also broke out in several spots where there had been none before, as did also several mineral springs, of which before there was not a vestige. This happened at Cropàni, a country of the Marchesato. Commonly, however, the fountains became more swelled and more copious, and emitted a larger volume of water than usual.

The waters of some fountains were also observed to be troubled, and to assume a whitish or yellowish colour, according to the countries through which they passed.

Many elevations of soil likewise took place in consequence of the earthquake. The most notable was that which happened in the bed of the river Borgia, where there was seen a new hillock, about ten palms high, about twenty palms at the base, and about

two hundred palms long. Finally, in the neighbourhood of the river Lameto, and precisely in the district of the country called Amato, which was entirely torn up by the earthquake, there is an olive ground, the surface of which is turned over in a vorticosè direction; a phenomenon which likewise obtained in many other parts of the country.

Such are the most notable phenomena of the earthquake of the twenty-eighth of March in these countries which have hitherto reached my notice. I think myself, however, obliged to notice to your excellency, that this extraordinary catastrophe of our afflicted province was preceded by great and extraordinary frosts in the winter of 1782; by an extraordinary drought and insufferable heats in the spring of the same year; and by great, copious, and continued rains, which began in autumn, and continued to the end of January. These rains were accompanied by no thunder or lightening, nor were any winds hardly ever heard in these cities, where they used to blow very fresh during all this time; but at the beginning of the earthquake they all seemed to break loose again together, accompanied with hail and rain. For a long time before, the earth shook, the sea appeared considerably agitated, so as to frighten the fishermen from venturing upon it, without there being any visible winds to make it so. Our volcanoes too, as I am confidently assured, emitted no eruptions for a considerable time before; but there was an eruption of Etna in the first earthquake, and Stromboli shewed some fire in the last. God grant that the pillars of the earth may be again fastened, and the equilibrium of both natural and moral things restored!

I have the honour to be, &c.

Of this letter, Sir William Hamilton thus speaks, at the conclusion of his account of the calamities in Calabria: "The inclosed letter, which I received whilst I was in Calabria Ultra, from the Marquis Ippolito, a gentleman of Catanzaro, and an able naturalist, will give you the particulars of the phenomena that have been produced by the late earthquakes in Calabria Citra, my

time having permitted me to visit only a part of that province. I once more then crave your kind indulgence, and that of the members of our respectable

Society, if you should think proper to communicate this hasty paper to them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A LETTER FROM LEGHORN, AUGUST 27.

"THE country between Reggio and St. Eufemia had been in constant agitation from the 27th to the 31st of July, on which day, about two o'clock in the morning, a violent storm of wind came from the mountains, which, lasting two hours, was succeeded by a dead calm; about five o'clock the sky was overcast with heavy black clouds, and at half after five they had a tremendous shock, which continued full two minutes: most of the buildings in the neighbouring towns, that had been cracked or damaged by the former earthquakes, were entirely destroyed; however, but few people were lost, as they had sufficient notice to escape. Great quantities of the grain that had been sent from Naples for the relief of the wretched inhabitants has been destroyed; but the great lake, which had been occasioned by the stopping up of the rivers on the 5th and 7th of last February, has got vent, otherwise the remaining inhabitants must have left the country, the stag-

nated water having begun to affect the air; the green scum on it was many inches thick, and the steam that came from it was foetid for several miles. The general opinion is, that the greatest part of Calabria Ultra is undermined, and that the surface will never settle till the combustible matter below gets full vent, like Vesuvius or Etna. A violent disorder at present rages in both the Calabrias; persons afflicted with it complain of sharp pains in the stomach, which, if not removed, carry them off in two or three days; but the mortality among the cattle has ceased. This last shock was sensibly felt many leagues at sea, and vast quantities of weeds, which are known to grow only in very deep water, were found floating on the surface. The inhabitants of Naples, and the adjacent country, are under continual apprehensions, as mount Vesuvius has raged more violently than usual, and thrown up vast quantities of lava and large stones."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

A soul without reflection, like a pile
Without inhabitant, to ruin runs.

Dr. Young.

ANOTHER year is added to my life, and I am permitted to begin a new one; how many the past year have been called out of time, and launched into the ocean of eternity, while I am still (to carry on the allegory) a probationary mariner of the ship called *this world*, sailing along the river of *time*, and bound for the welcome port (I trust through grace) of *everlasting life*! O may a grateful sense of the Almighty's sparing mercy and goodness be indelibly impress'd upon my soul, while I, through the aid and bless-

ing of the Holy Spirit, live as well as speak my preserver's praise.

How many dangers have I escaped? Through how many difficulties have I been carried? How many favours have I received from Heaven the past year? Well may I join with Mr. Addison in saying

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view I'm lost
In wonder, love, and praise.

But, while I dwell upon the goodness and long suffering of God towards me,
I would

I would not forget, nor would I but mourn the sins of the past year with contrition and humiliation before him:—yes, I know myself to be a sinner against Heaven, and in the sight of my Creator; I have forfeited every mercy and favour he bestows, and am daily obnoxious to his just indignation: may I be enabled for the ensuing year to love him more, and serve him better, than I have done the year past.

I have begun another year but cannot tell that I shall see the end of it—no, I may be in eternity before the half of it is expired, or even before the close of another hour. What should these reflections, solemn, important, and interesting as every one must acknowledge them to be, dictate and enforce? but to be always ready for my last great change, and live each year, as well as every hour, as though it was my last:—the world with its pleasures, business with its cares, ambition with its titles, and the trifling amusements of time and sense, may

and do engage the attention, employ the thoughts, and divert the minds of thousands, while the concerns of the immortal soul, and an eternal world, are disregarded, or contemned as subjects fit only for methodists or madmen to attend to.

Time will soon be over with respect to all; one year after another is rolling over our heads, and we are hastening to the grave, *the house appointed for all living*; our fellow creatures around us are continually dropping off the stage of life, like leaves at autumn, and we ourselves must ere long go the way of all flesh, and appear before God in judgement: let us, then, be concerned to improve the passing moments in preparing for our awful summons into an eternal world beyond the grave, where days, weeks, months, and years will be no more known for ever,

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

Jan. 4, 1784, *John-street*
Tottenham-Court-Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following story of the great Montesquieu merits preservation. When splendid abilities are united with goodness of heart, the actions of the possessor cannot too frequently be held up as objects of public attention. On this account, I send you the narrative which accompanies this letter. The insertion of it cannot but please your readers, among the most constant of whom may be ranked your most obedient

R. E.

STORY OF MONTESQUIEU.

A Young man, whose name was Roberts, posted himself at the ferry of Marseilles, till some one should enter his boat that he might carry him over. A person presently came, but, as Roberts had not the air of a boatman, was going again, saying, since the boatman was not there, he would find another. "I am the boatman (said Roberts) where do you wish to go?"—"I would be rowed round the harbour (said the passenger) to enjoy the fresh air of this fine evening; but you have neither the manners nor the air of a mariner."—"I am not a mariner (replied Roberts) and only employ my time this way on Sundays and holidays, to get money."—"What are you availing

yourself at your age?"—"Ah, Sir (said Roberts) if you knew my reason for thus employing myself, you would not suspect me of so mean a vice."—"Well, row me where I have desired, and be so good as to tell your reasons."—"I have only one, but that is a dreadful one: my father is in slavery."—"In slavery!"—"Yes, Sir; he was a broker in Marseilles, and with the money which he and my mother, who is a millener, had in many years been able to save he purchased a part in a vessel that traded to Smyrna: his desire to enrich and make his children and his family happy was so strong, that he would go in the ship himself, to dispose of his property to the best advantage: they were met and at-

tacked by a Corfair, and my father, among the rest, was carried a slave to Tetuan. His ransom is a thousand crowns, but as he had exhausted almost his whole wealth in that unfortunate adventure, we are very far from possessing such a sum. My mother and my sisters work day and night, and I do the same; I am an apprentice to a jeweller, and I endeavour, as you see, to profit likewise by the Sundays and holidays, when my master's shop is shut. I intended to have gone and freed my father, by exchanging myself for him, and was just about putting my project in execution, when my mother coming to the knowledge of it, assured me it was impracticable, and dangerous, and forbade all the Levant captains to take me on board."—"And do you ever receive news of your father? do you know who is his master at Tetuan, and what treatment he meets with?"—"His master is intendant of the King's gardens, he is treated with humanity, and his labor is not beyond his strength, as he writes: But, alas! where are the comforts he used to find in the society of his dear wife and three beloved children?"—"What name does he go by at Tetuan?"—"His name is Roberts, he has never changed his name, for he has no reason to be ashamed of it."—"Roberts; and his master is intendant of the King's gardens?"—"Yes, Sir."—"I am affected by your misfortune, and I find your sentiments so noble and so virtuous, that I think I dare predict a happier fate to you hereafter, and I assure you, I wish you all the happiness you deserve: at present, I am a little thoughtful, and I hope you will not think me proud, because I am inclined to be silent: I would not be, nor be thought proud to such men as you." When it was dark, the passenger desired to be rowed to the shore, and as he stepped out of the boat, he threw a purse into it, and ran off with precipitation. The purse contained eight double Louis d'ors, and ten crowns in silver. This generosity made the most lively impression upon Roberts, and it was with grief he beheld him run from him so swiftly, without staying to receive his thanks. Encou-

raged by this assistance the virtuous family of the Roberts redoubled their efforts to relieve their common parent, and almost denied themselves a sufficiency of the most ordinary food. Six weeks after, as the mother and the two daughters were sat at dinner over a few chestnuts, bread, and water, they saw Roberts, the father, enter, imagine their joy, their transports, their astonishment. The good old man threw himself into their arms, and thanked and kissed them ten thousand times for the fifty guineas which he had received after the purchase of his freedom, for the payment of his passage in the vessel, for the clothes they had sent him, and for all the exactness and care they had taken in every thing that related to his release, and safe return; he knew not how to repay so much zeal, so much love. The mother and the daughters listened, and looked with immovable surprise at each other; at last the mother broke silence; her son had done it all, she said, though she knew not by what means; and related how, from the first moment of his slavery, that young Roberts would, had she not prevented him, have gone and taken his father's place; how the family had actually in the house above five hundred crowns towards his ransom, which had most of it been earned by the labours of young Roberts, &c. The father, on hearing this account, was instantly seized with a most painful suspicion, that his son had taken some dishonest method to release him; he could no way else account for it; he sent for his son. "Unhappy young man (said he) what hast thou done, wouldst thou have me owe my deliverance to crimes and dishonour; thou wouldst not have kept thy proceedings secret from thy mother, had they been upright; I tremble to think, that so virtuous an affection as parental love should render thee guilty."—"Be calm my father (answered the young man) your son, I hope, is not unworthy of you, nor is he happy enough to have procured your deliverance, and to prove how dear to him his father is: No, it is not me, it is, it must be our generous benefactor, whom I met in

my boat; he, my mother, who gave us his purse: I will search through the world but I will find him; he shall come and see the happiness he is the author of." He then told his father the anecdote before related.

The elder Roberts having so good a foundation to begin again, soon became rich enough to be at ease, and settle his children to his satisfaction, while the younger made every possible effort to discover their benefactor. After two years of fruitless search, he at last met him walking alone on the beach of Marseilles. He flew to throw himself at his feet, but his sensations were so strong he fainted: the stranger gave him every assistance, and a crowd of people presently gathered round them. As soon as Roberts came to himself, he began to thank him, to call him the saviour of his family, and to beg of him to come and see the happiness he

was the author of, and receive the blessings of those whom he had greatly blessed. The stranger, however, pretended not to understand him, and the multitude becoming great by their contention, found an opportunity of mixing with them, and escaping from the importunities of Roberts. He was never seen or heard of afterwards by his grateful debtors; and yet the story was so extraordinary that it soon made its way through France. He was not, however, known till after his death, by his papers, when the famous and immortal Montesquieu was found to be the person. The note for 7,500 livres was found, and Mr. Mayn, banker of Cadiz, said he had received it of Montesquieu, for the release of a slave at Tetuan, of the name of Roberts, and it was known that Montesquieu used to visit his sister, Madam D'Hericourt, who was married, and lived at Marseilles.

ANECDOTE OF SWIFT AND ADDISON.

ONE evening, during a *tete-à-tete* conversation between Addison and Swift, the various characters in Scripture were canvassed, and their merits and demerits were fully discussed. Swift's favourite, however, was Joseph, while Addison contended strongly for the amiable Jonathan. The

dispute lasted some time, when the author of Cato observed, that it was very fortunate they were alone, as the character which he had been praising so warmly was the name-sake of Swift, while the other, of which Swift had been so lavish in his commendations, was the name-sake of Addison.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D.

LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τιμιωτάτα μὲν καὶ πρῶτα τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγαθὰ.

PLATO, de Legib. IV.

(Continued from Volume I. page 534.)

DR. BENTLEY, as far as we have heard, took no public notice of Thirlby, or the attack, in his notes on Justin Martyr, whatever might have been his private sentiments. He had relinquished all thoughts of publishing the Greek Testament, but yet he still pursued his favourite pursuits, and spent his time in preparing an edition of Terence.

His enemies now seemed weary of

attacking him, and he enjoyed a temporary quiet, free from their molestations. About this period, however, at the Cambridge assizes, when Bentley was summoned into court, as a Justice of Peace for the county, the cryer styled him Richard Bentley, Doctor in Divinity. The Vice-chancellor, who was present, immediately reprimanded him, and said, "There is no such person!" The Judge, finding that his name stood in

in the roll, under that description, ordered the cryer to repeat the call, and added, that the court would not be influenced by academical acts, in opposition to a commission under the great seal.

At the public commencement in the year 1725, on July the 6th, Dr. Bentley delivered publicly a Latin oration, on the creation of seven Doctors of Divinity. In this speech there is a high panegyric on the House of Hanover, in which some of the compliments are elegant and polished. But in his description of the ceremony, the explanations of the symbols used at creation are frequently puerile. The Latinity is admirable, and the whole abounds in passages of uncommon merit.

In 1726, appeared a new edition of Terence, Phædrus, and the *Sententiæ* of Publius Syrus, with the notes and corrections of Richard Bentley. It was printed at Cambridge, and in the *Italic* character, which circumstance, in our opinion, is far from adding to the value or beauty of the book. It contains the entire notes of Færnus, who examined the most ancient manuscripts of Terence, and was dedicated to Prince Frederic, who was afterwards Prince of Wales.

After a short advertisement, which merely relates the contents of the volume, follows a very learned dissertation on the metres of Terence, in which he has proved the whole of the plays to have been written in verse. This treatise, which has been justly praised by the elegant Harris, in his *Philological Inquiries*, seems in great measure to have laid the foundation for the canon, or rule, which Dawes establishes in his *Miscellanea Critica*, with respect to the syllables in Greek poetry, which are to be distinguished by an *iæsus* or *beat*. At the same time, he affects to speak slightly of Bentley's labours, and exalts his own. But we must proceed, as we cannot at present allow room for the discussion of this subject; and will only add, that the common mode of reading *Iambic verse* appears to us the most eligible.

In this edition, there are many passages which Bentley has corrected with

a happy sagacity. His notes on the three authors are short and less ostentatious, and his emendations less violent than those on Horace. Many of his corrections of Phædrus have received their just tribute of applause, and been admitted into the text by the learned Gabriel Brotier, in his edition of this writer, whose fables he elegantly styles, *Primas juvenutis delicias, extrema senectutis solatia, media ætatis oblectamenta*. His emendation of one of the verses of Publius Syrus we will give as a specimen:

"Amisum quod nescitur, non amittitur."

The copies have *dimissum*, which is undoubtedly wrong, for what is bestowed willingly, or taken by force, must be known. *Amisum* is certainly the true reading: as in a rich house,

*"Ubi multa supersunt,
Et dominum fallunt, et profunt furibus."*

This emendation is ingenious and plausible. The same sentiment occurs in Shakspeare's *Othello*:

"He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at all."

Bentley inserted all his corrections in the text; but he frequently trusts too much to conjecture. In his notes, he defends and explains the new readings. Many of his emendations on Terence were found in the manuscripts of this author by Westerhovius, and inserted in his edition. In the preface, however, he tells us, that a critic would, indeed, merit the title of *Magnus Apollo*, who should present to the world a genuine Terence, amidst such a variety of lessons, and such confused verification.

When an author publishes a book, he immediately affords his enemies an opportunity of avenging any injuries which they have received. This was strongly exemplified after the appearance of Dr. Bentley's Terence, previous to which he had quarrelled with Dr. Hare his former friend, adviser, and panegyrist. The origin of their dispute has been thus related:

After Lord Townshend had established the professorship for modern languages and history in both the Universities,

versities, and appointed the preachers, from their younger clergy at White-hall, he proposed that a pension of a thousand pounds a year should be given to Dr. Bentley, upon condition that he would publish some editions of the classics, for the use of the Royal grandchildren. No time was to be stipulated, nor any manner prescribed. The whole was to be managed as the Doctor wished, and as his leisure permitted.

Hare was chosen to settle the business between Lord Townshend and Dr. Bentley. But when the matter was nearly brought to a conclusion, the envious and malignant suggestions of some enemy, whom Bentley supposed to be Hare, put an end to the whole negotiation.

Instead of an annual establishment, and publications *suo arbitrio*, the negotiator now brought intelligence that Lord Townshend proposed that Dr. Bentley should receive a certain sum for every sheet. He immediately rejected the offer with disdain, and refused to enter into any engagement with persons who distrusted his honour: "I wonder, Dr. Hare, you should bring me such a proposal, who have known me so long and so well. What! if I had no regard to their honour, or my own, would there be any difficulty in filling sheets? Tell them I will have nothing to do with them."

Dr. Bentley never afterwards placed any confidence in Hare, as he knew him to be the suggester of the last scheme. He chose *diffuere amicitiam, non dissumere*. When Hare published his Terence, which is now seldom mentioned, he dedicated it to Lord Townshend, in whose favour he had undertaken Bentley; and gave some remarks on the metres of his author, which he had stolen from his learned friend in the course of conversation. With these allurances, he produced his Terence, which the Italic character, and the multitude of accentual marks render very disagreeable to the reader.

When Bentley perceived, that he had himself armed his adversary, by the spirit of communication which always shewed itself, when he perceived

taste or genius, learning, or even curiosity, in any inquirer, he determined to bring out his own edition, with the utmost expedition. He sent over to Holland for the types with which the book was printed, and allowed himself only a week to digest the notes on each of the comedies. This at least was his own account. He added Phedrus also to this edition, because he knew that Hare proposed to publish that author.

Such is the history of Bentley's Terence. He had no apprehensions about success, though Hare had attempted to anticipate his plans; but his antagonist immediately gave up his views, as to publishing Phedrus. The *cause* of this quarrel was not generally known; but the effect which it produced was sufficiently public, for in the year after Bentley's Terence was printed appeared an *Epistola Critica*, which contained an examination of Bentley's notes on Phedrus, by Hare, whose resentment was greatly heightened by finding his name was not once mentioned by the Doctor, in his edition. A survey of the Terence was promised, but probably without any intention of performance. Dr. Salter has observed, that Hare had too high and too just an opinion of his former friend's abilities and learning to hazard his reputation with such a literary disputant. For with regard to the annotations on these authors, and with regard to the metrical disquisitions, Bentley appeared even with greater advantages in the contest, than the learned Bishop of London did, when he attacked Hare's arrangements of the Hebrew measures.

In 1728 the members of Trinity College renewed their attacks upon their master. A charge of violating statutes, wasting the College revenues, &c. &c. was exhibited to the Bishop of Ely, in sixty-five articles. These contained a recapitulation of their former grievances, and a considerable addition to the number of their imaginary evils. This catalogue, accompanied by a petition, was presented to the Bishops, although the most eminent lawyers, in the year 1712, had given their opinion that the crown possessed the general visitatorial

visitatorial power, as well as over the master in particular.

While the establishing of the visitor was in debate, and Bentley's enemies in his college were busily employed in accumulating charges of violation of statutes, &c. &c. his quarrel with the University was finally determined in his favour. Those enemies who had contributed to his degradation now found all their efforts vain, and their machinations defeated, while the public, in general, were confirmed in their opinion of the illegality and violence of the measures which the University had pursued. With respect to these proceedings, a cause was long in agitation at the court of King's-Bench*, where the propriety of the Vice-chancellor's conduct was disputed. The ministry did not wish to exert their authority any farther on the occasion; but the court reversed the decree of the University, and a mandamus was sent to Cambridge; on the 7th of February, 1728, to order that Mr. Bentley should be restored to all the decrees and honours of which he had been deprived.

In the first divinity act after Dr. Bentley was restored to his degrees, he moderated himself as professor in the public schools. Dr. John Addenbroke, afterwards Dean of Litchfield, appeared as respondent for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, who had taken a very active part against Bentley in the senate-house, when his degradation was the subject of debate. His first question was:

I. *Galei argumenta non valent contra pædobaptismum?* The professor objected to the terms of it, because it confined the question to Gale's arguments, and cried out, "*Quid nobis cum homuncione Galeo?*" It was observed, afterwards, that the last determination which Bentley had made in the schools before his degradation was on this subject, and that he had said that Gale's arguments need only be considered, as they contained all that could be alleged against infant baptism. The

second question was, "*Miracula a Christo edita probant ejus divinum missionem?*" To the Latinity of this he objected, and said that he had heard of *edere librum, edere signum populo: sed quis unquam audivit, edere miracula?* *Miracula facta sunt non edita.* Bentley was undoubtedly right, for we read in Pliny†, "*Ludibria sibi, nobis miracula, fecit natura;* but *edere miracula* we do not remember.

With respect to the dispute of the members of Trinity College, as the Bishop of Ely declined to act, the society engaged in the cause, and presented a petition to his Majesty under the common seal in August 1728. This was referred to a committee of the Privy-Council, as well as that of the Bishop, who petitioned to be heard concerning his right, on the 2d of November. A printed state of the case of Trinity College was delivered to the privy-counsellors previous to the day‡ appointed for a hearing, in which it was stated, that the College, as they wished an immediate examination into their affairs, intreated that his Majesty would assume to himself the power of visitor. On March the 15th the cause came on before the Lords, and was referred to the court of King's Bench, and in May, 1729, after a long trial, the Judges unanimously determined, that the Bishop had a right to exercise a power as visitor, over the master of Trinity College.

In June the petitioners exhibited their articles before his lordship; but suspicion arose, that he wished to be accounted general visitor, the master and fellows procured a further hearing in November. The Bishop lost his cause; and in 1731 he moved for writ of error, in order to bring it, by appeal, into the House of Lords. The crown at last put an end to these disputes, by complying with the petition of the College, and taking the Master and the College into its own jurisdiction and visitation.

Soon after the restoration of his degrees, Dr. Bentley wrote an anonymous

* For a list of the pamphlets published during the conclusion of these disputes, we must refer to the ingenious Mr. Gough's *British Topog.* Vol. I.

† VII. 2. Vol. II. p. 95. Ed. Brotier.

‡ March 13, 1728.

mous letter to Chishull, with some critical remarks on an inscription to Jupiter *Urius*, which he had inserted in his *Antiquitates Asiaticæ*, and had restored in several passages which Spon and Wheler had published very negligently.

Chishull, who was an acute scholar, and a man of solid learning, admitted part of Bentley's corrections, and part he rejected, concluding his letter thus: "*Ultimam (sc. Diffichen) nunc lubens verito magis ad mentem hujus Herculis mularum. Sic enim ex pede ipsam metior, præque accepto habeo, quod qui clava confingere potuit, suadela maluit.*" The Hercules of the Muses, indeed, he proved himself by his criticism on this epigram. About two years after these letters had passed between the learned Chishull and our British Aristarchus, the marble itself, from which the verses had been copied, was brought into England, and placed in Dr. Mead's collection. On examination, it appeared that the inscription was originally cut in the very same letters which Bentley had conjectured.

The remarkable instance of critical sagacity has been recorded and celebrated, by the learned Dr. Taylor, in the preface to his admirable little treatise *De inopi debitore in partis dissecando*, in which he has given a *fac simile* of the inscription on the marble; and among other short pieces of criticisms, which are subjoined to this work, he has preserved the original letters of Bentley and Chishull.

Our great critic's disputes with his College and the University were now finally settled; and his real merits, aided by justice and truth, crushed the efforts of faction and malevolence. Those who had envied his erudition and talents, now saw all their schemes defeated. Dr. Bentley, whose degradation they had so strenuously laboured to accomplish, now rose superior to their little arts, and the public in general began to view the proceedings of his enemies in their proper light.

His duty as royal librarian was rendered agreeable, not only by the nature of his favourite pursuits, but also by the attention which was shewn him

by Queen Caroline, who was his constant patroness, and was justly entitled to the elegant compliment which he paid her in his public speech on creating the Doctor in Divinity. Her Majesty was particularly fond of engaging him in literary disputes with Dr. Clarke, *Vir supra nostrum præconium longissime positus*. To these amicable contests, Bentley for some time submitted, but as they generally terminated without either party's deriving much information from them, he declined them, and pleaded his health as an excuse.

The instigations of Queen Caroline, as she wished him to publish an English classic, induced Dr. Bentley to undertake his edition of Milton, which appeared in quarto in the year 1732, with two *busts* of the poet, at different periods of his life, engraved by Vertue. In his preface, he tells us that the mistakes in pointing, orthography, and distinction of capital letters are here carefully corrected. The elision of vowels, and the accent are particularly marked. The verses which have been *foisted into the book*, by the former editor, are pointed out as spurious, and several lines corrected or interposed by the editor himself, in order to give that appearance of system and consistency, which Milton himself would have done, if he had been able himself to have revised and corrected the whole poem.

Such is the account which Bentley gives of his own edition. He then very happily compares Paradise Lost, in its former state, with the *desecrations* of printer and editor, and debased by the malignity of his enemies, to the condition of the beautiful, though poor and ill-dressed virgin, in Terence's *Phormio*:

"———*Ut, ni vis boni
In ipsa inesset forma, hæc formam extinguere.*"

He then endeavours to account for the silence of the critics with regard to the faults which he had pointed out, and thus concludes: "Who durst oppose the universal vogue? and risque his own character, while he laboured to exalt Milton's? I wonder rather, that it is done even now. Had these very

notes been written forty years ago, it would then have been prudence to have suppressed them, for fear of injuring one's rising fortune. But now, when seventy years *jamdudum memorem monuerunt*, and spoke loudly in my ears,

Mitte-leves spes et certamina divitiarum;

I made the notes *extempore*, and put them to the press as soon as made; without any apprehension of growing leaner by censures, or plumper by commendations."

We shall not pretend to enter into a minute examination of Bentley's notes and corrections of this noble poem. That he has improved several passages is certain, and that he has made many trifling remarks, and many unjustifiable and indeed unnecessary alterations cannot be denied. The text, however, he has not violated; but has given all his alterations in the margin.

His plan seems strange and unwarrantable. Above three hundred of Milton's verses are inclosed in hooks, as spurious, and above seventy, either wholly written or altered by the editor himself, are proposed to supply their places. These, he hopes, will not be found *disagreeing from the MILTONIAN* character. Besides these innovations in above three hundred lines, he offers a change of two or more words, and in above six hundred more, one word only is altered. Such was his rage for emendation.

The *sacred* top of Horeb, for *secret*, is an improvement; but when he wishes to read *ardent* gems, in the *third* book, for *orient* gems; and in the *fourth*, *radiant* pearl, for *orient* pearl, we cannot but exclaim

Quis novus hic b-f-fes?

But in Book V. v. 177, when he proposes ye *four* other wandering stars, instead of ye *five—fives*, because the *sun*, *moon*, and *Venus* had been already named in the Morning Hymn, we are indeed surpris'd. Did not Bentley know that the *sun* is not one of the planets, and that the *earth* is, and was certainly intended by Milton to complete the number *five*; as in the eighth book he

says, "*The planet earth?*" The change of *darkness* *visible* into *translucent* *gloom* is idle and unwarrantable, though *translucent* be of the *Miltonian* character.

The passages of this admirable poem which our critic rejects are usually those which contain similes or descriptions. Why these ornamental parts of the work, though sometimes defective, are to be deemed interpolations, would require no common portion of sagacity to determine. To us these appear *beauties*. To confess the truth, Bentley, with all his critical acumen, was ill calculated for a corrector of Milton's verses. He is too daring, and does not appear to possess any extraordinary portion of *poetical taste*, which was highly requisite. "The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling," seems not to have fallen to his lot; and even in his grammatical strictures he is sometimes mistaken, as the Bishop of London has observed.

Let not this edition, however, be deprived of its deserts. Many of his remarks are acute, and several of his emendations are certainly improvements. Among these may be reckoned "*Ichorus* humor issuing flow'd," instead of "*nefarious* humor," which he defends by the well-known line of Homer,

"*Ιχθυρ, ουκ οτερ τε ρεε; μακαρρεσι θεοισι;*"

and in Book IV. v. 944;

—"With songs to hymn his throne;
And *prælife* discipline to cringe not fight,"

instead of *præli'd* distances. This emendation is established by verse 954, in which Gabriel says:

"Was this your *discipline*?"—

He ought, indeed, in justice, to have pointed out the beauties of the work, as well as its errors—for though he comforts himself in *Latin* and *Greek*: "*Tacta est alea, and non injusta cecini*:"

Παρ' εμοις και αλλοι,
Οι κα με τιμησασαι, μα' ως δὲ μητρω
Ζει;

in his concluding note; yet if he had valued his reputation more than the advice of his friends, or, perhaps, than his own opinion of his abilities, he certainly

certainly would never have assumed such an office, as *editor* and *reviser* of Milton, but would have declined the task imposed on him by her Majesty.

These notes roused an army of petty critics, who stood forth as champions of the injured poet. The Grub-street Journal, and other periodical works, attacked the critic. But of all the pamphlets and remarks which were then published, Dr. Pearce's *review* of the text of *Paradise Lost*, with considerations on Bentley's emendations and new corrections, was of the most consequence. The principal part of these remarks, however, has been incorporated into the late Bishop of Bristol's edition of Milton's poetical works, so that as our readers in general must be well acquainted with them, we forbear transcriptions, and shall only observe, that Newton and Pearce seem unwarrantably severe in their strictures on Bentley's corrections. Let it be remembered, likewise, that the learned editor of the new *Biographia Britannica* is of the same opinion.

It was observed, on the evidence of a writer in the Grub-street Journal, who received the intelligence from Dr. Ashenhurst, that Bentley had employed eight or nine years in preparing his Milton, although he talks of *extemporary* notes, in his preface. This may be true, yet it does not contradict the Doctor's assertion. For he might have formed his plan, and have acquainted Dr. Ashenhurst with his intention, and yet not have written his notes until the book was going to the printer. He might even have noted his corrections on the margin of a Milton, and yet have been prevented from explaining

them, by indisposition, or the disputes in which he was involved with the University during that period.

We shall conclude these loose remarks, with a passage from Dr. Johnson's life of Milton, whose criticism on *Paradise Lost* cannot be praised too loudly, or perused too frequently:—"The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies; which Bentley, better skilled in grammar than in poetry, has often found, though he sometimes made them, and which he imputed to the obtrusions of a reviser, whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. A supposition rash and groundless, if he thought it true; and vile and pernicious, if, as is said, he in private allowed it to be false."

Bentley never attempted any defence of this work, but permitted his enemies to triumph, and the critics to cavil. He seemed at last inclined to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, and to leave disputes and criticisms to those whose age, health, and spirits were better calculated to endure fatigue, and who were

Et cantare PARES, et respondere parati.

A slight paralytic stroke had weakened his constitution: his frame was frequently disordered, and his mind easily ruffled. During the contest about the visitatorial power, when Bishop Moore, with whom he had long lived in habits of intimacy, appeared in court, on the opposite party, he was so affected with the sight of his old friend, in such a situation, that he immediately fainted away.

(To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE ADVANTAGES OF ABSURDITY.

S I R,

IT is neither untrue nor uncharitable to say that the world abounds in absurdities, and those of the most extraordinary kinds. They are as deep-rooted as our Christian names, and as indelible as our disgraces in America. No man can stem the popular current,

or say to vulgar opinion, thus far and no farther; we imbibe our prejudices with our mothers milk, and they are assimilated to and become part of our nature; like the coalition between whigs and tories, there is no knowing which is the one or the other; we are a

mass of incongruities, and (pardon me, Sir) the best of us when mended will not soar beyond perfection.

Among other prejudices which hang like mill-stones about our necks, there is one which says that *ABSURDITY* is a bad or foolish thing, and that a man is great or little, in proportion as he does *absurd* actions. How this strange doctrine came into the world, I can no more tell, than I can tell how I came into it myself; but on my arrival at the years of discretion (a late period, Mr. Editor, with some people) I found it fully established, yea daily propagated as a self evident proposition, as a proposition as true as that 4 and 4 make 8, that death is common to all men, and that news-papers will never cease to lie.

Absurdity, however, Sir, is not that useless, that degrading, that foolish thing which people in general suppose it to be. It is not a thing of which any man need be ashamed; it is not a thing at which any man needs hesitate, for we find the business and interest of every public department conducted and promoted with the greatest vigour and celebrity when a due portion of *absurdity* is practised.

In affairs of state, we find that nations have universally done absurd things, and those absurdities are always recorded as the greatest feats of the times. When many years a certain commoner said and did the most absurd things against the court, all men reprobated him, according to their usual prejudice; they said his pretensions to public or private virtue were *absurd*, his claim to integrity *absurd*, the conduct of his friends *absurd*, and yet so beneficial was this *absurdity*, that it soon raised him to the highest honour, and to a comfortable, nay splendid independence.

Again, Sir, when so many men of sound heads (we never speak of *hearts* in politics) defended the conduct of the late war, and maintained that it was begun on sound principles, and carried on with vigour, nay with success, did not every one cry out *absurdity, absurdity!* But did not that *absurdity* enable them to accumulate for-

tunes unknown to their predecessors, and they now sit down in quiet, amidst a profusion of wealth, while those who called them *absurd* are either starving in misery, or endeavouring to copy an example which they are heartily sorry they so long neglected.

To say that luxury is beneficial to a nation has been called *absurd*; but they must know little indeed of *finance* who maintain a position so false. How are the ways and means raised? How do half of the inhabitants of London live? What supports public places? What puts inn-keepers into coaches, and perfumers into country houses? What provides for the undertakers, and makes physic and surgery lucrative professions? Luxury—but luxury being beneficial is an *absurdity*; permit me, then, Sir, to rank it among the benefits resulting from *absurdity*.

If we cast our eyes towards religion, we shall be very sensible that *absurdity* has produced many good effects—By what are the Mahomerans kept in awe? By what are the catholic countries preserved in due order and submission? By the *absurdity* of their religious government.—But, Sir, to bring the matter home, is it not *absurd* for men to be made clergymen, who neither by learning, law, or gospel are qualified? And yet without this *absurdity*, how could country gentlemen be provided with suitable companions? How could the whist party be completed, or the third bottle uncorked, if the squire had not one of such *absurdities* about him. Again, when a clergyman mounts a pulpit to preach against *ungodly love*, who is prone to delight in sometimes *practising* it, he is said to act *absurdly*. But I am certain he acts not so absurdly as if he were to address his congregation, “My brethren, this said love is a very bad thing, yet last night—winking—you understand me—I think—No—near Soho-Square, is one of the best places imaginable.”—Such a speech, Sir, would be the speech of a fool, but, thank heaven, there are no such fools in our days.

It is absurd to lie, it is absurd to cheat at cards, it is absurd to drink to hurt our health, and disturb affairs of state;

state; but the advantages of all these absurdities are too obvious not to increase them both in number and magnitude. It is absurd, say they, for contractors to cheat their employer, but when we sit down to a splendid entertainment given by such men, we taste no absurdity in the choice viands, we smell no absurdity in the flavour of the wines, and if we are presented with a bill of five hundred pounds, we can see no absurdity in the indorsement or payment—No—Sir—then our prejudices vanish, and *absurdity* appears among the greatest advantages that merit can lay hold of.

To conclude, it is said to be absurd that a nobleman or man of fortune, who is a profligate, a gamester, an ignoramus, &c. should have many church livings in his gift; that such a man should have it in his power to appoint ministers to preach the gospel to the sinners of a particular country, town, or village. But when we find with what ease, with how little ability, and how certainly we may depend on his bounty, in our own case, we consider what has been called *absurdity* as one of the

principal steps of the ladder of promotion. We find no absurdity in representation—no absurdity in the mansion-house and gardens—no absurdity in a charming pack of hounds by way of fixture—no absurdity in the tythes—in short, we find that *absurdity* is a sure friend, when every thing else fails.

From these few considerations, Sir, which may be enlarged at pleasure by each reader, I hope it will appear that our objections to *absurdity* are the mere operations of strong prejudice, and that when we come to be wiser we must consider *absurdity* as the means of advancement in every department, as the enemy of poverty and retirement, as the essence of flexible patriotism, and as the “abstract and brief chronicle of our time.”

Should I go farther in this letter, you might accuse me of *absurdity*, so wishing you the *absurd* compliments of the season,

I subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

(according to the usual absurd form)

BLACK IS WHITE.

Moorfields, Jan. 5, 1784.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE ingenious Monsieur Linguet, in one of his last publications, has favoured the public with some very entertaining remarks on AIR-BALLOONS, in which he proposes, that birds of various sizes and natures should be trained to draw these new aerial vehicles. Monarchs and warlike generals should then be conducted through the air by eagles: ladies, by doves and pigeons: the gay and volatile, by wild-geese. The idea struck me very forcibly, and I immediately wrote the following papers, which I shall be glad to see in your Magazine, if you think they merit preservation. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A. Z.

AIR-BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, AUGUST 15th. 1785.*

THERE was a very full drawing-room at St. James's, on Thursday last, after which his Majesty set off with the Queen, and two of the young princesses, from the Queen's-palace for Windsor, in the lately constructed car, made by that celebrated artist, *Signor Vertigo*. The variety of splendid colours intermixed with the gold, which

he had so happily blended with them, made a noble appearance in the air. Though the wind was not remarkably high, the royal travellers moved very rapidly, but the inhabitants of Kensington, and indeed of all the towns and villages over which they flew, in their passage to Windsor, had just time to see and admire their splendid carriage.

* When the rapid progress which has been made in these aerial navigations since June 1783, when the first air-balloon was launched, is considered, your readers will not be surprised, that it is

riage, and their easy and pleasant motion. His Majesty and the party arrived at the terrace in exactly sixteen minutes, and fifteen seconds. Before they rose, orders had been given that the new set of eagles, used for the first time after breaking in, on that day, should not be too much hurried, or it is supposed they would have made the *Journey* in about half the time.

Yesterday, as the Duchess of Flywell was taking an *airing* over St. James's, and Hyde-Park, drawn by a set of very beautiful sparrow-hawks, to the great admiration of the company in the mall, which was that day very numerous and brilliant, an ugly accident unfortunately put a stop to, and interrupted the pleasure of her Grace's *airing*, as well as that of the spectators of the aerial equipage. The accident was this; a pigeon unluckily happened to be flying across the park towards Westminster, just as her Grace's carriage was passing over the Queen's palace, and one of the hawks, that imprudently had been put into harness before he was perfectly broke, flew at the pigeon, and then was joined by the rest of the set, who seemed quite regardless of the coachman's directions. Nothing could be greater than the confusion of the scene, to the no small terror of the company in the Park, as well as the poor Duchess, and her young son and daughter, who were in the equipage along with her Grace: and the correspondent, who sends us this paragraph (and whom we must add we give per-

fect credit to, as we have long had experience both of his judgement and of his veracity) further informs us, that no small part of the spectators in the Park had the inhumanity to look at this distressful scene as one of merriment and fun, while the poor duchess was in fits, the young lady screaming, and the boy on the contrary hallooing view-halloos to the *coach-hawks*, as they dashed about backwards and forwards after the poor pigeon, which at length they drove into one of the great trees in the bird-cage walk, where the equipage stopped, and by means of ladders, after a considerable time, her Grace, and her young lord and lady, were providentially relieved from this disagreeable station, without any material injury. They had stuck between two of the great branches, and, to say the truth, not in a manner most advantageous to her Grace's person.

We have been credibly informed that next week his Majesty will visit the fine new aerial castle which the Prince of Wales has lately built on the model of that aerial one which had been erected by one of the former flighty monarchs of Spain, of which many *low groveling* people, who were incapable of *soaring* above mean and dirty conceptions, had even disputed the existence. All who are acquainted with the exquisite taste of his Royal Highness will be able to form just notions of this building, which, though lofty and sublime, is still no less *airy* an edifice,

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SKY RACES AT THE LAST NEW MARKET MEETING.

AT the late air-meeting, the races, both plates and matches, were very numerously attended; and very good sport. There was quite a crowd of balloon carriages all the way from London to the *race-air*. The great match between jack-daw and raven was won by the latter only by the *bill*, but the odds were very high before starting on jack-daw, so that the knowing ones were not a little taken in. It is amazing how well the race-birds have been trained to run (like the Italian horses) without guides.

We hear that Lord Blast lost not less than ten thousand pounds in the *race-field*; and it is added that the circumstance of his draughts on the *bank of air* having been protested makes a considerable noise, as that bank was much esteemed, as the only *aerial bank* in the kingdom.

Lord Puff's snipe was beat by Lord Hollow's woodcock; woodcock gave 13 ounces weight. It was very near till just at last, when snipe *bitched* it. Woodcock is, however, reckoned uncommonly *boneft* to come through.

The second day of the races there was a fray in one of the booths, on account of Sir Windy Whistle's groom, who is said to have clandestinely watered Lord Breeze's race-bird before starting, by which means Sir Windy won his match against him. The groom and feeder was in the end whipped off the course.

Lord Hurricane's new set of Norway falcons was much admired in the race-field, and we hear that his lordship has matched them with Colonel Zephyr

against time, himself to drive them in his own car. If we do not mistake, the engagement is, to go from Hyde-Park corner gate, to the gate of the palace at Hampton-Court, 14 miles, in five minutes and a half, the odds are upon his lordship.

Six started for the King's plate, and excellent sport. There were four heats, and won at last by sea-gull, who could but just get his wing in, before lapwing.

G. G.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

AN Essay on Landscape; or on the means of improving and embellishing the country round our habitations. Translated from the French of R. L. Gerardin Vitzé D'Ermenonville. 12mo. Doddsley.

THE ingenious translator of this little book has introduced Mons. D'Ermenonville to the notice of his countrymen by a very sensible preface. He tells us that this work was written by the friend of Rousseau, and that it is full of the most insinuating eloquence: that it treats not of Chinese, Cochinchinese, or English gardens; of parks, farms, or rides, but of landscape in general: he aims at joining beauty with utility: he wishes to give shade to the traveller, and convenience to the cottager. He dares to reprobate the superb *allees* and cheerless plains of France; and even contends that a road need not be straight.

He then speaks of the gardens of the ancients: "We have no regular account of any villas of the Greeks; and Mr. Castel has been able to collect only two* from the Romans. They belonged to Pliny the consul, who describes them very particularly in his letters. The garden to his Laurentinum, or Laurens, was extremely small†, as were in all probability most of the Roman gardens. He passes it over very slightly, to hasten to a description of the country, which *no walls or Gothic fortresses* hid from his sight: it is here that he expatiates

with pleasure, 'pointing out all the beauty of his woods, his rich meadows covered with cattle, the Bay of Ostia, the scattered villas upon its shore, and the blue distance of the mountains, his porticos and seats for different views, and his favourite little cabinet, in which they were all united. So great was Pliny's attention in this particular, that he not only contrived to see some part of this luxurious landscape from every room in his house, but even while he was bathing, and when he reposed himself; for he tells us of a couch, which had one view at the head, another at the feet, and another at the back.'

"In the same manner, when he comes to give an account of his Tusculum, he begins with the situation. 'It was a natural amphitheatre, formed by the richest part of the Apennine—its lofty summits crowned with oak, and broken into a variety of shapes, the perpetual springs from its sides, with the fields, the vineyards, and copses interspersed,' demanded all the warmth of his pencil. The scene is minutely delineated, he expressly considers it as a picture; and if some part of this letter might be supposed to come from a courtier of King William's,

* Villars of the ancients.

† It consisted only of mulberry and fig trees.

liam's, the other is almost worthy of Mr. Gray*.

"The garden was much larger than at Laurentinum—perhaps three or four acres; and here we have the consolation to see many of our own absurdities, the tonfile ever-green, names cut in box, &c. &c. but its other ornaments may possibly admit of some excuse, such as basons and fountains of water (which in the warm climate of Italy were introduced even in their rooms) the different kinds of ivy growing up the plane-trees, and hanging in festoons from one to the other, the vine, the acanthus, and a variety of trailing plants, either spreading over the windows, or between the columns of the porticos—these, when they were accompanied by so many detached buildings, and only filled the intermediate spaces (for probably the whole villa was thus disposed†) might form a gay and not unpleasing assemblage. Mr. Castel, Mons. Felibian, and the Italians, differ very considerably in their plans, both of the house and its garden. The latter appears to be divided into three parts; one of which answers to Lord Bacon's heath, and was called *imitatio ruris*. Seduced by the name, Mr. Castel endeavours to make something out of it; but in truth it is hardly worth contending for. Being given up to the architect, this *area* was never considered as *countryside*‡; and when not merely for the purpose of fruits and herbs, it was either filled with hippodromes, porticos, places of exercise, &c. or it was a continuation of such fantastical ornaments as the Romans allowed themselves in some of their apartments; ornaments which, if we may judge from the remains of Herculaneum, had more resemblance to the sharawaggis of China, than to the chastity of Grecian architecture.

"The few paintings from this city, which throw any light upon the subject, are of very small plots of ground, decorated some of them with *trellis-work*, and others in the whimsical manner of the Chinese. A trellis covered with vines, and turfed with moss§, was not unfrequently used for the purpose of walking in the shade with bare feet, and might be contiguous to the baths. Representations of this kind of work were found in the sepulchre of the Nasos.

"There is an engraving in Montfaucon, from an ancient fresco, which very much resembles one of the artificial rocks of China; but the perspective makes it rather too large, and it is too beautiful in its disposition, to warrant such a conjecture. The landscape from the baths of Titus (of equal authority with the paintings of Herculaneum) has two or three villas in the foreground, which are situated in the most pleasing manner; the trees and water are every where perfectly irregular, the *God Terminus* is upon a rock, and there is no appearance of straight lines whatsoever but in the buildings.

"In the succeeding reign of Hadrian, a palace was built upon the broken and irregular ground of the romantick Tivoli; which, as it had gardens of a very uncommon extent, so they were probably interwoven with the surrounding country. We are told that they contained a Vale of Tempe, the Elysian fields, the regions of Tartarus, &c.

"These two villas of Pliny, a man not remarkable for his dislike of false ornaments, and the uncertain testimony of the paintings at Herculaneum being examined, we have only to laugh at their Topiarii§, their cut box, and rows of myrtle, with their own satyrist, and men of better taste.

Martial has given us an exceeding pretty

* Mr. Gray's letters from Westmorland and Cumberland are models of this sort.

† The villas of the ancients, it is believed, were generally upon one floor, except the towers, and the apartments often detached from each other, or communicating only by galleries, porticos, &c.

‡ Our old gardens, on the contrary (to use the just expression of Mr. Walpole) were intended as a *succedaneum* for the country.

§ Mr. Castel thinks that one sort of the so much disputed acanthus was a moss (in which he differs widely from Mr. Martyn, and will not find it easy to reconcile himself with the elder Pliny); but if this be admitted, might it not be the *lycopodium clavatum*, Linn. and Dill. the common club moss? which is both a moss and a creeper.

¶ The Topiarius was employed to shape evergreens—but his original and better office (from which

pretty epigram, in which he ridicules these idle fancies in the villa of a certain Bassus; and enumerates all the cheerful employments, the mixed sounds, and other rural and pleasing circumstances of a farm-yard.

Non otiosis ordinata myrtetis,
Viduaque platano, tonsilique buxeto,
Ingrata lati spatia detinet campi:
Sed rure vero, barbaroque lactatur.

Mart. lib. iii. 58.

No myrtles plac'd in rows, and idly green,
No widow'd platane, or clipp'd box-tree there
The useless soil unprofitably share;
But simple nature's hand, with nobler grace,
Diffuses artless beauties o'er the place.

Guardian, vol. ii. 173.

"This epigram, as well as the 47th of the same book, would be entirely without force, if there had not been many farm-like villas besides that of his friend Faustinus—but they were by no means common farms; the buildings were elegant, and their situations were determined by a very general good taste, and by the justest ideas of landscape. They could not fail of being adorned, and they might be sometimes improved. It is remarkable, that the thing called a *prospekt* is seldom or ever mentioned by the ancients, abounding as they are in all the beauties of detail; but we have a picturesque distance even in our epigrammatist (he is always ready to go out of his way for these subjects)—after painting the charms of the month of April,

———"who calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground!"——

he addresses Faustinus from a villa near the sands of Anxur, which resembled our's of Glamorganshire.

O nemus, O fontes, solidumque madentis arenæ
Littus! et æquoreis splendidus Anxur aquis.

O woods, O springs, O moist yet printless plain!
And Anxur's cliffs that glitter o'er the main!

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

which the name is derived) was the management of the trailing plants. They were much admired by the Romans, and are capable of more beauty than we seem to be aware of. We have lately found out the beauty of ivy, though Sir William Temple expresses his wonder that it could ever be admitted into a garden.

Box was the chief *tonfille*. The bay, and generally the cypress, the cedar, and the *stone pine* of modern Italy, so well known to the landscape painter, grew in full luxuriance: these, with the deciduous trees, and above all the favourite plane, surrounded their buildings.

How little box deserves the constant ill-treatment it has met with, may be seen in that fine winter garden, Box-Hill, in Surrey. The ancients knew how to admire one of the same kind, their

Cyturus ever green, with waving box.

Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum.

V. G. ii. 437.

* A fine picture was painted from this subject by the late Mr. Wilson.

"Juvenal, in the beginning of his third satyr, has the following beautiful lines, which relate to more splendid ornaments than the cut dragons of Bassus, and serve to shew the natural and simple taste of the writer:

——In vallem Ægeriæ descendimus & speluncas
Dissimiles veris. Quanto præstantius esset
Numen aquæ, viridi si margine clauderet undas
Herba, nec ingehuum violarent marmora to-
phum.
Juv. S. iii.

The marble caves and aqueducts we view,
But how adult'rate now, and different from the
true!

How much more beauteous had the fountain
been,

Embellish'd with her first-created green;
Where crystal streams through living turf had
run,

Conteated with an urn of native stone!

DRYDEN'S JUV.

"But to go back to an earlier and a better period.—In Cicero's fine introduction to the second Dialogue on laws, and which begins in the old forest that encompassed his villa near Arpinum, he leads his brother and his friend Atticus to a portico, which he had built upon a small island in the river Fibrenus, whose rapid waters, dividing in this place, fell through a rocky channel into the Liris. This larger stream was one of the gentlest and smoothest in Italy, and the whole was surrounded with wild and craggy hills, the forest above-mentioned, and groves which he had seen planted in his childhood. He speaks of it with enthusiasm (as he does indeed of every part of this paternal seat) and as a chosen retirement, where he passed some of his happiest hours in reading, writing, and contemplation*.

"Every thing in this spot marks the attention and delight of its master: and if the single trees were preserved, (at least the oak was, which Atticus

H

took

took for the Marian one) and the natural paths made convenient; if bad objects were removed, and good ones shown to advantage, we have here the most perfect of *English gardens*; for let art be acquainted that she may oftener do too much than too little.

"But however it may have been with regard to these latter circumstances, it is at least pretty certain that there were no terraces, or canals, or jet d'eaux; and, may it be said without offence to the improver, no patches or zig-zags, no bridges of white railing, no *tubs*, or temples of a yard square. Atticus, who had never been at this villa before, is enraptured with its beauty, and particularly with the spot which Cicero had chosen for the scene of their conversation.

'Who is there,' says he, 'Marcus, that, looking at these natural falls, and these two rivers, which form so fine a contrast, would not learn to despise our pompous follies, and laugh at artificial Niles, and seas in marble: for as in our late argument you referred all to nature, so, more especially in things which relate to the imagination, is she our sovereign mistress.'

"With these ideas, it is not likely that his own Epirotes was of a very different character; and indeed Quintus tells his brother soon afterwards, that it, in no respect, yielded to Arpinum*."

Next he describes the caverns of the ancients, and translates Elian's description of Tempe; and after he has commended his author and Rousseau, he thus concludes: "If there ever was a time when the goads of ambition, and the specious arguments of restless and uneasy spirits were unnecessary, it is the present. Our streets are filled with patriots, and our coffee-houses with statesmen, and such numbers crowd to offer their disinterested services to the public, that, unhappily, some of them must be refused. Let these gentlemen consider, that a country life is not without its calls for activity, or its duties towards our fellow creatures; and that when the commonwealth shall want their arm, or

their talents, they may be called, like the Roman Cincinnatus, from their ploughs."

In one part of his preface, he says, that many of our most celebrated gardens have been found to make very indifferent pictures, from the want of picturesque principles in the composition. It appears to us impossible to make a good picture of a flower garden. As the parts are small, and broken by small shadows, the effect of the *whole* would be in danger, from the high finishing which would be requisite. The colouring likewise could scarcely be rendered sufficiently brilliant, without becoming gaudy.

In page x, he says, Kent was both architect and painter, and one would imagine that these two professions were never united before. This seems strange: for Kent was surely a miserable painter, whatever excellence he might discover in laying out gardens.—But let us proceed to the work.

After reprobating with much taste the schemes of the famous Le Notre, in an excellent introduction, D'Ermenonville sets out with defining the difference between a garden, a country, and a landscape. He tells us, that symmetry certainly owed its origin to vanity and indolence.—This can never be *avobolly* admitted; for the greatest labour is frequently requisite to produce symmetry, which constitutes a very necessary part of architecture, in which this writer seems too licentious. He, however, well observes that *natural taste* teaches us to banish straight lines, and make serpentine walks. When a work is finished, says the translator, in a note on this passage, the best judge is a natural taste; but knowledge and practice are demanded to accomplish such changes.

The following chapters treat of the whole: of the connection with the country: of the inclosing border of the landscape: of the difference of views, suited to houses, and those unlimited: of the different parts: this chapter is so full of real taste, and shews so much fancy and ingenuity, that we will not deprive our reader of

sharing

* The translator will not conceal from his reader, that the Topiarius had been at work here—it was to fill certain intercolumniations with ivy.

sharing the pleasure we felt in perusing it: "I have, I think, now unfolded some of the principles necessary for the general effect of the whole, as far as relates to the view from the house; at least, I have endeavoured to do so as much as possible, in order to prevent your regrets, and an unnecessary expence in this chief object; the most difficult of any part of your composition, and which it is almost impossible to correct, if you once fail in it. If, on the contrary, this great outline is well executed, the arrangement of particular spots will occur of itself; for the infinite variety of nature is produced by the simplicity of the general plan. The style of the whole, as I have said before, should be determined by the character of the country. In the detail, every spot will, on the contrary, be determined by the local character of such parts in the wood, and amongst the large masses of the foreground, as are most susceptible of beauty. It is not always necessary that there should be an extensive property behind these masses, in order to furnish a great number of beautiful spots; it is in general sufficient to have as much land as is requisite for a path fringed with wood (and if you will a ditch beyond) in order to make a communication with the best parts of the country; and you may contrive another way back to the house, because it would be unpleasant to return home by the same.

"The outlines being always determined by two given points, the house and the adjacent country, it belongs to the painter to preside over the execution of this general view, because, unless he can continually verify upon paper what is doing, the multitude of objects which occur in a large space could not fail to be placed in a confused or disagreeable manner, and very often the perspective. The details, on the contrary, not being *subject* to any given point of view, become rather a matter of taste and choice than of rule and combination. It is the poet, therefore, who should direct and chuse them, because the spots and pictures dictated

by the poet always indicate some analogous scene, a character which speaks to the imagination and the heart; an effect often wanting in very fine pictures, when the painter is not also a poet. Horace says, 'it is in poetry as in painting;' and he might too have added in musick. These three arts must be inspired by the same sentiment; they only differ in the manner of expressing it, and of exciting it in others. Whoever speaks only to the eyes, and to the ears, without addressing himself to the heart, will be a most insipid composer.

"If you would be thoroughly sensible of the beauties of the country, chuse, in order to study it in detail, that delicious hour in which the freshness of the dawn seems to renovate all nature; the whole earth is then adorned at the approach of that vivifying planet, which seems to warm in its bosom all the colours which ornament its surface, and chiefly that universal robe, that delightful green, which rests the eye, and seems to give peace to the mind.

"Having now with our eyes travelled over the general design, let us walk over the detached parts. We must seek for them behind the frame of the great landscape; they are, as it were, little easel pictures in a gallery, which we are going to examine, after having for a long time considered the capital piece in the school.

"As soon as we leave the house, near the great masses of the border or foreground we should find a beaten path, which will conduct us to all the beautiful spots.

"Sometimes through a little wood, the rays of the sun playing through the branches, or by a spring which in its crystal stream reflects the colour of the roses growing on its banks—The murmuring of the waters, the tender notes of the birds, and the delightful perfume of the flowers, at once charm all the senses.

"Sometimes to a wood of a more mysterious character—an antique urn contains the ashes of two faithful lovers—a simple bed of moss, under

the shelving of a rock, makes a retreat for conversation, reading, or meditation.

"Farther on, an almost impenetrable wood forms the sacred asylum of happy lovers.

"At the extremity of this wood, the sound of a brook, heard from afar, under the close shade, invites to sweet slumber.

"It is in a deep sequestered valley that this stream, which we heard the sound of at a distance, finds its way amongst rocks covered with moss. Advancing into it, the valley closes, leaving room only for a rough and crooked path. Then how beautiful the scene which suddenly opens to us! From dark cavities of the distant rocks, a clear and rapid stream gushes out on all sides; the roots and bodies of trees, and large stones, interrupt its course, vary the sound, and form an hundred different shapes in its falls. The place is surrounded every way by wood; the thick foliage bends and twines over the foam of the water; groupes of trees happily disposed give an extraordinary effect of light and shadow to this enchanting scene; the banks are adorned with flowering shrubs and sweet-smelling plants; a few rays only of light, reflected by the brightness of the cascade, find their way into this mysterious spot, and produce that tender colouring which is so well adapted to beauty.—It was in this spot that Musidora was once bathing; chance brought Hylas to the same place; through the leaves he discovers the mistress of his heart, for whom he has long sighed in secret. What does he not feel at the sight of such charms? In the contest between desire and delicacy, a precipitate flight can alone save him; and leaving a few words on the ground, he rushes back into the wood. Musidora, starting at the sound, looks about on all sides, and at length perceives the writing of Hylas; her heart is touched with so much love and so much delicacy. Hylas is beloved and happy, and the memory of these faithful lovers is still engraved on a neighbouring oak.

"Here, deep in a solitary dale, a

little lake is formed; where the moon, before she leaves the horizon, long delights to view herself in the calm and clear water; the shores are planted with poplar, and at a distance, under their peaceful shade, rises a little philosophical monument. It is dedicated to the memory of a man whose genius enlightened the world. He was persecuted in it, because his independent spirit raised him above empty grandeur. Tranquillity and silence reign in this peaceful retreat; and this little elysium seems made for calm enjoyment, and the real happiness of the soul.

"Next, under a grove of venerable oaks, and the darkest recesses of the wood, a temple is discovered, where stillness and deep solitude invite to meditation. Here the divine enthusiasm of the poet meets with no interruption; here his sublime ideas are conceived.

"This grove leads to an unfrequented narrow vale; at the bottom a little rivulet silently glides over beds of moss; the hanging hills are covered with fern; and woods enclose it on all sides. In this spot is a small hermitage; once the quiet retirement of a philosopher.

"Round the shore of a large lake rise barren rocks; their tops are covered with fir, pine, and crooked juniper. The rough uncultivated soil appears like a desert; and it is divided from the rest of the world by a long chain of mountains. The painter frequents such scenes, to study great subjects for his pictures. The unhappy lover, who has lost the object of his affections, comes here to forget his sorrows; but there is no spot so savage where love will not follow him—upon the rocks are engraved some monuments of his former loves, or the name of the object of them.

"Through a cedar wood, an easy ascent leads to the top of a high hill, at the foot of which a river winds through fertile meadows; from hence there is an extensive view, terminated by an amphitheatre of mountains in the distance. The sun now rising displays his radiant disk—The vapours all disperse

disperse at his approach; the trees and gilded banks throw their long shadows upon the fresh grass, still glittering with dew; a thousand accidents of light enrich the glorious picture; and the philosopher, having exhausted all his vain systems, is forced to acknowledge the Being of beings, and the Disposer of all things.

"But the desire of shade, and the beautiful green of the meadows, soon attract us; we descend into the valley, and repose our eyes after the brilliant prospect we have seen from the height; at the foot of the hill we enter a wood, where wild hops and honey-suckles form a thousand wreaths and garlands over our heads. The moss and young grass are watered by small springs, and in the bushes of sweet-briar and wild roses which grow on their banks, the nightingale *'sings sweetest her love laboured song.'* Upon some natural beds of moss we can repose ourselves, and stop to listen to her brilliant notes with additional pleasure, from the delightful odour of the rose and hawthorn, joined to that of the violet, the wild harebell, and the lily of the valley, which grow in profusion wherever the light can penetrate.

"Having left the wood, we come to fields and enclosures of a great extent, which reach to the side of the river, and afford pasture to numerous flocks, which neither fear the dog of the herdsman, nor the crook of the shepherd. Grouped in an hundred different ways, some are quietly feeding, others lying down, and seeming to enjoy peace and liberty even more than the fresh herbage.

"Thick alders, willows, and poplars form a shade, which leads us to a bridge or ferry; there we cross two branches of the river, which is divided by a delightful island. A plantation of laurel and myrtle, in which there still remains an ancient altar, the perfume of flowering shrubs with which the island is covered, and the ruins of a little antique temple, sufficiently indicate that it was hereto-

fore consecrated to love; now it is only a ferry, and the house of the ferryman is supported against the almost imperceptible ruin of the temple.

"On the other side of the river is the dairy farm; the milk-houses are seen upon the side of the nearest hill; a path crosses the different inclosures between hedges of gooseberries, raspberries, and little fruit trees. The land never ceases to be useful. That which is in general left fallow is sowed with herbs fit for pasture, and the cattle which feed upon them at the same time enrich the fields. The ox patiently ruminates, the sheep and goat range over it at liberty, and the young horse tossing his mane, with loud and boastful neighings, bounds over the turf.

"Farther on, in another inclosure, the husbandman drives his plough; whilst he sings, the youngest of his children play round him, and the eldest, who are able to work, hoe up the weeds in the fields that are already sown.—Labour prevents the disorder of the passions in youth; it gives health and strength, and prolongs the days of old age: and at night one may at least say, that these good people have escaped that ennui which is but too often the lot and the torment of the rich and great.

"But it is time to finish our walk—An orchard* or a shrubbery brings us back to the house. I mean only to give a feeble sketch of the variety and beauty which are to be found in nature; in vain should I undertake to describe all that she is capable of—the various sorts of cultivation, the inequalities of ground, and the difference even of the same objects seen in different lights, and from different points of view: in short, the spectacle of the universe is so fruitful in objects of all kinds, that you will only be troubled to select and chuse out of the great abundance of them. But in the detail, as in the general design, you must not force nature, or attempt by machinery to imitate her wonderful caprices: your efforts would only serve to

* See the description of the orchard at Clarens, in the 1st part; of the 5th vol. of the new *Émile*.

to shew your poverty. In all the different spots, the seats or buildings must be determined by the most interesting points of view, above all, by the character of the spot, which in some cases you may be able to mark more strongly. Stones and gravel may be so laid at the bottom of a stream, as to increase the murmuring of it, and make it appear more transparent; the removal of a little earth, and a few trees added or taken away, or some rock* introduced, will give a great effect in a small spot, where the objects are all near.

“For the sake of variety I would not intirely reject those great prospects over the country, which are generally displayed with such ostentation from the heights; but such bird’s-eye views are never very picturesque; they soon tire the sight, and you cannot dwell upon them with pleasure for any long time. You must have recourse to the same principles for particular spots, as for the general design: each object must have its separate effect, and its frame or boundary. Your great design, or outline, is a general picture to be surveyed from the house; the various spots are little detached landscapes, different resting-places for you in your

walks, they should consequently be made agreeable, that you may stop there with pleasure. It is not enough that you avoid symmetry, and leave things to chance, in order to imitate beautiful nature—it has been disfigured in so many ways by man! Pleasant vallies and fertile meadows have become impassable marshes, by mills injudiciously placed, which have raised the level of the water above that of the land; the villages are most of them sinks, from the bad disposition of the houses, and for want of open places to give a free passage for the air to purify them; the cross roads are all dirty, and full of sloughs, owing to the bad construction of the carriages; and the great roads cut the country through in long straight lines, with rows of trees planted on each side, and stripped up, so that they are merely brooms†: straight roads are extremely tiresome to the traveller, who sees the point he is going to so long before he arrives at it; their unnecessary breadth is a loss to cultivation, and those who travel are deprived of the benefit of the shade: if the paved part of the road is too narrow, it is both uneasy and unsafe, and the exact straightness‡ is always to the last degree unnatural.

“In

* In order to move a rock into your ground, chuse one of a form which will suit the place you intend it for, somewhere in the neighbourhood; break it into pieces of such a size as can be carried, taking care to number them, exactly, and put them together again according to their numbers; run some black mortar between the joints, and whilst the plaister is wet, throw some sand taken from the place from which you moved the rock upon all the joinings which appear; then cover with tufts of heath all the parts which have any defect, or where the different pieces do not join exactly.

† This practice is very general in England: those countries where the elm is most frequent (which is naturally so beautiful a tree) being entirely deformed by it. A little taste, and a little attention in landlords, would prevent this, and at the same time promote their interest. T.

‡ The exact straightness of a road must occasion a number of inconveniencies.

1st, “That the straight line is always the shortest from one point to another” is a maxim which has been falsely applied; it is true for one right light, but not for several right lines between the same two points. Now, when the least obstacle occurs in this line, there must of necessity be an angle made, and these zig-zags often repeated, are so far from shortening the way, that they very often make it longer.

2dly, All hills are segments of a circle, or of a cone; consequently, for the facility of ascending, as well as to shorten the distance, the road should be carried round the side, instead of over the top.

3dly, In this plan of making roads straight, a great deal of earth must necessarily be moved, and the road is of course very long in making, and very expensive.

The rubbish is generally thrown into the ditches, where it obstructs the course of the streams or torrents, so that if any water-pipe breaks, or if a sudden flood comes, they are too shallow; all the country becomes marshy, and the cross roads impassable.

It is by avoiding straight lines, and using the simplest materials, and following a natural course, that the English have made the finest roads which the world ever produced.

1st, Instead of a jolting pavement, or a road cut up and spoilt, by heaps of stones first, and afterwards by ruts; they make a bed of gravel, or flint broken into small pieces, the whole breadth of the road. By this simple and easy construction, there is no jolting; and the heavy carriages, instead of making ruts, contribute to the imbecility of the ground by the breadth of the wheels, which is in proportion to the weight of the load they carry.

"In every part almost, trees have been planted where there should be none, and they have been cut down where they ought to have remained. In gardens they have been cut into balls and rockets, into fans and porticos, and walls; box and yew trees have been metamorphosed into lustres, pyramids, stags, horses, dogs, but never have they been suffered to appear in their natural form. There is a chaste and primæval beauty, the forms of which are fine, and untouched but by the hand of nature—this is what you should chiefly learn to distinguish and to imitate—it reigns in the scattered spots which the painter eagerly seeks after, to find interesting subjects for his pictures: in short, it is *chosen nature* which you must try to introduce and arrange in all your compositions.

"Along the high road, and even in the pictures of indifferent painters, you only see country; but a landscape, a poetical scene, is a situation either *chosen or created by taste and feeling*."

He goes on: of the possibility of improving all sorts of situations: of the adaption of style to all kinds of proprietors: of imitation: of plantations: of water: of the course of valleys, the deceptions of perspective, and the effect of light: of building, of all kinds: of the choice of landscape, as appropriated to different hours of the day: of the power of landscape over

the senses, and over the soul: of the means of uniting pleasure with utility, in the general arrangement of the country.

Such are the contents of this entertaining little volume. Some few things startled us when we were reading. In a note of page 117, he says, "When I say columns, I would always be understood to mean those which are placed upon the ground; columns being in their nature intended to support the weight of the building—A supported pillar is monstrous." Surely there is no rule why a column may not support a column, even to four orders, as in the Coliseum.

In p. 118, he says: "The Doric order in general succeeds better than any other in landscape, from the columns having no base, and therefore uniting better with the ground, and from the proportions (unconfined by the laws and rules of Paris) being more original, and consequently more natural." In some antiques we certainly find the Doric order without a base, but it appears to us, rather a defect than a beauty. Le Clerc remarked with taste and humour of such pillars, that instead of bringing to his view men without sandals, they put him in mind of men without feet. If the base is disliked, it may be hidden with acanthus, or any picturesque shrub.

On

edly. The gentle winding of the roads makes a continual variety, which is extremely agreeable in travelling; and by taking the course of the country through valleys, and along the sides of hills to gain an easy ascent, all the expence of moving ground is saved, and the trouble of making aqueducts, as well as the inconvenience of their afterwards breaking, and overflowing the country.

3dly. The breadth of the roads in England is in proportion to their importance, their nearness to the great towns, their traffick, and other local and accidental circumstances. In the straight roads the proportions never vary.

4thly. The whole breadth of the road is equally good, and by this means the traveller avoids all disputes about turning off the pavement: a causeway is generally made for foot-passengers; the dirt is carefully separated from the gravel after rain; and all fear of losing the way is prevented by directing posts, which are placed at all the turnings. It is true that the traveller, who alone has the benefit of all these advantages, which save his horses, his carriages, and his time, pays all the expence of them. A moderate toll, and invariably fixed, is levied at gates placed for that purpose, which reimburses the commissioners (who are invited by government, but not under its authority) for the expence of making and repairing these roads, which are called Turnpike Roads. I do not know whether there is more dignity, or œconomy, or justice, in having roads made any other way; but I know that every humane man had rather pay for a good road, when he enjoys the benefit of it, than be jolted gratis upon a bad one, at the expence of the proprietors, or of the labourers and stretched poor, with whose bones they have too often been paved.

* A man of genius will study nature a long time before he begins to compose. He will select her finest features, chuse the best points of view, and imprint them to strongly on his imagination, that he can at any time recollect them, and bring them before his eyes; and it is from this exquisite selection that he enriches his mind with beautiful ideas, or rather that he finds that *ideal beauty* of painters, which is the source of sublime composition.

On the whole, however, the work deserves commendation; it is the production of a lively, well furnished un-

derstanding, and seems well calculated for emancipating young painters from the shackles of false taste.

ART. XXXVIII. *Transactions of the Society, instituted at London, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the Premiums offered in the Year 1783.* Vol. I. 8vo. Lockyer Davis, &c.

(Concluded from Vol. I. p. 549.)

IN our account of the former part of the transactions of this useful society, we presented our readers with an abstract of the solid advantages which the arts and sciences have derived from the premiums given by this ingenious body. We shall now proceed.

The next object that offers itself to our consideration is the list of premiums offered during the present year, 1783, to encourage ingenuity in the several branches of the polite and liberal arts, discoveries and improvements in agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, and chemistry.

Rewards are proposed for planting acorns, and raising oaks: Spanish chestnuts: elm: Weymouth pine: red Virginia cedar: spruce fir: silver fir: larch: Norfolk willow: occidental plain trees: alder: red willow: ash: Lombardy poplar, or pine poplar.

Medals or rewards are likewise offered for experiments to determine the most useful trees when exposed to the weather: for preserving acorns: chestnuts: seeds of forest trees: garden seeds: for planting boggy soils: for ascertaining the different roots of corn: for the culture of wheat: for planting beans and wheat: potatoes: turneps: green vegetable food: for ascertaining the most advantageous mixture of grass seed: for raising turnep-rooted cabbage: for cultivating herbage for feeding sheep and cattle: for rearing and fattening hogs: for managing bees: for cultivating rhubarb: for ascertaining the component parts of arable land: for improving waste land: for experiments on manures; on rolling grass land, on ploughing, on the course of crops in a clay soil, and in stony land: for improving waste land: for gaining land from the sea: for improving the drill plough for horse beans: for inventing a machine for

reaping or mowing corn: for curing the scab in sheep.

Such are the subjects thrown out for the encouragement of agricultural experiments. We have enumerated them for the information of our readers, as some may, perhaps, wish to become candidates. This list of premiums is followed by some papers communicated to the society, the process of some experiments in planting, &c. From these we shall select a letter to Mr. More, the secretary, from Dr. W. Fordyce, for which he received the thanks of the society:

S I R,

"I ordered a bushel of my Siberian wheat, that grew on my farm, at Hyacinth-Hill, Wandsworth Common, to be left for you, that it might be weighed, compared with our Autumnal or Spring wheat, ground in one of the Society's mills, and some of it baked into wheaten and parliament bread, and the goodness of it ascertained, now that this seed has been cultivated in England three seasons. I was favoured with the seed, of which this is the produce, by Mr. Farmer Duckert, so well and so deservedly known and respected.

"The ground on which it was sown was first turned up from common ground, in 1764 (being at that time full of alternate clay and gravel pits, or covered with thorn and furze) since which period it has been alternately under crops of wheat, turneps, clover, oats, or tares, till July, 1774, when a crop of tares was cut off from it, and made into hay. After a good coat of compost, made in the farmyard, of loam, fern, horse and cow-dung, was laid on it, we ploughed for turneps, which were sown by the 20th of August, and they were taken off the ground, at five guineas per acre, by the cow-keepers of South-

wark

wark, about the middle of March, 1775.

"Between the 25th of March, and the 4th of April, we sowed two bushel of the Siberian wheat per acre, on four or five-bout ridges, laying it down with red clover, Dutch ditto, and rye grafs seeds in the usual quantities. As it is now only threshing out, I cannot speak of the product but by the tythe, which makes it two quarters per acre; it was reaped with a sickle, on the 7th and 8th of August. On the 20th of September it shewed as fine a crop of red clover in flower as ever was seen, and was mowed for clover hay, yielding, by the computation of my gardener and labourers, one tun and a half per acre, besides ten days cut clover for my three cart horses from five acres. When it stood in the ear, the furrows of the ridges were not to be distinguished from the tops of them, so full were they of the wheat, as if the whole surface had been level.

"As fodder is often scarce in many parts of England, in the neighbourhood of London, or other large towns, even where manure is plentiful, perhaps it would be a grain to lay down grafs seeds with, preferable either to oats, barley, or Spring wheat; as in good ground, and favourable seasons, it would at least help young stock through the winter, besides furnishing a crop of good clover to feed your working horses, in the autumnal feed time. If you think proper to lay this information before our most respectable and useful Society, I leave it in your power to do so, and remain,

"Your's, &c.

"WILLIAM FORDYCE.

"P. S.—I have kept two saddle horses, since October last, on boiled clustered or Surinam potatoes, instead of oats, unless when they have gone beyond the five or six mile stone; and have raised such a quantity of this sort of potatoes, in lazy beds, on the deepest clay ground, as I will not affirm to you, unless the witnesses to the facts were present, but believe an acre of ground properly cultivated with them will pay better than any crop about London, provided they are applied to
LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

the feeding of horses, instead of corn, and which food (a quarter of a peck per day) will probably subject the half-bred horses, that stand in London stables, to less degrees of the grease than oats."

Next to agriculture stand CHEMISTRY, DYING, and MINERALOGY.

The articles for which premiums are offered, are kelp: barilla: native fossil fixed alcali, from any part of the British colonies, and from the East-Indies; and fossil fixed alcali: rewards are also held forth, for preserving seeds of vegetables: for cultivating poppy seed, for obtaining oil: for destroying smoke: for discovering a substitute for yeast: for increasing steam: and for discovering an index for comparing sweets.

For particulars of these articles we must refer to the transactions; but shall transcribe the account of a discovery of a substitute for verdigris, for which Mr. Clegg obtained a silver medal, and ten guineas:

"Many articles which are in daily use, both in dying and other arts, have been found by chance to be necessary, yet sufficient pains have not been taken to ascertain the principles upon which they act: of this number is verdigris; and as this article was imported to us, at a very great expence, from France, I was induced some years ago to undertake a course of experiments to investigate the manner of its operation, and from thence to find, if possible, an effectual substitute, cheaper and nearer home. On adding verdigris to the common ingredients of the black dye (viz. astringents and martial vitriol) the first thing remarkable is, that a quantity of iron is precipitated; for the pieces of verdigris will be covered over with the crocus of iron almost instantly, and a quantity of the copper of the verdigris is at the same time taken up by the disengaged acid; as appears by the copper coat a knife receives on being held in the liquor: so that the vitriolic acid leaves the iron, with which it was combined in martial vitriol, and unites with the copper of verdigris, and again leaves the copper to unite with iron in its metallic state. The same decomposition happens with lead, if *saccharum saturni*

be made use of instead of verdigris, though lead, according to the received doctrine of elective attractions, has a still less affinity with iron than copper has. In fact, I find that *saccharum saturni* will answer nearly the end of verdigris, and though, as a substitute to it, we could reap no advantage from it, yet I think it gives us an insight into the principle upon which verdigris is of use in the black dye, viz. by uniting with part of the acid of the vitriol, and giving the astringent matter of the vegetable an opportunity of forming an ink with the precipitated iron in greater abundance, and more expeditiously, than it could otherwise do. Relieving this to be the true manner of its operation, I went to work upon this principle, and substituted *alkaline salts* in the room of verdigris, as I imagined these would be a much more innocent as well as cheaper ingredient; for the acid, or the corrosive metallic salts, are the only hurtful ingredients in the dye, and the alkali in proper proportion will unite with the superabundant acid, and form an innocent neutral salt, *vitriolated tartar*. Upon the first trials, I was satisfied of the truth of my conjectures; for in all the experiments which I made in the small way, the ashes answered at least as well as the verdigris: but in real practice, in the large, I found myself deceived; for upon dyeing a kettle of hats of twenty-four dozen, though the colour came on surprisingly at first, yet the liquor soon became weak. I made many experiments, which it is useless here to relate, until I united vitriol of copper with the alkali, which, upon repeated trials, has been found to answer perfectly the end of verdigris. The following, I believe, will be found to be the just proportions, though there is some difference in the practice of different dye-houses.

"Saturate two pounds of vitriol of copper, with a strong alkaline salt (American pot-ashes, when to be procured, are recommended). The vitriol will take about an equal weight of dry ashes. Both the vitriol and the ashes are to be previously dissolved apart. When this proportion is mixed,

well stirred, and suffered to stand a few hours, a precipitate will subside. Upon adding a few drops of the solution of ashes, if the mixture be saturated, the water on the top of the vessel will remain colourless; but if not, a blue colour will be produced; upon which add more ashes; there is no danger in its being a little over saturated with ashes. Take care to add the solution of ashes to that of vitriol by a little at a time, otherwise the effervescence which ensues will cause them to overflow the vessel: these four pounds of vitriol of copper and ashes will be equal to about the same weight of verdigris; and should be added to the other liquors of the dye, at different times, as is usual with verdigris.

"The black, thus dyed, will be perfectly innocent to the goods, rather tending to keep them soft, than corrode them, particularly hats, in which there is the greatest consumption of verdigris.

"For those who are constantly using verdigris, it would be proper to have a vessel always at hand, containing a saturated solution of vitriol of copper; and another, with a saturated solution of ashes, ready to mix as they are wanted; for I find they do not answer so well if long kept."

After chemistry are enumerated the premiums for promoting the polite arts. They are principally for drawings of various kinds, and modelling.

Then follows a gold medal to the master of any academy, not above thirty miles from London, who in three years shall teach the greatest number of boys, above four, to write and speak Latin correctly and fluently.

In the same way, medals are offered for the German, Spanish, and Italian languages.

We do not altogether see the utility of the first of these premiums. Why should any boys speak Latin? Can it conduce to any useful purpose? Any attempt to render a dead tongue the language of conversation must tend to debase and corrupt its purity. It may be written with fluency, force, and correctness, but the phraseology, *pace tantorum virorum*, that is derived from

from *books* can never be adapted to common oral discourse, without violent and licentious distortions. In our opinion, the medal should have been proposed for *writing* and *translating* Latin. Another premium might likewise have been offered for the master, whose pupils make the greatest proficiency in Greek, with respect to the phraseology, the translation, and the *res metrica* of that language. Some regard might not improperly have been bestowed upon our vernacular tongue.

Next follow the conditions prescribed to candidates, which are very well digested. Then the premiums for MANUFACTURES. The articles are, silk: mulberry cuttings: machines for carding silk: weaving fishing nets; and paper for copper plates.

Two letters from Lady M^oira, on preparations of flax and tow, are next inserted.

MECHANICKS. Premiums are proposed for the following articles: for a portable transit instrument: whales taken by the gun harpoon: gun for throwing harpoons: harpoon to be thrown by a gun: machine for transporting timber: improvement on the hand ventilator: archimedes or water screws: engine for working looms: cranes for wharfs; and for a carriage to convey fire engines.

The following is the account given by the ingenious Mr. Spalding, of his improvement on the diving bell, and his dangerous experiments:

"A relation of some attempts made with the diving bell, constructed on a small scale, but on the same principles with that of Doctor Halley, during part of the summer and autumn of 1775, with the proposed improvements.

"I beg leave to be indulged in giving a short account of the reasons that first induced me to engage singly in this expensive and hazardous enterprise.

"Having a large concern in the cargo of the *Peggy*, Thomas Bolwell, master, from London for Leith, with a very full and valuable loading; this vessel, with two large ships belonging to Newcastle and Shields, were, in a severe storm, wrecked on the Scores, or Fern Islands, in the night of the 3d, or morning of the 4th of December, 1774, where all the crew and passengers perished; the light goods thrown on shore from Sunderland Point to Holy Island gave the first intelligence of our loss.

"At several meetings of the traders, I was unanimously requested to take the management

of this business, and collect what could be recovered of the cargo and vessel. This, to the utmost of my power, at that severe season of the year, I performed, but never found any part of my own property.

"On this occasion, the utility of Doctor Halley's diving bell occurred to me in the strongest manner, particularly as I thought I had discovered the place where it might reasonably be presumed the bottom of our vessel lay, depressed in the water by the heavy goods usually stowed in the lower tiers.

"At my return to Edinburgh, I consulted every author I could find, on the subject of diving, and the diving bell, and in June last made repeated trials in the roads of Leith, in various depths of five, six, and eight fathoms water, making several alterations which experience suggested.

"My apparatus being in tolerable order, I sailed for Dunbar, thirty miles distant, in an open long-boat, sloop rigged, about six or eight tons burthen, where, by a mistaken account, I was informed the bottom of the *Fox* ship of war lay; but on my arrival, the oldest seaman in the place could give me no intelligence, as that vessel perished in the night, with all on board, somewhere in Dunbar bay, and by storms, in so long a period as thirty years, was thought to be stranded up. In order to gratify the curiosity of some friends there, I, however, determined to go down, where it might be thought probable her bottom lay; but in seven and eight fathoms water found nothing but a fine hard sandy bottom, from whence I am led to conjecture, that the proprietors of the valuable effects which were on board that vessel might find their account in sweeping for her. Now I was informed that a vessel, which was thrown up by accident in the river Tay, near Dundee, with a large quantity of iron, lay within two fathoms of the surface at low water; I determined to make trial there, and accordingly sailed across the Firth to that place, about fifteen leagues distant from Dunbar, having prevailed on my brother, and brother-in-law, to accompany me in all these expeditions, with two seamen, which were my whole crew.

"At Dundee, Mr. Knight and Mr. Leighton, the masters of two vessels, with a few seamen as assistants, sailed out to the place on which it was conjectured, by the land-marks, this wreck lay; but at the same time they informed me, that the great quantities of ice in the winter of 1773 had either sunk or entirely destroyed the remains of this vessel; concerning which I was long satisfied: for notwithstanding the rapidity of the tides, I went down three different times, changing the ground at each going down. I fell in with a stump of the wreck, now sunk five fathom deep at low water, to a level with the soft bed of the river, which is composed of a light sand, intermixed with shells.

"By the mudiness of the river there is a darkness at only two fathoms from the surface that cannot be described; from the smallness of the machine, which contained only forty-eight English gallons, it was impossible to make this attempt with a candle burning in it, which would consume the air too quickly for any man

to be able to work, and at the same time pay attention to receiving the necessary supplies of air, that important support of life. Two days after we sailed for Leith, where we happily arrived at four o'clock next morning. The trials I had hitherto made were only preparatory to my views at the Seares, hoping that the experience I had acquired would enable me to surmount the dangerous difficulty of the unequal rocky bottom I had to contend with there; but in the preceding trials and different alterations of the machinery, so much time had been lost, that I could not sail for Bambrough before the 1st of September; the weather then being stormy, it was three days before I arrived there in my small open boat, yet though so near the equinox, I was in hopes I should still have a few days of calm weather; but, after many unsuccessful attempts, could make no trial until the end of September.

"This tedious and vexatious interval was greatly softened by the kindness and hospitality of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, his lady and family, at Bambrough Castle, whose friendly concern I will always remember with the sincerest gratitude.

"Having at last some favourable weather, I sailed to the Seares, with my brother, and three sailors I had brought with me from Leith, also two pilots from Bambrough and Warren.

"By the calmness of the weather, it was four in the afternoon, about high water, before I could go down, at a small distance from the place where I judged the wreck to lie: the depth was about ten fathoms. I happily alighted on a flat part of the rock, within a small space of a dreadful chasm, and had just gone two steps with my machine, when the terror of the two pilots was so great, that in spite of my brother they brought me up very precipitately, before I had in any degree examined around me; on coming into the boat, they remonstrated on the danger of the machine being overturned, either on the wreck or the rocks, and also on the impossibility of raising any of the weighty goods with so small a purchase, in an open boat, where at this season no large vessel would venture to lie, as the nights were now so long, and only two passages for a small vessel to run through, in case of a gale of easterly or southerly wind; one of the passages extremely narrow, and both of them dangerous. As the tide now ran in the face of the rock we lay at, the pilots would not consent to lie at anchor any longer; left wind and tide being both contrary, they should not be able to conduct us safely through the islands before it was dark.

"I was obliged to comply very unwillingly with their entreaties; though part of their assertions came too truly to pass, for in sailing home we cleared the rocks and islands with difficulty, but not before eleven o'clock at night, and even then with hard labour.

"Convinced from this, that with an open boat nothing could be accomplished to purpose, and except in June and July no man would risk himself with me in a sloop, to continue a few days and nights at anchor there; I was obliged to abandon this ultimate aim of all my attempts; yet, though my boat was too small to raise any

great weight, I determined to take a view of the guns of a Dutch ship of war, lost in the year 1704, and as they lay two or three miles nearer the land, I could execute this design with less difficulty, especially as the weather continued still favourable. Having procured all intelligence possible, we went to the place, and being joined by Mr. Blacket, tackman of the islands, his son, and several other brave fellows, my two pilots, though still with me, having no stomach for the service, I went down four different times, but could find no marks of any wreck, notwithstanding my walking about in five and six fathoms water, as far as it was thought safe to allow rope to the bell; continuing generally twenty minutes or more, each time, at the bottom. On this occasion I was obliged to carry a cutting hook and knife, to clear away the sea weeds, which at this place are very thick and strong; without this method I could not move about. At the fifth going down, each trial being in a different place, I was agreeably surprised to find a large grove of tall weeds, all of them from six to eight feet high, with large tufted tops, mostly growing in regular ranges, as far as the eye could reach; a variety of small lobsters, and other shell fish, swimming about in the intervals.

"On a survey of the ground, I found myself on the extremity of the place where the long-looked-for cannon lay, and one very large piece was nearly covered with round stones, thrown upon it by storms from the south-east; by the appearance and sound, I judged it to be iron; but to form a more certain idea, I tried to pull up a strong weed, expecting some part of the rust, if iron, would adhere to the fibres of the root, but my strength was now exhausted almost to faintness, by such violent exertions in moving about during a space of near three hours, yet still I determined, if possible, to have this weed; I twisted the bulky top round one of the hooks at the mouth of the bell, on which part of the weight for sinking the machine hung, then giving the signal, brought the weed along with me. To one side of the root was fastened a piece of rock, about seven pounds weight; in the middle a piece of decayed oak, very black; on the other side a black substance, which, on a few hours exposure to the air, changed into a dull reddish colour, resembling crocus martis.

"Pressing business requiring me at home the Monday following, I set sail for Leith; our compass being attracted by the great quantity of iron-work in my boat, we were, during the night, in the greatest danger, being twice entangled amongst the rocks, and very much chilled with the cold for want of proper cover; but eluding these dangers, we safely next morning arrived at Leith.

"The proposed alterations in constructing a diving bell to hold two persons, which can be managed by a sloop of one hundred tons, or a little under that burthen, are,

"To have the machine on the common circular plan, able to contain two hundred gallons English, or a little more, with proper pulleys within, by which the weights which bring it to the full sinking degree can be lowered down to the bottom; on pulling the rope fixed to this weight, the person or persons in the bell can lower

lower the machine to the bottom, or raise themselves with the bell, so as to take in air from the barrels, as often as necessary; by the same method they may bring the bell to the surface, and the balancing weight can be taken in afterwards. The great and obvious importance of this invention is, that the bell, as constructed formerly, could never be lowered safely with a man, on any wreck or rocky bottom; but, on the contrary, with the utmost hazard (till the ground was known, of being overturned; by the present amendment no danger can attend it: ketches, nay, even the most timid landmen will, by this means, be soon brought to use with boldness an invention which may be attended with great advantage to themselves and country.

"This machine also, in many places, can be used in the coldest weather, as the men in the bell have no occasion to be above knee deep in water, for which high-topped water-tight boots will be a sufficient defence, and a thick tanned dress is preferable to every other."

The account of the discovery of an universal standard for weight or measure, by Mr. Thomas Hatton, we purposely omit. We have already had the honour of announcing to the public, that a gentleman who is well known for his skill in philosophy and mechanics, from these hints has discovered an infallible universal standard. A full description of this curious invention shall be given in our miscellany, as soon as the account is published.

ART. XXXIX. *The History and topographical Survey of the County of Kent, containing the ancient and present State of it, civil and ecclesiastical, collected from public Records, and other the best authorities, both manuscript and printed, and illustrated with Maps and Views of Antiquities, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, by Edward Halsted, of Canterbury, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Vol. II. fol. Baldwin.*

THIS work may justly be ranked among the most elaborate of the topographical surveys which have lately appeared. Three whole years have been expended to bring it to perfection. A third volume is ready for the press, and if the subscribers to the two first have not withdrawn their names, it will soon, we suppose, be published: but so great are the expences which must necessarily attend a work of such magnitude, that Mr. Halsted does not propose to continue his labours, if they do not assist him in the prosecution of his designs.

This volume contains a survey of the hundreds of Larkfield; Chatham and Gillingham; Maidstone: Wrotham and Littlefield: Twyford: Watch-

COLONIES and TRADE. The articles are, nutmegs, and oil from cotton seed. To the account of these premiums is added a letter about experiments on cotton, by Mr. Bennet, of Tobago. This is a very curious paper.

This volume is concluded with the general conditions for candidates; an account of the premiums and presents adjudged in 1782: rules and orders, with lists of the officers and contributing members, and a catalogue of the machines and models in the repositories of the society.

As the subjects of this publication are of general utility, we have given a very copious account of its contents. This first volume of the transactions of this ingenious and respectable Society is well digested: the account of their proceedings, previous to the year 1782, is drawn up with considerable ability. If we are not misinformed, the publication of these papers was with great judgement entrusted to Mr. More, the secretary to the Society. There are few who could have executed the task better, as there are few who possess a more general knowledge of every liberal art and science.

lingstone: Brenchley and Horsemonden: West Barnfield: Eyborne: Milton: Tenham: Feverham.

The maps, views, and plates of antiquities in this volume are very numerous; and the index full and distinct.

To enlarge on the utility of the accurate surveys is unnecessary. They bring us intimately acquainted, not only with the manners and customs of our ancestors, but also with their cities and habitations: their wealth, or poverty: their vices, or their virtue. We heartily wish Mr. H. success in his undertakings, and as "the labourer is worthy of his hire," we do not doubt but he will find his trouble recompensed, and his expences reimbursed,

buried, in the number and liberality of his subscribers.

The nature of this work in some degree precludes extract, so we shall conclude this article with the motto from Cicero's familiar epistles, which

Mr. Halsted has prefixed to his book: "*Nil aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines: quæ etsi nobis optabiles in experiendo non fuerunt in legendo tamen erunt jucundæ.*"

ART. XL. *The History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic.* By Adam Ferguson, LL. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 3 Vols. Illustrated with Maps. Cadell, and Creech in Edinburgh.

(Concluded from Volume I. page 153.)

OUR account of this valuable history has already occupied no inconsiderable portion of our Literary Review. We shall now conclude; and at the same time, we must intreat the reader, if he supposes that too much room has been allotted to this work, to consider that the size and value of such a performance must ever prevent its becoming a book of general reading. The extracts which we have given were important and entertaining. They must have fully justified the praises which we have bestowed on this history, to every candid mind; they must have been considered as a source of pleasure and instruction.

Let the student of history peruse the quotations already given, and that which follows, with candour and coolness. He will not then deny his assent to the sentence which we have passed, with regard to the author's abilities and as an historian and philosopher:

"It may appear strange, says he, that any age or nation should have furnished the example of a project conceived in so much guilt, or of characters so atrocious as those under which the accomplices of Cataline are described by the eloquent orator and historian*, from whose writings the circumstances of the late conspiracy are collected. The scene, however, in this republic was such as to have no parallel, either in the past or in the subsequent history of mankind. There was less government, and more to be governed, than has been exhibited in any other instance. The people of Italy were become masters of the known

world; it was impossible they could ever meet in a fair and adequate convention. They were represented by partial meetings or occasional tumults in the city of Rome; and to take the sense of the people on any subject was to raise a riot. Individuals were vested with powers almost discretionary in the provinces, or continually aspired to such situations. The nominal assemblies of the people were often led by profligate persons, impatient of government, in haste to govern. Ruined in their fortunes by private prodigality, or by the public expence in soliciting honours; tempted to repair their ruins by oppression and extortion where they were entrusted with command, or by desperate attempts against the government of their country if disappointed in their hopes. Not only were many of the prevailing practices disorderly, but the law itself was erroneous†; adapted indeed at first by a virtuous people, because it secured the persons and the rights of individuals, but now anxiously preserved by their posterity, because it gave a licence to their crimes.

"The provinces were to be retained by the forces of Italy; the Italians themselves by the ascendant of the capital; and in this capital all was confusion and anarchy, except where the senate, by its authority and the wisdom of its councils, prevailed. It was expedient for the people to restrain the abuses of the aristocratical power; but when the sovereignty was exercised in the name of the collective body of the Roman people, the anarchy and confusion that prevailed at Rome spread

* Cicero in Sallust.

† Lex Valeria & Porcia de tergo Civium lata. Liv. lib. ii. c. 8. lib. iii. c. 55. lib. x. c. 9. By these laws a Roman citizen could not be imprisoned, any more than suffer punishment, before conviction; he might stop any proceeding against him by an appeal to the people at large; and, being at liberty during trial, might withdraw whenever he perceived the sentence likely to be given against him.

spread from one extremity of her dominion to the other. The provinces were oppressed, not upon a regular plan to aggrandize the state, but at the pleasure of individuals, to enrich a few of the most outrageous and profligate citizens. The people were often assembled to erect arbitrary powers, under the pretence of popular government. The public interests and the order of the state were in perpetual struggle with the pretensions of single and of profligate men. In such a situation there were many temptations to be wicked; and in such a situation, likewise, minds that were turned to integrity and honour had a proportionable spring to their exertions and pursuits. The range of the human character was great and extensive, and men were not likely to trifle within narrow bounds; they were destined to be good or to be wicked in the highest measure, and, by their struggles, to exhibit a scene interesting and instructive beyond any other in the history of mankind.

"Among the causes that helped to carry the characters of men in this age to such distant extremes, may be reckoned the philosophy of the Greeks, which was lately come into fashion, and which was much affected by the higher ranks of men in the state*. Literature being, by the difficulty and expence of multiplying copies of books†, confined to persons having wealth and power, it was considered as a distinction of rank, and was received not only as an useful, but as a fashionable accomplishment. The lessons of the school were considered as the elements of every liberal and active profession, and they were practised at the bar, in the field, in the senate, and every where in the conduct of real affairs. Philosophy was considered as an ornament, as well as a real foundation of strength, ability, and wisdom in the practice of life. Men of the world,

instead of being ashamed of their sect, affected to employ its language on every important occasion, and to be governed by its rules so much as to assume, in compliance with particular systems, distinctions of manners, and even of dress. They embraced their forms in philosophy, as the sectaries in modern times have embraced their's in religion; and probably in the one case honoured their choice by the sincerity of their faith and the regularity of their practice, much in the same degree as they have done in the other.

"In these latter times of the Roman republic the sect of Epicurus appears to have prevailed; and what Fabricius wished, on hearing the tenets of this philosophy, for the enemies of Rome, had now befallen her citizens‡. Men were glutted with national prosperity; they thought that they were born to enjoy what their fathers had won, and saw not the use of those austere and arduous virtues by which the state had increased to its present greatness. The votaries of this sect ascribed the formation of the world to chance, and denied the existence of Providence. They resolved the distinctions of right and wrong, of honour and dishonour, into mere appellations of pleasure and pain. Every man's pleasure was to himself the supreme rule of estimation and of action. All good was private. The public was a mere imposture, that might be successfully employed, perhaps to defraud the ignorant of their private enjoyments, while it furnished the conveniences of the wise§. To persons so instructed, the care of families and of states, with whatever else broke in upon the enjoyments of pleasure and ease, must appear among the follies of human life. And a sect under these imputations might be considered as patrons of licentiousness, both in morality and religion, and declared enemies to mankind. Yet the Epicureans, when

* Vid. Cicero's Philosophical Works.

† The grandees had their slaves sometimes educated to serve as secretaries to themselves, or as preceptors to their children.

‡ See Plutarch in Pyrr. The philosopher Cyneas, in the hearing of Fabricius, entertained his prince with an argument, to prove that pleasure was the chief good. Fabricius wished that the senators of Rome might long entertain such tenets.

§ Cicero in Pisonem.

when urged in argument by their opponents, made some concessions in religion, and many more in morality. They admitted the existence of gods, but supposed those beings of too exalted a nature to have any concern in human affairs. They owned that, although the value of virtue was to be measured by the pleasure it gave, yet true pleasure was to be found in virtue alone; and that it might be enjoyed in the highest degree, even in the midst of bodily pain. Notwithstanding this decision on the side of morality, the ordinary language of this sect, representing virtue as a mere prudent choice among the pleasures to which men are variously addicted, served to suppress the specific sentiments of conscience and elevation of mind, and to change the reproaches of criminality, profligacy, or vileness, by which even bad men are restrained from iniquity, into mere imputations of mistake, or variations of taste.

“ Other sects, particularly that of the Stoicks, maintained, almost in every particular, the reverse of these tenets. They maintained the reality of Providence, and of a common interest of goodness and of justice, for which Providence was exerted, and in which all rational creatures were deeply concerned. They allowed, that in the nature of things there are many grounds upon which we prefer or reject the objects that present themselves to us, but that the choice which we make, not the event of our efforts, decides our happiness or our misery; that right and wrong are the most important and the only grounds upon which we can at all times safely proceed in our choice, and that, in comparison to this difference, every thing else is of no account; that a just man will ever act as if there was nothing good but what is right, and nothing evil but what is wrong; that the Epicureans mistook human nature when they supposed all its principles resolveable into appetites for pleasure, or aversions to pain; that honour and dishonour, excellence and defect, were considerations which not only led to much nobler ends, but which were of much greater

power in commanding the human will; the love of pleasure was groveling and vile, was the source of dissipation and of sloth; the love of excellence and honour was aspiring and noble, and led to the greatest exertions and the highest attainments of our nature. They maintained that there is no private good separate from the public good; that the same qualities of the understanding and the heart, wisdom, benevolence, and courage, which are good for the individual, are so likewise for the public; that these blessings every man may possess, independent of fortune or the will of other men; and that whoever does possess them has nothing to hope, and nothing to fear, and can have but one sort of emotion, that of satisfaction and joy; that his affections, and the maxims of his station, as a creature of God, and as a member of society, lead him to act for the good of mankind; and that for himself he has nothing more to desire, than the happiness of acting this part. These, they said, were the tenets of reason leading to perfection, which ought to be the aim of every person who means to preserve his integrity, or to consult his happiness, and towards which every one may advance, although no one has actually reached it.

“ Other sects affected to find a middle way between these extremes, and attempted, in speculation, to render their doctrines more plausible; that is, more agreeable to common opinions than either; but were, in fact, of no further moment in human life than as they approached to the one or to the other of these opposite systems.

“ Cæsar is said to have embraced the doctrines of Epicurus; Cato those of Zeno. The first, in compliance with fashion, or from the bias of an original temper. The other, from the force of conviction, as well as from the predilection of a warm and ingenuous mind. When such characters occur together, it is impossible not to see them in contrast. When Sallust writes of the proceedings of the senate, in the case of the Cataline conspiracy, he seems to overlook every other character, to dwell upon these alone.

Cæsar

Cæsar, at the time when this historian flourished, had many claims to his notice*; but Cato could owe it to nothing but the force of truth. He was distinguished from his infancy by an ardent and affectionate disposition. This part of his character is mentioned on occasion of his attachment to his brother Cæpio, and the vehement sorrow with which he was seized at his death. It is mentioned, on occasion of his visit to the dictator Sylla, when he was with difficulty restrained by the discretion of his tutor from some act or expression of indignation against this real or apparent violator of public justice. He had from his infancy, according to Plutarch, a resolution, a steadiness, and a composure of mind not to be moved by flattery, nor to be shaken by threats. Without fawning or insinuation, he was the favourite of his companions, and had, by his unaffected generosity and courage, the principal place in their confidence. Though in appearance stern and inflexible, he was warm in his affections, and zealous in the cause of innocence and justice. Such are the marks of an original temper, affixed by historians as the characters of his infancy and early youth. So fitted by nature, he imbibed with ease an opinion, that profligacy, cowardice, and malice were the only evils to be feared; courage, integrity, and benevolence the only good to be coveted; and that the proper care of a man on every occasion is, not what is to happen to him, but what he himself is to do. With this profession he became a striking contrast to many of his contemporaries; and to Cæsar in particular, not only a contrast, but a resolute opponent; and though he could not furnish a sufficient counterpoise, yet he afforded always much weight to be thrown into the opposite scale. They were both of undaunted courage, and of great penetration: the one to distinguish what was best; the other to distinguish the most effectual means for the attainment of any end on which he was bent. It were to mistake entirely the scene in which they were engaged, to judge of

their abilities from the event of their different pursuits. Those of Cato were by their nature a series of struggles with almost insurmountable difficulties: those of Cæsar, a constant endeavour to seize the advantages of which the vices and weaknesses of the age, except when he was resisted by persons bent on the same purpose with himself, gave him an easy possession. Cato endeavoured to preserve the order of civil government, however desperate, because this was the part it became him to act, and in which he chose to live and to die. Cæsar proposed to overturn it; because he wished to dispose of all the wealth and honours of the state at his own pleasure.

"Cæsar, as versatile in his genius as Cato was steady and inflexible, could personate any character, and support any cause; in debate he could derive his arguments from any topic; from topics of pity, of which he was insensible; from topics of justice and public good, for which he had no regard. His vigour in resisting personal insults and wrongs appeared in his early youth, when he withstood the imperious commands of Sylla to part with his wife, the daughter of Cinna, and when he revenged the insults offered by the pirates to himself; but while his temper might be supposed the most animated and warm, he was not involved in business by a predilection for any of the interests on which the state was divided. So long as the appetites of youth were sufficient to occupy him, he saw every object of state, or of faction, with indifference, and took no part in public affairs. But even in this period, by his application and genius, in both of which he was eminent, he made a distinguished progress in letters and eloquence. When he turned his mind to objects of ambition, the same personal vigour which appeared in his youth became still more conspicuous; but, unfortunately, his passions were ill directed, and he seemed to consider the authority that was exercised by the senate, and the restraints of law on himself, as an insult and a wrong.

K

"Cæsar

LOND. MAG. Jan. 1784.

* Sallust attached himself to Cæsar, and was employed by him in the civil wars.

"Cæsar had attained to seven-and-thirty years of age before he took any part as a member of the commonwealth. He then courted the populace in preference to the senate or better sort of the people, and made his first appearance in support of the profligate, against the order and authority of government. With persons of desperate fortune and abandoned manners, he early bore the character of liberality and friendship. They received him as a generous patron come to rescue them from the morose severity of those who judged of public merits by the standard of public virtue, and who declared against practices, however fashionable, which were inconsistent with public safety. Himself, a person of the greatest abilities, and the most accomplished talents, having an opportunity to live on terms of equality with the greatest men that have yet appeared in the world, he chose to start up as the chief among those who, being abandoned to every vice, saw the remains of virtue in their country with distaste and aversion. When he emerged from the avocations of pleasure, or from the sloth which accompanies the languor of dissipation, his ambition or desire to counteract the established government of his country, and to make himself master of the commonwealth, became extreme. To this passion he sacrificed every sentiment of friendship or animosity, of honour, interest, resentment, or hatred. The philosophy which taught men to look for enjoyment indiscriminately, wherever it pleased them most, found a ready acceptance in such a disposition. But while he possibly availed himself of the speculations of Epicurus to justify his choice of an object, he was not inferior to the followers of Zeno, in vigorous efforts and active exertions for the attainment of his ends. Being about seven years younger than Pompey, and three years older than Cato; the first he occasionally employed as a prop to his ambition, but probably never ceased to consider him as a rival; the other, from a fixed animosity of

opposite natures, and from having felt him as a continual opponent in all his designs, he sincerely hated.

"Cato began his military service in the army that was formed against the gladiators, and concluded it as a legionary tribune, under the Prætor Rubrius in Macedonia, while Pompey remained in Syria. He was about three-and-thirty years of age when he made his speech relating to the accomplices of Cataline; and by the decisive and resolute spirit he had shown on this occasion, came to be considered as a principal support of the aristocracy, or of the authority of the senate*. To this body, as usual, every flagrant disorder repressed was a victory. The discovery of a design so odious as that of Cataline, covered under popular pretences, greatly weakened their antagonists. One of the first uses they proposed to make of their advantage, was to have Cato elected among the tribunes of the subsequent year. His services were likely to be wanted in opposition to Metellus Nepos, then arrived from the army of Pompey, with recommendations from his general to offer himself a candidate for the same office; and, as was expected, to start some new gratification to the ambition or vanity of this insatiable suitor for personal consideration."

The variety of subjects which have lately demanded our attention, and the abundance of new curious papers of a temporary nature, which have demanded insertion, must apologize with the candid reader for our long delay of the concluding account of this valuable history. It would be a very easy task to cite further extracts equally instructive and entertaining from this work, but such of our readers as are conversant with the history of the Roman commonwealth, and competent judges of historical abilities, will be at no loss to form a just idea of Dr. Ferguson's merit as an historian from the extracts we have already given. New works also call for our attention. To them we now hasten.

* Plutarch: in Cato. edit. London. p. 228.

ART. XLI. *The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1782. To which is prefixed, a short View of the State of Knowledge, Literature, and Taste in this Country, from the earliest Times to the Norman Conquest.* 8vo. Robinson.

THE very long delays which have prevented the regular publication of Doddsley's Annual Register for some years past have produced an opposition, the leaders of which boast at least of the advantages which, in a work of this nature, must naturally attend early publication. Of their respective merits let their readers decide: we shall not enter into the investigation, but give an account of the work before us, and enumerate its contents.

The volume opens with a short view of the state of knowledge, literature, and taste, in this country, from the earliest times to the Norman conquest. This is a curious and well-written account, and begins with the first traces of literature in this kingdom. After mentioning the predecessors of the venerable Bede, the author tells us, learning declined after his death, and that of his contemporaries; for the monasteries were rather the abode of wickedness, than the seats of the Muses.

“But the grand circumstances, he says, which destroyed the very traces of knowledge, and cut it up by the roots, were the invasions of the Danes; which so soon succeeded the abolition of the Heptarchy, that there was no time to bring the kingdom into order. In consequence of the numerous and repeated attacks of that people, who were more barbarous than the Saxons, an almost universal ruin was spread through the island, and the monks were totally dispersed; so that the few among them who had applied to letters being driven away or murdered, the wisdom they possessed, whatever it was, perished with them. Hence, with relation to the history of learning, nothing can be recorded from the reign of Egbert to the reign of Alfred; who, when he came to the crown, found science in so deplorable a condition, that he has himself assured us, he scarcely remembered one man on the south side of the Humber, who under-

stood his prayers in the English tongue, or could translate a piece of Latin into his native language.

“Were it not for Alfred, the period we are writing of would hardly deserve to be mentioned: but he has thrown a mighty lustre upon it; for in him we meet with abilities and accomplishments that are truly astonishing. If we had full materials, it would be very delightful to trace the steps by which such a mind advanced to maturity; to mark the incidents that awakened the vigour of his genius, and rendered him so distinguished and enlightened in a barbarous age, and amidst a scene of general disorder. We are informed that, when he was very young, he was twice at Rome; and perhaps a peculiar impression might be made upon him, while in that famous city. He might perceive something superior to what he had been witness to at home; something which called forth his powers, and excited the ardours of a noble emulation. For though Rome itself was then in a very low state of science, compared with what it had formerly been, yet it was vastly superior, in this respect, to the dark and frozen regions of the North. But whatever impressions Alfred might have received at that place, no immediate advancement in knowledge seems to have been the result of them; for we are told his education was so far neglected, that he could not read at twelve years of age, when, being allured to it by his mother, he applied to his studies with surprising assiduity, and made a progress equally surprising.

“He was undoubtedly, in every instance, one of the most illustrious characters recorded in history, and deservedly remains, to this day, the peculiar favourite of the English nation. We would enlarge, with abundant pleasure, on his military talents, on the enterprises he conducted, and the numerous battles he fought, which rank him with the greatest captains of ancient or modern times. We could dwell,

dwell, with the same satisfaction, on his political talents and behaviour, which were not inferior to his martial achievements. We might expatiate, likewise, on his private virtues: but we shall confine ourselves to the circumstances relative to our main subject, where we have ample matter for admiration and praise.

"If we consider Alfred with regard to his personal knowledge, we shall find that he was superior to any man of his time. It is on all hands agreed, that he was the best poet and the best mathematician in his day; and so with relation to some other branches of the arts and sciences. Such was his ardent desire for the cultivation of his mind, that he always retained about him the most accomplished scholars he could meet with, with whom he perpetually engaged in literary enquiries and pursuits.

"Nor was his wisdom a treasure locked up in his own breast, and reserved merely for his private entertainment: it was spread around him in a most plentiful manner. He was extremely solicitous to have his subjects enlightened and improved, and zealously sought out every method that could contribute to so desirable an effect. For this purpose, one of his first steps was to invite from the British monasteries, and from the continent, as many learned men as possible, whom he received with open arms, made his chosen companions and friends, and encouraged by the highest marks of distinction and favour. In concurrence with them, and by their means, he erected a number of schools for the instruction of his people.

"That the path of knowledge might be rendered still easier to the English nation, Alfred employed the able persons who were about him in writing such books as were calculated for the information of the multitude. A most judicious and useful scheme! and as there were but few who were capable of putting it into execution, he commenced author himself, and composed a variety of pieces; so great a variety, that we were astonished at his finding leisure to produce them, in the midst

of the dangerous wars, and important public concerns, in which he was continually engaged.

"The motive from which his literary performances took their rise does him honour. He did not write from a principle of vanity, or even from a desire of obtaining a laudable reputation; but solely from a view to the welfare of his subjects, and the good of mankind. He took the labour upon him, because no one else was so well qualified for discharging it. If we examine the catalogue of his works, we shall perceive that the matters he treated of were worthy of his character, as the prince and father of his country. Many of his compositions related to the grand objects of government and laws, and others of them were proper for his people in general, calculated to inspire them with devotion, to excite their attention to the moral virtues, and to provide for them an instructive and innocent entertainment.

"Besides his original productions, he translated a number of pieces; and his method of doing it deserves notice. He employed the learned men who were with him to give the general sense of an author, and then he put it into a proper dress; not with a scrupulous regard to the literal signification, but in a free manner, and with such alterations and additions as were suitable to his purposes, and calculated for the benefit of his subjects. The reason why he did not consign this whole business to others, but took it upon himself, was, because his own style was peculiarly clear, easy, and fluent, and better adapted to the instruction and entertainment of the nation, than the style of mere scholars would have been. A fact this, which confirms the observation, that persons in the superior stations of life, and who have an enlarged acquaintance with the world, greatly excel, in the perspicuity and harmony of their language, such as live immured in books, and draw from them alone their turn of composition.

"Alfred did not pay an attention to his own times only, but had, in most of his undertakings, the noblest views to the welfare of posterity. Besides the schools

schools erected by him in different places, he prohibited any one from assuming the trust and dignity of a magistrate, who was not versed in learning: and, that there might not be wanting a supply of men qualified to discharge the several offices of government, he compelled, by law, those who had competent fortunes to give their children a proper education.

“One principal object, which shewed his regard for posterity, and hath rendered his name peculiarly illustrious, was his being the founder of the university of Oxford. We say the founder of it: for though we are not insensible that some writers have contended for a higher antiquity, we are well satisfied that all such pretences have no solid foundation; and think it a much greater glory to this famous seminary, to date its original from so eminent a person, than to seek the vain and fabulous honour of being established in an earlier period. Three halls were erected by Alfred, in each of which twenty-six scholars were educated. The sciences taught were divinity, logic, music, geometry, astronomy, grammar, and rhetoric; and the ablest men of the age were appointed the teachers. Such was the beginning of Oxford, as a seat of letters, and the residence of the Muses: and since that time it hath risen to the utmost degree of splendor, and has become the largest university in the world. It has no equal for the number and magnificence of its colleges and public buildings, the size and splendour of its libraries, the multitude of its professors and pupils, and the variety of its endowments. It hath produced persons eminent in all branches of literature: classical and polite learning have appeared in it with peculiar lustre: it is now adorned by many distinguished names: and we wish, that, to the best posterity, it may not only maintain, but increase its dignity, by continuing the habitation of substantial knowledge, true taste, and national instruction.

“Alfred shines with equal, perhaps, with greater glory, as a legislator, than he doth as a friend and patron of letters in general; and not one of our

English princes deserves to be named with him in this respect. In order to provide for his subjects a full body of laws, he searched into the institutions of foreign nations, collected the regulations of the British Kings, and of his Saxon ancestors, and drew from them what was most valuable and useful. It is much to be lamented, that the code established by him has not been transmitted to us entire: but enough of it remains to fill us with the warmest veneration for his memory, and to convince us that he had the noblest views for the happiness of posterity, as well as of his own times. Indeed, his character must always be held in peculiar esteem by the natives of this island; since to him we are indebted for many of the most important privileges which, at the present day, constitute the dignity and felicity of our political constitution,

“With relation to Alfred's skill in the arts, and his attention to commerce, he was superior to any monarch of this age. He erected cities, repaired palaces, and applied himself diligently to the study of ship-building, so as to reduce it to a science, and invented vessels of such a construction, as enabled him to obtain the victory in several engagements with the Danes. From a motive of piety, and to relieve the Christians of Malabar, he is recorded to have sent persons to the East-Indies; and his ships are said to have returned from the voyage with precious stones, perfumes, and other valuable commodities. It is a certain fact, that he attempted the discovery of the north-east passage, and employed Othar, a Dane, and Wolsan, an Englishman, for that purpose.

“If we consider the religion of Alfred, though it undoubtedly partook of the temper of the times, yet we have no reason to believe that it was remarkably superstitious. There is nothing recorded of him which favours of the mean and monkish spirit observable in many preceding and succeeding princes. His piety was very sincere and fervent; and as rational as the period in which he lived would admit.

“During

"During his reign, and under his influence and encouragement, there flourished several learned men, who assisted him in his noble undertakings, and deserve to be mentioned with honour. He is said to have founded the university of Oxford at the request of St. Neor, who, together with Grimbald, was appointed professor of divinity. Grimbald had been invited from abroad, in consequence of his great reputation for literature; and is spoken of by all writers as a person of very illustrious character and merit. Alfred, also, retained at his court, and patronised, Johannes Scotus Erigena, a man of a very acute genius, and whose name is exceedingly famous in ecclesiastical history, for having strongly opposed, and written against, the doctrine of transubstantiation, which had been supported by Paschasius, and then began to gain ground in the church. But the chief favourite of the King seems to have been Asserius, who accompanied him wherever he went, studied along with him, and assisted him in the execution of all his literary designs. Asserius wrote an account of the life and actions of his royal master; and in the perusal of it we were particularly struck with the account that is given of the bad health under which Alfred continually laboured. That in such circumstances he could perform so vast a variety of actions, civil and military, commercial and literary, is really a matter of astonishment.

"In Alfred we may behold what amazing effects may be produced by the genius and abilities of one man. Such was the influence he had upon the nation, that, in a few years, it was transformed into quite another people. The English, from being cowardly, poor, despicable, and ignorant, became brave, rich, respectable, and, comparatively speaking, knowing and polite: but they were governed by a prince who was almost a prodigy in every respect; and we must travel through several centuries, before we shall find a character on which we can expatiate with equal pleasure, and which does so much honour to human nature.

"When we consider the character of

Alfred, the uncommon enlargement of his mind, and the prodigious pains he took to diffuse knowledge among his subjects, we may be ready to wonder, that his efforts were not attended with greater consequences; and that literature did not, after his reign, flourish more in the nation than we find it, in fact, to have done. But our surprise will cease, if we reflect on the circumstances of the times, in which he lived, and by which he was succeeded. Though Alfred was a prodigy, yet his own improvements were much limited by the ignorance of the age; and he must necessarily have been unacquainted with a thousand things, that are at present known by persons of very moderate capacities. This too was the case with regard to the professors and tutors appointed by him at Oxford, and other places. They had not accurate and extensive views of any science; and, therefore, could not communicate such views to their disciples. Indeed, it was not possible, in so dark a period, to make a large progress in true philosophy and sound learning. The state of religion, the scarcity of books, the prevailing manners of the world, the want of good examples, all stood in opposition to the advancement of real wisdom. Add to this, that the repeated invasions of the Danes, put a stop to the cultivation of knowledge, and at length brought back almost an universal barbarism."

Such is our author's account of Alfred. We have transcribed it as a specimen of his style, and manner of entering into the literary history of these distant ages. He then pursues his account, through the reigns of Edward and Athelstan to the Conquest. The whole forms an useful and entertaining narrative.

Then follows the British and Foreign History: Principal Occurrences, and Public Papers for 1782: an useful and judicious collection. Next stand Biographical Anecdotes and Characters, selected from the best publications of the year. The utility of this part of the Annual Register may be doubted, but it is certainly entertaining. Then appear Manners of Nations: Classical and

Polite Criticism: Philosophical Papers: Antiquities: Miscellaneous Papers: Poetry. These are all culled from works which were produced in 1782. The papers are chosen with judgement, but such compilations seem anticipated by the Reviews, and other monthly publications. We should have been better pleased with more original matter; or an enlargement of the two following articles, which contain an admirable account of the state of domestic and foreign literature for the year 1782.

In the former of these valuable papers, the ingenious author begins with an account of works on subjects of divinity, published in 1782. He then proceeds to mention, with their due share of praise or censure, books under the heads of *Sermons, Metaphysics, Government and Law, Mathematical History, Natural History and Botany, Agriculture, Medicine, History, Biography, Antiquities, Travels, Politics, Classical Literature, Criticism, Poetry, Dramatic and Miscellaneous Compositions, Novels.*

With this last article, he concludes this entertaining review of the Literature of 1782. To enable our readers to judge of the ability with which it is executed, we shall select some of the articles for their perusal.

"In the next department of Literature which demands our attention, the first and most important object that presents itself to view, is Dr. Gilbert Stuart's 'History of Scotland, from the Establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary.' Of this gentleman's distinguished abilities we have formerly had occasion to speak; and, indeed, his various constitutional and historical publications have frequently introduced him with peculiar advantage to the notice of the world. The praises we have heretofore given him, the performance before us calls upon us not to retract, but to increase. It is undoubtedly a work of eminent dignity and consequence. The composition is concise, spirited, and energetic; the reflections discover a high degree of acuteness and penetration; the characters are drawn with a bold

and masterly hand; and the author has displayed abundant labour and skill in examining and digesting the original materials from which his history is taken. With regard to the part which he hath so strongly assumed in favour of Queen Mary, perhaps we are not competent judges of the matter. Not being deeply conversant with the subject, and having formed our opinions from Hume, Robertson, and the common run of writers, our prejudices, if such they may be called, were not of that kind which induced us to think highly of the Scottish Queen. Even after all that hath been alledged by Dr. Stuart in her justification, there are certain points in which we find it difficult entirely to concur with him in sentiment. There is one thing, however, which we are obliged to give up, and that is, the authenticity of the letters said to have been written by Mary to Bothwell; and we are sensible, that, from the acknowledgement of their having been forgeries, many consequences may justly be deduced, to the great disadvantage of her adversaries and persecutors. This history, in general, supplies a copious fund of instruction and entertainment; and we have been particularly struck with the strong and lively picture it affords of the depravity and profligacy, among all parties, of the times to which it relates. As to our not coinciding with Dr. Stuart in every circumstance of his exculpation of Queen Mary, that is only a difference of private opinion; and it is not such a difference as entitles us to detract, in the least, from the merit of the work, which undoubtedly ranks the author among the first historians of the age.

"We have no such praises in store for Dr. Anderson, who hath published the fourth and fifth volumes of his History of France. The period comprehended in these volumes, is from the commencement of the reign of Lewis the Thirteenth, to the general peace of Munster. Of the character of the work we have little to say, as the public opinion concerning the abilities of the writer has been for some years ascertained. That Dr.

Anderson

Anderfon has been at considerable pains to collect information cannot be denied; but then he has not had access to any new sources of intelligence. The authors from whom he has derived his materials are well known, and of easy acquisition. His composition is heavy, and his style in general is not only inelegant, but often disgraced by low terms and provincial barbarisms. The Doctor must be satisfied with ranking far beneath the illustrious names who have reflected so much honour on the present era, by their beautiful historical productions.

"Dr. Gait hath performed an acceptable service to the public, by his 'History of Greece, from the Accession of Alexander of Macedon, till it's final Subjection to the Roman Power.'" The latter period of the Grecian history is neither so well known, nor has been so well written, as it's earlier parts; and, therefore, a good account of it down to it's conclusion is a desirable object. Dr. Gait has bestowed much time and pains upon his performance, and has drawn it up with knowledge, judgment, and perspicuity. We have, however, some doubts, whether a very complete history of Greece, and especially such an one as shall include an accurate, copious, and philosophical view of the progress and effects of the Macedonian empire, and of the kingdoms and states which took their rise from it, and were afterwards swallowed up by the Romans, be not still a desideratum in the world of literature.

"The 'Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce, Esq. a Military Officer in the service of Prussia, Russia, and Great-Britain,' cannot be passed over without much commendation. In accuracy of composition it is defective: and the defect is rendered very pardonable by the author's peculiar situation. He was born in Germany, and though he was educated among his relations in Scotland, he was called so early abroad again, that it was not in his power to acquire a correct knowledge of the English tongue. His acquaintance with it, however, was so far increased by his residence in this country, during

the latter part of his life, that his style, notwithstanding some grammatical improprieties, is easy and natural, and does not read unpleasantly. In other respects, Captain Bruce's memoirs have many claims to our regard. They describe various things which few men have had equal opportunities of knowing. His account of Czar Peter the Great, of the Empress Catharine, of the events they were concerned in, and the countries they passed through in the course of their expeditions, is equally curious and authentic. The work throughout is uncommonly entertaining, abounding with pleasant anecdotes, on the truth of which, as we are assured by those who knew Captain Bruce, we may entirely depend. The different articles we have extracted from the book will enable our readers to form a general idea of its contents and value.

"General Lloyd's 'Continuation of the History of the War in Germany' has not fallen into our hands; and, therefore, we can say nothing concerning it upon our own knowledge. The former volume, we are told, has been well received, and is deemed a valuable publication. The second part is probably entitled to the same estimation. If we are rightly informed, the author has entered much into disquisitions, which promise to be more entertaining and useful to gentlemen of the military profession than to the generality of readers.

"We are sorry that Mr. Orme, who is so completely acquainted with what relates to the East-Indies, and who hath heretofore given such ample proofs of it, could not find leisure or inclination to extend his views, but has contented himself with publishing 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year 1759.' He is, however, entitled to our gratitude for the information which is here communicated. His account of Sevagi is particularly curious, and may serve as a fresh proof, that in all parts of the world extraordinary persons have arisen, many of whom have sunk into oblivion, from
the

the want of the pen of history to record their exploits.

"All that it is necessary to observe with regard to the 'History of the second Ten Years of George the Third, King of Great-Britain,' is, that such compilations, when made with due ability and judgement, are considerably useful at present, by recalling important events to memory, and that they preserve the materials which will assist future historians, in composing those more elaborate and finished productions posterity may expect. This utility belongs to the performance before us. It is drawn up with greater moderation than appeared in the preceding publication of this kind, on which account it may be supposed to come from a different writer.

"Dr. Burney's 'General History of Music,' volume the second, is the continuation of a capital work, upon a very pleasing subject. The histories of particular arts and sciences, when written by men of the first ability in them, are eminently useful, and cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the world. This praise undoubtedly belongs to the book in question. No one could be more completely qualified for his undertaking than Dr. Burney. He is entire master of the scientific part of the art he professes; he hath taken immense pains in collecting his materials; and he has the talent of writing with perspicuity and elegance. Besides this, he has adorned his work with a variety of circumstances, which will be found very entertaining and instructive to polite readers in general, as well as to the connoisseurs in music. The Doctor has made an apology for having been obliged to extend his design to another volume; but for this we apprehend, he will rather receive the thanks than the censure of the public.

"Mr. Cooke's 'Medallic History of Imperial Rome; from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, to the removal of the imperial Seat, by Constantine the Great,' was printed in 1781, but happened to escape our memory, though we were by no means strangers to its appearance. The subject is curious, and has a con-

siderable degree of utility; but, perhaps, not all the utility which professed connoisseurs are ready to imagine. Medals afford various objects of attention to the historian, to the antiquary, and even to the philosopher. Works of this kind, therefore, and especially when accompanied, as in the present case, with accurate and well-executed engravings, ought undoubtedly to be regarded as worthy of encouragement.

"Biographical knowledge hath received very valuable accessions in the course of the year. The 'Biographia Dramatica,' which must by no means be omitted, is not wholly a new work, being an enlargement of the 'Companion to the Playhouse,' written by Mr. Erskine Baker. The original performance is greatly improved in paper, type, and size, as well as in more important respects. It is, indeed, entitled to a large portion of praise, from the correction of errors, from the vast addition of dramatical productions, and from the number of new lives. It is now, perhaps, the completest book of the kind that is extant in any language. For the perfection to which it is carried, the world is indebted to Mr. Reed, who is so well known for his accurate and extensive acquaintance with English literature in general, and with dramatic literature in particular.

"The lovers and the writers of Biography are under no small obligations to Mr. Nichols, for his 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, and of many of his learned Friends.' This work, besides giving a full account of Mr. Bowyer, contains the lives of nearly all the men of literature who have flourished during the present century. It is, in fact, the history of learning, for a period of more than seventy years. So large a body of biographical materials hath not been collected together for a long time. Mr. Nichols may be considered as the Anthony Wood of the age, but not in petulance and bigotry. It is only in the excellencies of Wood that the resemblance holds; in diligence of collection, and in an ardent zeal to per-

petuate the memory of our English writers.

“ Mr. Cumberland’s ‘ Anecdotes of eminent Painters in Spain, during the sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries, with cursory Remarks upon the present State of Arts in that Kingdom,’ may be considered, upon the whole, as a pleasing performance. It will afford to many readers an intelligence that is almost entirely new. Some, however, of the Spanish painters have been so little known in this country, and their works are so inaccessible, that the account of them cannot be very interesting. We wish that it were in our power to free Mr. Cumberland from the charge of affectation; but it is apparent in various instances, and particularly in expressing the names of persons. The desire of writing them as the Spaniards do in their own language is carried to a ridiculous excess; and sometimes, to common readers, involves in it a certain degree of obscurity. The punctuation of the present work is abominable. That an university man, a descendant of the great Cumberland, and the greater Bentley, and a writer against two of our most illustrious prelates, should not be capable of pointing his compositions in a better manner is a disgrace to his literary character.

“ With respect to single lives, that of Bishop Newton, written by himself, cannot fail of affording very considerable entertainment. This, however, will not arise so much from the circumstances that relate to the good prelate alone, as from what he has recorded concerning other persons. He occasionally gives accounts of several of his learned friends; but his narration is rendered chiefly interesting by the anecdotes he hath furnished concerning his grand patron, William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and concerning the direction which this eminent statesman took in the change of the ministry, when Sir Robert Walpole was obliged to quit the helm of government. In various parts of Bishop Newton’s story, there is something of garrulity, and something of prejudice, both civil and religious:

but defects of this kind, if not wholly overlooked, will, at least, be forgiven by the candid reader.

“ In Dr. Gilbert Thompson’s ‘ Memoirs of the Life, and a View of the Character of the late Dr. John Fothergill,’ we have another testimony to the remembrance of an excellent man, and an eminent physician. This account was drawn up at the desire of the Medical Society, of London; and, as might be expected from such a circumstance, is composed in something of the elaborate form of the professed eulogium. We do not, however, mean to intimate that the praises are carried to an excess, nor do we believe this to have been the case. Dr. Fothergill’s memory is not likely to perish from the want of biographers; for a copious life of him has just been published by Dr. Lettsom.

“ The ‘ Biographical History of Sir William Blackstone’ is, in several respects, a curious publication. The author has taken his text from Mr. Clithero, but hath enriched it with a large number of notes, some in the style of applause, and others in the way of censure. He hath given a catalogue of Sir W. Blackstone’s works, manuscript as well as printed; and a nomenclature of Westminster-Hall, from 1746 to 1779; including a chronology of chancellors, keepers, and commissioners of the great-seal, masters of the rolls, judges of both benches, barons of the exchequer, attorneys and solicitors general, King’s serjeants at law, King’s counsel, other serjeants at law, and recorders of the city of London, during that period. Two indexes are added, very copious, very formal, and certainly not without their utility, but, perhaps, too large for the occasion. This work we imagine to have been written by some old barrister, who has spent his life more in his study than in the world. His style is strongly tinged with the pedantry of legal antiquity. At the same time, he is a shrewd and sarcastic observer of men and things, and, in the severity of his remarks, has not spared some persons of high station and eminent ability in the magistracy of the law.

“Mr. Nicholls’s *Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth*, which we mentioned last year, are so enlarged in a second edition, that the performance may be considered as in a great

measure new. Every thing seems now to be collected together, that can satisfy the most eager appetite with regard to the life and works of this humorous, dramatic, and moral painter.”

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS month has not been remarkably fertile. The only performance worthy of notice, appeared at

DRURY-LANE.

Jan. 7, was performed, for the first time, a new pantomime, named *Harlequin Junior*, or the *Magic Cestus*.

The story of this pantomime contains a pleasant satire on the inconstancy of modern husbands, exemplified in the capricious changeableness of *HARLEQUIN Junior*, and at the same time gives due credit to the unabating tenderness of female fidelity in the character of a married Colombine.

The pantomime opens, and shews Harlequin in despair at not being able to obtain Colombine on account of his supposed poverty. Old Harlequin and Colombine are affected by his distress, and his father is at length prevailed upon to trust him with the magic sword, by the means of which he procures riches, and by the consent of the parents on both sides obtains his Colombine. Young Harlequin soon grows tired of the confinement of a domestic life, and being in possession of the sword, determines to travel and see the world; and, contrary to all advice and persuasion, sets off with the clown, whom he entices into his service, in pursuit of adventures: he is cheated, however, in the outset by the interposition of the magicians, who had formerly protected his father, and who, to punish his desertion of Colombine, deprive him of the sword.

At this time Colombine and Old Harlequin repair to these magicians, to enquire of his fate: Old Harlequin is blamed for entrusting his power to his son, but is forgiven, and Colombine is presented with the Magic Cestus, which contains all female virtues and accomplishments, and by which she at length reclaims and fixes his wandering heart. Hence the pantomime is called the *CESTUS*. Colombine has likewise given her a magic wand, by which she has a power of controlling the effects of Harlequin’s sword, whenever he prepares to abuse it, by gratifying his inconstancy.

Thus equipped, she follows him to Paris, and pursues and restrains him in his wild attempts in that city: from this arise the perplexities and business of the pantomime. At length he is again deprived of his power, and told that he shall never more retrieve it, or regain Colombine, till he has by his own virtue and courage performed such actions as may deserve her; and to give him an opportunity of doing so, he is sent to the siege

of Gibraltar, where after fighting gallantly in defence of his country, he is at length forgiven and directed to “stray no more;” while at the same time Colombine is reminded to retain the qualities that have been so fortunate to her, and still

“By sense and gentleness to prove
Her’s is the MAGIC CESTUS of true love.”

The pantomime concludes with a view of the rock and fortifications of Gibraltar, and the repulse of the Spaniards by General Eliott.

We do not recollect to have seen any pantomime with more pleasure than *Harlequin Junior* afforded us. The contriver or author of it has not only shown a very intimate acquaintance with the business of the stage, as to proper effect, but has even discovered taste in the arrangement of the incidents and scenery. The incidents are natural, *i. e.* according to the probabilities on which the story is founded; and the scenery is most strikingly beautiful, and well-executed. In the present dearth of good writing we cannot be so fastidious as to despise any species of harmless entertainment, and, therefore, when we enter into the merits of a pantomime, it is not less a compliment to the artists and contrivers, than a tacit censure of the dullness of modern playwrights.

The author of this pantomime has judiciously changed the usual tale of Harlequin courting Colombine and obtaining her at the end of the pantomime; for in the first scene we find an old Harlequin and Colombine, whose son is then married to his mistress, but grows weary of her, and falls into courses of dissipation. His follies, and the just punishment of them, constitute the business of the succeeding scenes, which abound in variety, and in many parts in humour and true satire.

As to the paintings, it is not in our power to do justice to them on paper.—The views of Paris, and that of Gibraltar equal, if not excel, any thing we ever remember to have seen.

The performers excited themselves, and gave considerable interest to their several parts, particularly Grimaldi in the clown, and Miss Stageldoir in Colombine.

In the course of this month, Mr. Kemble has played *Shylock*, but we cannot add with success. After Macklin, it must be difficult to please in *Shylock*, and Mr. Kemble seems not to conceive the part happily. Mrs. Siddons’s long illness has been heavily felt at this theatre, but she is nearly recovered.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

TUESDAY, Dec. 16.

THE inhabitants of Manchester were gratified with a sight of one of the so much famed balloons. All was eager expectation for this philosophical phenomenon; and at about twenty-five minutes past twelve it was let go. From the uncommon haziness of the weather, it did not remain above a minute in sight. The balloon was taken up by a person four miles from Cromford, in Derbyshire, 45 miles distant from Manchester, about three o'clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 18.

A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Oates, of Sheffield, which burnt with such dreadful rapidity, that Mrs. Oates and an apprentice boy were consumed in the flames, and all the effects, and the inside of the house: Mr. Oates, three sons, and two servant-maids escaped with great difficulty. This accident was occasioned by leaving a winter hedge of clothes too near the kitchen fire.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, with a much greater number of members than is usual on such occasions, went up to St. James's with the address moved by Mr. Erskine on Monday last, when his Majesty being seated on his throne in the drawing-room, the Speaker, attended by Mr. Erskine and Col. Fitzpatrick on his right, as the mover and seconder, and by Mr. Husley, the chairman of the committee, on his left, stepped up to the foot of the throne, and read the address to the King.

THE ADDRESS.

"That his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, think themselves bound in duty humbly to represent to his Majesty, that alarming reports of an intended dissolution of Parliament have gone forth.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, acknowledging the wisdom of the constitution, in trusting to the crown that just and legal prerogative, and fully confiding in his Majesty's royal wisdom and paternal care of his people, for the most beneficial exercise of it, desire, with great humility, to represent to his Majesty the inconveniences and dangers which appear to them, from a consideration of the state of the nation, likely to follow from a prorogation or dissolution of the Parliament, in the present arduous and critical conjuncture of public affairs. The maintenance of the public credit, and the support of the revenue, demand the most immediate attention. The disorders prevailing in the government of the East-Indies, at home and abroad, call aloud for instant reformation; and the state of the East-India Company's finances, from the pressing demands on them, require a no less immediate support and assistance from Parliament.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons are at present proceeding with the utmost diligence upon these great objects of government, as recommended to their attention by his gracious speech from the throne, but which must necessarily be

frustrated and disappointed by the delay attending a dissolution, and most especially the affairs of the East-Indies, by the assembling of a new Parliament, not prepared by previous enquiry to enter with equal effect upon an object involving long and intricate details, which his Majesty's faithful Commons have investigated for two years past, with the most laborious, earnest, and unremitting attention.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons, deeply affected by these important considerations, impelled with the highest reverence and affection for his Majesty's person and government, and anxious to preserve the lustre and safety of his government, do humbly beseech his Majesty to suffer his faithful Commons to proceed on the business of the session, the furtherance of which is so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the public; and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the secret advices of persons who may have private interests of their own, separate from the true interest of his Majesty and his people."

To which his Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"It has been my constant object to employ the authority entrusted to me by the constitution, to its true and only end—the good of my people; and I am always happy in concurring with the wishes and opinions of my faithful Commons.

"I agree with you in thinking that the support of public credit, and revenue, must demand your most earnest and vigilant care. The state of the East-Indies is also an object of as much delicacy and importance as can exercise the wisdom and justice of Parliament. I trust you will proceed in those considerations, with all convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances may seem to require. And I assure you I shall not interrupt your meeting by any exercise of my prerogative, either of prorogation or dissolution."

SATURDAY, 27.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Dunthorne, jun. sent up from the castle, in Colchester, an air-balloon of six feet diameter; it had a pleasing appearance to a great number of admiring spectators, as it passed over the town; and from the clearness of the day, by the help of glasses, was seen by some persons for 18 minutes, during its progress. The wind being north-east, its course was to the right of Malden, and it is supposed to have fallen in some part of the county of Kent.

Another, which was sent up from Nun's Green, in Derby, was found the same day in Teddley Park, the seat of Sir Edward Littleton, near Penkridge, in Staffordshire, which is about 30 miles distant estimated in a straight line. It was found by a labouring man, who saw it descend, and rebound again several times before he could catch it. The time he found it was about

about noon, so that it seems to have passed with very great velocity.

This day's gazette contains a further enlargement of the term of the proclamation relative to our trade with the American States to the 20th instant April.

EAST INDIES.

(Continued from App. p. 624.)

Camp South of Cuddalore, 25th June, 1783.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By *Majr-General James Stuart, containing his Thanks to the Army.*

THE Commander in Chief having taken time minutely to investigate the conduct and execution of the orders and plan in attacking the enemy's out-posts, lines, and redoubts, on the 13th inst. with the comparative strength, numbers and position of the enemy, composed almost entirely of the best regular troops of France, takes this occasion to give it as his opinion of this brave army in general, that it is not to be equalled by any thing he knows, or has heard of, in modern history, whether we look to the extent and entire success, or to the national importance of that day's complete and important victory.

He takes this occasion to return his thanks to Major-General Bruce, to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, and Major Moore, of the corps of grenadiers, and to Colonel Stuart, who supported them with the piquets of the left, and under whose command the French redoubt was most successfully entered and carried; to Colonel Gordon, who commanded the reserve; to Colonel Pearie, and the different field-officers in the various stations; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, chief engineer, to whose abilities he is much indebted; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, who with the 4th brigade, led by the two grenadier companies, and the rest of the Hon. Company's European infantry of the second line, under the command of Captains Collins, Sale, and Bonnet, so ably and opportunely possessed himself of the enemy's post on the hills; to Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, and Major Mackay, under whom our artillery was so well directed that day; to Captain Lamont, and to the precious remains of his Majesty's 73d regiment; and in general to the officers and corps of his Majesty's and the Company's troops.

He desires that Lieutenant-Colonel Wangerman will inform the officers and men of the detachment composed of his Majesty's 15th and 10th Hanoverians how much he was satisfied with their behaviour on that day, and that he will not fail, on the first occasion, to represent it to his Majesty.

He desires also that the officers of his Majesty's 10th regiment, and the grenadiers and light infantry of that regiment, may know his concern that they were not supported as they ought to have been by their battalion men on that day.

In general, the Commander in Chief takes the present occasion to acquaint the army that he has already informed the government of their particular merit in the attack of the 13th, and that he will endeavour to represent it as it deserves to our most gracious sovereign, and to our country.

It has so happened, that on this very day, when

the Commander in Chief thought it his duty to return his thanks to this army for the important victory of the 13th, an occasion offers to express his satisfaction for a new and recent display of their steadiness and undaunted courage in the successful repulse of the enemy's best regular and veteran troops this morning, in sight of their admiral and whole fleet, taking the colonel who commanded prisoner, with the loss of their principal officers. The General can only repeat his sincere acknowledgements and admiration upon the occasion, with his particular thanks to Col. Gordon, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, to Capt. Williamson, and the 24th Bengal regiment.

The Commander in Chief desires the commanding officers of the Native corps, Bengal and Carnatick, will in his name acquaint the officers and men of the high sense he entertains of their most gallant behaviour on the 13th inst. and on this morning, exceeding any thing of the kind ever known; and that he will, on every occasion in his power, represent it in such a light to the governments of Bengal and Madras, that they and their families shall be ever supported and rewarded according to their merit.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday,

January 13.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 12, 1783.

Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East-Indies, to Mr. Stephens, received on Friday last by Capt. Erasmus Gower, of his Majesty's ship Medea, the origin of which is on board the Pondicherry armed transport, not yet arrived.

Superb, in Madras-Road, July 25, 1783.

MY last address to you, for their lordships information, was dated the 19th of March, of this year, from Bombay. By it I signified my intention to proceed to sea with the ships of his Majesty's squadron under my command, and I failed accordingly on the day following.

On the 8th of April, off the Baitas, I was joined by Capt. Troubridge, in his Majesty's ship Active, who had been cruising for a month off the Friar's Hood by my orders, and had seen nothing of the enemy's squadron during that time.

In the night of the 10th, a grab ship of the enemy's, that had been taken from the English, fell into the squadron, and was captured. By the officers, prisoners, taken in this ship, I learned that the whole of the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffren, was in Trincomalee Harbour, except two of their best sailing line of battle ships, and two frigates, which were cruising off Madras, to block up that port, and intercept all supplies bound to it: I, therefore, immediately steered with the squadron for that place, and anchored in the road on the 13th of April, but saw nothing of the French cruisers; however, as they had been in sight of the place only the day before, I directed the ships named in the margin*, under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, of the Sultan, to proceed to sea, and use all possible diligence to intercept them; and on the day following Capt. Graves, of his Majesty's ship Sceptre, whose signal had been made to chase a strange sail on the 11th, joined me with the *Maïade*, a

* Sultan, Burford, Africa, Eagle, and Active.

French

French frigate of 30 guns, and 160 men, which he had come up with in the night, and captured.

On the 16th of April Capt. Burney, of his Majesty's ship *Bristol*, with his convoy from England, arrived in this road, escorted by the ships under the orders of Capt. Mitchell, of the Sultan, who had seen nothing of the enemy's cruisers, but fell in with the *Bristol* and her convoy at sea.

On the 19th of April the Company's ship *Duke of Athol* made the signal of distress, and the boats of the squadron being ordered by signal to her assistance, she unfortunately blew up, by which unhappy accident the squadron lost *, six commissioned and four warrant officers, and 127 of our best seamen.

From the day of the squadron's arrival in this road, all possible diligence has been used to complete the ships water, in doing which great delays and frequent disappointments arose from the want of a sufficient number of shore-boats, and the high surf on the beach. However, I put to sea on the 2d of May, with his Majesty's ships, to seek the enemy's squadron, and, if possible, intercept their expected re-inforcements, although the water of many of the ships was by no means complete, having left in the road his Majesty's three store-ships, *Pondicherry*, *Harriet*, and *Minerva*, to lade military stores and provisions for the service of the army then about to march for the attack of Cuddalore, where the Marquis de Bussy, with the greater part of the French land forces, was posted; and to cover and protect these storeships, as well as some other ships and vessels employed for the same purpose, from the enemy's cruisers, I left in the road, at the request of the Select Committee of this Presidency, his Majesty's ships and vessels as per margin †, under the command of Capt. Haliday, of his Majesty's ship *Ilis*.

On the 15th of May, when off Cuddalore, I spoke two Portuguese ships from Trincomale, who informed me Mons. Suffrein, with his whole force, was there, fitting for sea with all possible expedition, to come to the relief of Cuddalore: from that time I continued working to windward with the squadron along shore, lest the enemy's squadron should pass in shore of me, and fall on the storeships and their covering party, then at anchor near Cuddalore.

On the 25th of May I came off Trincomale, and reconnoitred the position of the enemy's squadron, which I did not think by any means eligible to attack at anchor, under cover of their gun and mortar batteries, and, therefore, stood to the southward, to intercept any re-enforcement or supplies that might be coming to them, at the same time watching their motions by the frigates of the squadron, and keeping within a proper distance of the place, lest they should put to sea in the night, and fall down on the covering ships and storeships off Cuddalore.

On the 1st of June two English seamen in a boat escaped from the French squadron, and brought certain intelligence that the *Fendant*, of 74 guns, with two frigates, and two storeships, had slipped out of Trincomale Bay; the store-

ships, I concluded, carried stores for the French garrison of Cuddalore, and the *Fendant* and two frigates destined to cover and protect them; and being apprehensive they might attack our covering ships and storeships off Cuddalore, I bore away on the 2d of June for the coast, and on the 3d had sight of the *Fendant* and two frigates, whom I chased till night, when I lost sight of them.

I continued cruising with the squadron to the southward of Cuddalore till the 9th of June, when I anchored in Porto Novo road, about seven leagues to the southward of that place, partly to cover our own ships in Cuddalore road, and engage the enemy's squadron before they could anchor there, and partly to endeavour to get a supply of water, of which many ships began to be in want; but, after exerting ourselves to the utmost, no water could be obtained either at Porto Novo or Tranquebar; at the first place the enemy's troops were in possession of both banks of the river, at the other the wells were dried up.

On the 13th of June the enemy's squadron, under the command of Mons. Suffrein, came in sight to the southward, consisting of 15 ships of the line, three frigates, and a fireship; and the same day I weighed with his Majesty's squadron, and dropped down to about five miles distance off Cuddalore; and there anchored: the French squadron anchored off the Coleroon river, about seven or eight leagues to the southward of ours.

On the 17th the French squadron being under sail, and bearing down, I made the signal, and weighed with our squadron, and formed the line of battle a-head to receive the enemy: in the evening they hauled their wind, and stood to the southward, and I followed them with his Majesty's squadron: from this time to the 20th I was continually employed in endeavouring to get the wind of the enemy, which, however, I was never able to effect, from the extraordinary variableness of the winds, that often brought part of the two squadrons within random shot of each other. On the 20th, the enemy still having the wind, showed a disposition to engage, when I immediately formed the line of battle a-head, and brought-to to receive them: at four minutes past four, P. M. the van ship of the enemy having first tried her distance by a single shot, when scarce within point-blank-shot distance, the enemy's squadron began their fire on his Majesty's, which at twenty minutes after was returned, and a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, the enemy still keeping up their first distance; the cannonade continued till seven, P. M. when the enemy hauled off. At day-light I made the signal, and wore with the squadron, and brought-to to repair the damages, with the ships heads towards the land; and several of the ships much disabled in their hulls, masts, and rigging, the *Gibraltar* and *Ilis* in particular; the enemy's squadron not in sight.

In the morning of the 22d I saw the French squadron at anchor in Pondicherry road, bearing S. S. W. directly to windward of his Majesty's squadron, and some of them getting under weigh.

* The names of the commissioned officers are as follows, those of the warrant officers are yet known, Lieut. Charles Egan, of the *Superb*; Lieut. Neal Morrison, of the *Eagle*; Lieut. Thomas Williams, of the *Sceptre*; Lieut. James Thompson, of the *Juno*; Lieut. Pringle, of the *Active*; Lieut. Alexander Allen, of the *Seahorse*.

and I made what sail I could towards them, and anchored the same night off the ruins of Alempano, the more effectually to stop shot-holes, and repair the damages sustained.

I beg you will be pleased to inform their lordships, that so early as the 8th of June, the scurvy began to make a rapid progress among the crews of all the ships of the squadron, but particularly on board the ships last arrived from England, under the orders of Commodore Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.

The number of sick on board the line of battle ships amounted on that day to 1121 men, 605 of whom being in the last stage of the scurvy, I was under the necessity of sending on the day following to the naval hospital at this place, in his Majesty's ships Bristol and San Carlos.

From that time to the 22d, the disease increased the numbers of the sick daily, so that most of the ships of the line had from 70 to 90 men, and the ships last from England double that number, very many in the last stage of the disease, and unable to come to quarters, dying daily. Under these circumstances, and the water of most of the ships being expended, except a few casks in the ground tiers, and none to be obtained to the leeward, I determined to return to this road, to land the sick and wounded, and complete the water of the squadron for further service; and on the 23d of June I weighed with the squadron, and arrived in this road in the afternoon of the 25th.

On my arrival there I received authentick (though not official) intelligence that the preliminary articles of peace between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and America had been signed and ratified, as well as a cessation of hostilities agreed on between Great-Britain and the States-General of the United Provinces, of which information the Select Committee of this Presidency were also in possession; and being summoned the same day to a consultation with the Select Committee, to take into consideration these circumstances, I concurred with the other members of the committee, that it would be proper, and was necessary, to communicate to the commanders in chief of the sea and land forces of the French King at Cuddalore the information we had received, together with the grounds on which we believed it to be true and authentick; and on the 27th of June I despatched his Majesty's ship Medea, as a flag of truce, with letters to Monsr. Suffrein and the Marquis de Bussy.

On the 4th of July the Medea returned to this road, with answers from Monsr. Suffrein and the Marquis de Bussy to my letters of the 27th of June, by which they concurred in a cessation of hostilities by sea and land, as well as an immediate release and return of prisoners on both sides: in consequence, I have received all the prisoners belonging to the squadron in Monsr. Suffrein's power, amounting to about 200, and have returned all those made prisoners in French ships, amounting to about 350. Monsr. Suffrein informs me, by letter, he has also sent to the Mauritius for such English prisoners as have been sent thither, and will return them.

I have judged it necessary to send, for their lordships' information, the line of battle of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, on the

LINE of BATTLE.

The Cumberland to lead with the starboard tack on board, the Defense with the larboard.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rates. Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d Cumberland	Capt. Wm. Allen	72	600
— Monmouth	— James Alms	64	500
4th Bristol	— James Burney	50	350
3d Hero	{ Com. Rich. King Capt. Theo. Jones }	74	617
— Eagle	— Wm. Clark	64	500
— Magnanime	— T. Mackenzie	64	500
Frigates, &c. Chaf-r, San Carlos, Pondicherry, Harriet—Juno to repeat Signals.			

SECOND DIVISION.

3d Sceptre	Capt. Sam. Graves	64	500
— Burford	— Peter Rainier	70	520
— Monarca	— John Gell	68	568
— Superb	{ Sir E. Hughes, K.B. Capt. H. Newcome }	72	622
— Sultan	— And. Mitchell	74	600
— Africa	— Rob. M'Donall	64	500
— Worcester	— Charles Hughes	64	500
Frigates, &c. Combution, Medea, Lizard—Seaborne to repeat signals.			

THIRD DIVISION.

3d Exeter	Capt. J. Sam. Smith	64	500
— Inflexible	— Hon. J. W. Chetwynd	64	500
— Gibraltar	{ Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. Capt. Tho. Hicks }	80	695
4th Isis	— Chris. Haliday	50	350
3d Defense	— T. Newenham	74	600
Frigates, Naiade, Minerva, Active.			

(A copy)

EDWARD HUGHES.

A list of the French squadron in the engagement with the English squadron in the East-Indies, on the 20th of June, 1783.

Ships.	No. of Guns.	Ships.	No. of Guns.
Le Hermoine	- 74	La Severe	- 64
Le Fendant	- 74	Le Brilliant	- 64
L' Hannibal	- 74	L' Hardie	- 64
L' Illustre	- 74	Le St. Michael	- 60
L' Argonaute	- 74	Le Flamand	- 50
Le Sphinx	- 64	Le Petit Hannibal	- 50
Le Vengeur	- 64	Le Cleopatre	- 36
L' Artisien	- 64	L' Apollon	- 40
L' Ajax	- 64	Le Coventry	- 28

EDWARD HUGHES.

Abstract of the officers, seamen, and marines killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships in the action of the 20th of June, 1783.

Superb, 12 killed, 41 wounded. Hero, 5 killed, 21 wounded. Gibraltar, 6 killed, 40 wounded. Monmouth, 2 killed, 19 wounded. Cumberland, 2 killed, 11 wounded. Monarca, 6 killed, 14 wounded. Magnanime, 1 killed, 16 wounded. Sceptre, 17 killed, 47 wounded. Sultan, 4 killed, 20 wounded. Burford, 10 killed, 20 wounded. Defense, 7 killed, 38 wounded. Inflexible, 3 killed, 30 wounded. Africa, 5 killed, 25 wounded. Worcester, 8 killed, 32 wounded. Eagle, 4 killed, 8 wounded. Exeter, 4 killed, 9 wounded. Bristol, 10 wounded. Isis, 3 killed, 30 wounded.—Total, killed 99, wounded 431.

Officers killed.—Monarca, Lieut. Robert Travers. —Sultan, Lieut. James Daw.—Defense, Lieut. John Lett, Mr. Parker, Master.

Officers wounded.—Hero, Lieut. Middleton, 2d Lieut. Thompson of marines.—Sceptre,

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JANUARY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 93, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock Holiday	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confs.	4 per C. confs.	Long An.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. S. Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Wind Deal.	Weather, London
27	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2 a 56 1/2	72 1/2	17 1/2	125 1/2	—	—	—	Shut	55 1/2	Shut	18	12 Diff.	S W	Frost
28	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	18	12	S W	—
29	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	57 1/2	55	—	55 1/2	—	18 1/2	—	S E	—
30	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	S E	Rain
31	Holiday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	—
1	2	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	—
3	3	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	—
4	4	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S E	—
5	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	17 1/2	125	—	52	48	—	55 1/2	—	19 1/2	12	S W	Fair
6	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	124 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	13	S	Frost
7	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	120 c. d.	—	52 1/2	42	—	—	—	21 1/2	15	E	Rain
8	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	120 1/2	—	—	45	—	—	—	21	14	S W	—
9	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	52 1/2	51	—	55 1/2	—	20	14	S W	—
10	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	N E	Fair
11	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E	Frost
12	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	52 1/2	50	—	55 1/2	—	19	14	S E	Fair
13	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	E	Rain
14	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	50	—	55 1/2	—	19	—	N E	—
15	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	20	12	N W	—
16	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	50	—	55 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	S	—
17	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	19 1/2	10	S W	Fair
18	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	Frost
19	Holiday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	Snow
20	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	17	12 1/2	—	—	50	—	—	—	19 1/2	10	N E	—
21	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	16 1/2 c. d.	12 1/2	—	52 1/2	50	—	55 1/2	—	19 1/2	10	N E	Frost
22	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	N E	—
23	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	52 1/2	47	—	—	—	18 1/2	—	N E	—
24	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
25	112	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
26	Sunday	56 1/2	57 1/2	72 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	44	—	—	—	18 1/2	8	N E	—

M. R. In the 2 per Cent Confs. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

TO prove the resources of the Company, the counsel for the proprietors produced a statement* of their debts and property on the 19th Nov. 1783, and an estimate of their (probable) receipts and payments up to March 1786, authenticated by their auditor and accountant. The counsel for the Directors, as well as urging the injustice of invading the Company's interests, and attacking the honour of their servants, by turning them out of their offices without any cause, argued

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

against the impolicy of the bill, and the addition which it would make to the influence of the crown. The first consideration of the seven commissioners would be to provide, at all hazards, for their own relations and dependents; and these in their turn would study, above all things, to please their masters at home. The tide of corruption would flow with a more violent current from India than ever; and whether the House regarded its own purity, the rights of the Company, or the general

M privileges

* As Mr. Fox stated exceptions to various sums mentioned in this account, to the amount of 22,000,000l. we have subjoined the following abstract of it:

D E B T O R.		C R E D I T O R.	
To what owing from the Company to the annuitants	£. 2,992,440	By what due from government to the Company for money advanced them	£. 4,200,000
To bonds bearing interest	1,996,700	By other debts due from government	422,011
To ditto not bearing interest	11,592	By cash and bonds	609,954
To customs on goods sold and unsold	1,641,254	By goods sold, not paid for	553,258
To the Exchequer for the last payment to government	100,000	By the value of goods in England unsold	2,500,000
To ditto for a loan of Exchequer bills and interest	302,587	By floating stock from England	1,219,091
To bills of exchange, &c. unpaid	2,489,098	By silver in the treasury in England paid for	1,090
To sundry debts on account of the trade	458,481	By what paid owners of ships not arrived in England	172,334
To interests on annuities, bonds, and stock	149,901	By the value of ships and vessels not stationed abroad	12,300
To half a year's dividend on stock due at Christmas next	128,000	By the value of the East-India-house and warehouses	253,616
To interest on military and contingent funds more than applied	72,639	By the nett balance of quick stocks at the several settlements, after deducting all debts owing by the Company in India and China	4,367,519
	10,342,692		
Balance in favour of the Company	3,968,481		

14,311,173

14,311,173

This abstract, with a balance of nearly four millions in favour of the Company, wears a good face. But it must be confessed that every artifice had been used to swell the creditor, and sink the debtor side of the account, so that it is much less matter of wonder that Mr. Fox should be able to make such enormous exceptions, than that men of business should publish a statement of their affairs so liable to exception, exposed, as they knew it must be, to the keen eye of ministerial scrutiny and dissection. By so palpable an attempt to make their affairs appear in a better state than they really were in, they gave room to suspect that they were in a worse than they durst venture to acknowledge.

privileges of the nation, it could not suffer the bill to pass into a law. The counsel having withdrawn

Mr. Fox rose to state his reasons for sending the bill to a committee. He expressed his surprise at finding himself attacked on such new and unexpected ground. The violation of charters, the despotism and oppression of the bill, were arguments now nearly abandoned, and he was assailed on his strongest side. He even lamented that he was so strong there, for his strength was founded on the Company's weakness. As the bill was not the child of choice but of necessity, so the answer which he was about to give to the Directors' state of the Company's affairs was not a matter of option, but a matter which he could not avoid, in justice to the Company, in justice to himself, and in justice to the world. By means of insertions and omissions, the Company's affairs were made to appear in a much more favourable point of view than they really were in, and he pledged himself to state rational objections to articles in it, to the amount of *twelve millions!* Objections, which, whatever weight they might have with the House, were convincing to him. He then examined, in a most accurate and masterly manner, every article of the account. He detected various fallacies in the statement, discriminated the value of all property not convertible into money, but by the actual dissolution of the Company, their desperate debts at home and abroad, their military stores and dead stock, and objected to the amount of the whole, as forming no part of the Company's means to pay their debts, while the Company subsisted. By taking the 4,200,000*l.* lent to government at three-fifths of its nominal value, the price at which it would sell as 3 per cent. stock, he reduced it to 2,520,000*l.* 260,687*l.* charged for subsistence of prisoners in the war which concluded in 1763. 139,877*l.* for expences on the Manilla expedition, and 21,447*l.* for hospital expences, making together 422,011*l.* he objected to, as sums that had been long in contention, had been disallowed by every succeeding Treasury,

and, therefore, unfit to be estimated as applicable to the discharge of debts. Under the next article, cash and bonds, 280,575*l.* in bonds was stated as cash, and no notice taken of the discount the bonds must suffer, on being issued again, which being very considerable, ought to have been stated as an item in the debtor side of the account. In the article 1,219,091*l.* by floating stock from England, were included military stores to the amount of about half the sum, which were to be, if they had not already been, consumed by the army, and were not to be taken as available property. He, therefore, took 600,000*l.* on this article. The next sum reminded him of a curious bill in one of our great bard's best plays, where it is said so much for sack, so much for sugar, so much for this, so much for that; but for the solid, the substantial article, the staff of life, bread, one halfpenny: so it was with this flourishing company: they had millions in goods, in bonds, in debts; but in silver they had one solitary thousand pounds. The next article 172,334*l.* for the advance of freight, to be deducted on the arrival of the ships, was a complete and unpardonable fallacy. They had stated in their favour the advanced freight which they had paid, but they had omitted, on the other side, the sum of freight and demurrage, which they would have to pay. This on thirty-seven ships in India would amount to 1,850,000*l.* He objected to the sums of 12,300*l.* and 253,616*l.* which the sales of their shipping and houses in England would produce, as no such sale could take place but on the dissolution of the Company, an event which it was the object of the bill, if possible, to prevent. In the next article, the loss, which it was well known the Company suffered on Bengal goods, ought to have been allowed, and for this he took 113,824*l.* As the cargoes dispatched from Bengal to the other presidencies consisted of military stores, he objected to 364,515*l.* the value of them, for reasons already mentioned. Under the article of quick stock, &c. he excepted 680,509*l.* as the value of stores unexported, on the same argument.

argument. The sum advanced to the board of trade was stated to be 837,465*l.* and this was erroneous. The sum for investments was only 635,000*l.* and this ought to be less by 160,000*l.* He entered minutely into this error, and observed that the Company had valued the current rupee at 2*s.* 3*d.* though the general exchange was only 2*s.* The debt due by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, amounting to 789,828*l.* was in the nature of many other debts due in India, and which had been made the foundations of our various wars—wars of devastation and horror—we scoured deserted countries, we ravaged and burnt the villages, we destroyed or captured the women and the infants. In this manner the Rohillas one year, the Marawar country the next, the Polygars the next were laid waste and desolated. The men were murdered, the women imprisoned and disgraced, their children left a prey to want, and every religious and civil right violated. To prove this, he read a letter to the President and Council at Fort St. George, from Lieut. Col. Bonjour, a Swiss officer in the Company's service, which, for the honour of our country, we should blush to record. It depicted, in the warm colours of feeling, the scene of horror which the service exhibited, and deprecated such wars as inglorious and contemptible. "Thank God! (exclaimed Mr. Fox) they have always failed, and been as unproductive of revenue as they were productive of infamy. In every instance, we have failed in our object, but in none have we avoided the curses, the abhorrence, the contempt of mankind. To this debt, and others of the same description, making in all 2,822,310*l.* he objected, as equally unjust and desperate, being charged against persons who had been driven from their possessions, and made the victims of cruel wars, and who, therefore, had nothing to pay. It was remarkable that 502,174*l.* of arrears due to the army was not included in the gross sum of the Company's debts. Pity it was that no one was responsible for making up so fallacious and infamous an account. These

different sums made together about 9,500,000l. to this was to be added 3,200,000l. the capital stock of the proprietors, making in the whole considerably above 12,000,000l.

Viewed in this point, the affairs of the Company must appear to every man as calling loudly for the interposition of the legislature. But could not this be done without a violation of charter? Every regulation introduced by parliament in the management of the Company's affairs had been a violation of charter; but necessity had repeatedly obliged the legislature to have recourse to new measures. The Company was so connected with the state, that one could not be injured without the other. Since, therefore, the ruin of the Company was advancing, necessity called upon the nation to look to its own safety, by guarding against the ruin that threatened the Company. But why not give to the directors the power destined for the commissioners? They had given good orders, but their servants had disobeyed them. This was to him a sufficient reason for removing them; for no government was less fit for the management of public affairs, than that which was not able to enforce obedience among its own servants. By bringing forward and supporting this bill, he was well aware that he risked much. If he should fall, he would have the consolation to reflect, that he had fallen from having endeavoured, at the hazard of popularity and situation, to erect a system, by which there was a chance that India might be saved.

Mr. W. Pitt having bewildered himself in attempting to follow Mr. Fox through the dry business of figures and calculations, declaimed with vehemence against the bill, and moved to adjourn, though but till to-morrow, to compare the Company's and the minister's accounts.

Lord North defended the bill, and opposed the adjournment.

Sir Richard Hill endeavoured to turn the whole proceedings of the framer of the bill into ridicule.

Mr. *Eyckine* defended the right and policy of the bill with considerable subtilit

subtlety and force of argument. He had always considered the very existence of such a body as the court of proprietors, for the government of such an important empire, by a ballot of men and women, and foreigners enemies to our prosperity, as impolitic and absurd. That a charter being a grant of powers and privileges to individuals for the benefit of the public, was liable in its very nature to revocation, when its continuation became detrimental, either from misuse or a change in circumstances not foreseen at the time of its institution. Those who were loudest in opposing the bill had already admitted the right, by calling for a new system, which could not be adopted without that violation of the Company's charter which they complained of. If, on the one hand, this charter was inviolable, there could be no sort of alteration, right being equally sacred in all its degrees. To call for a new system would, therefore, be vain. If, on the other, it could be justly altered in one degree upon one necessity, it might in another upon another necessity; which brought the whole to a question of policy, and put an end to the declamation concerning the infringement of rights.

Mr. Macdonald supported the motion for adjournment, and combated the arguments of *Mr. Erskine*. The doctrine respecting the infringement of charters was simple and well known. Both extremes of the proposition were absurd, either that they were to be altered, much less cancelled without ceremony, or that they were never, in any possible case, to be meddled with. The true line was, that state necessity would justify an alteration, provided that it were strictly commensurate to the necessity. The reason was obvious, because where two parties contracted in the ordinary way, neither of them had power to infringe or annul it, but a third tribunal must be resorted to; whereas in the case of a contract with the public, the one party was completely in the power of the other. It was then the true question in the present case, whether it was necessary to cut down the charter, root and branch, or

whether many amendments far short of so desperate a violation of contract would not be sufficient.

The motion for an adjournment was negatived, *noes* 229, *ayes* 120, and the bill committed for Monday.

Dec. 1st, when *Mr. Powys* opposed the motion for going into a committee on the bill, on the ground so often trodden, as being an invasion of the Company's chartered rights, not for the benefit of the public, but the aggrandizement of particular men. *Mr. Burke* in reply, accused the Company of the most atrocious acts of barbarity and injustice: They had sold for money every Indian prince or Rajah with whom they had ever been connected; they never made a treaty of peace or alliance, which they had not broken; and their whole conduct in India had been one continued series of rapine, treachery, cruelty, and despotism. When we took possession of our territories in India, the number of souls had been estimated at FIFTY MILLIONS, but that by artificial famines, base monopolies, unnecessary wars, and barbarous massacres, the population had decreased to THIRTY MILLIONS. The debate then became general, and the former arguments for and against the bill were enforced by the usual speakers, and with the usual success. On a division there appeared *ayes* 217, *noes* 103. The call of the House was then adjourned by *Mr. Pitt* to Wednesday.

Dec. 2. In the House of Peers *the Earl of Spencer* took the oaths and his seat, in the room of his father deceased. A petition was presented from *Walter Nisbett, Esq. of Grafton-street, St. George, Hanover-square*, praying leave to bring in a bill for dissolving his marriage with *Mrs. Anne Nisbett*, his now wife, &c. Leave was given.

The Earl of Abingdon, after a speech of considerable length, which was indeed a very suitable exordium, made a very singular motion, for leave to lay a contemptible print, called the "Coalition dissected," on the table.

Lord Sandwich, with that decorum which always distinguishes his parliamentary conduct, instantly moved to adjourn.

adjourn. This produced an altercation on the point of order, in which the Duke of Richmond and Lord Thurlow contended that Lord Abingdon's motion ought first to be read from the woollack, and the question for adjournment put, by which means it would be entered on the journals of the House: while, on the other hand, Lords Mansfield and Sandwich insisted that a motion for adjournment might be made in the middle of a debate, and must be immediately put, taking place of every other matter before the House. The latter opinion was at length acquiesced in.

Dec. 3. The House of Commons in a committee went through the India bill. The blank for the seven commissioners was filled up with the names of

Earl Fitzwilliam

Hon. Frederick Montagu

Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Lord Lewisham

Hon. George Augustus North

Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. and

Robert Gregory, Esq.

That for the Assistant Directors, who were made nine in number, with those of Thomas Cheap, George Cumming, John Harrison, Richard Hall, John Michie, John Smith, George Tatem, Jacob Wilkinson, and Stephen Lushington, Esqrs. The act to be in force for four years from the time of the bill's receiving the royal assent. The report was upon motion immediately brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Dec. 4. *Mr. Lee*, the Attorney-General, moved the expulsion of Christopher Atkinson, Esq. *Mr. Bamber Gascoigne* moved to adjourn the question to the 24th of January next. The House divided on this motion, *Ayes* 62, *Noes* 131. The motion for expulsion was then carried.

Mr. Alderman Newnham divided the House on the repeal of the receipt tax, when there appeared for the repeal 47, against it 149.

Dec. 5. Resolved that 1,169,400*l.* be granted for discharging Exchequer bills. Read a second time the bill for the payment of the East-India Company's debts,

Lord Ludlow presented papers, pursuant to address, of his Majesty's orders in council, relative to the intercourse with America.

The order of the day being moved for going into a committee of supply, *Lord North* moved that it be an instruction to the said committee, to take into consideration the propriety of laying a small duty on the postage of Votes of the House, newspapers, &c. to Ireland, which was agreed to.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report from the committee on the India bill. *Mr. Fox* understanding that *Mr. Hussey* intended to move a clause for disqualifying the nine assistant directors from sitting in the House, was willing to compromise the matter, and said he would consent to the disqualification, provided it did not extend to *Mr. Wilkinson*, the only director under the new bill who had at present a seat in the House, because that gentleman had declared, that he would not accept the office of Director, if by so doing he should be deprived of his seat. *Mr. Dempster* thought this proposal perfectly fair, and *Sir William Dolben* was of opinion, that two at least of the assistant directors ought to be in parliament, that they might occasionally give such information as might be necessary, such information being much more satisfactory, and taking up less time than any which could be given at the bar of the House. *Mr. Hussey* persisted in thinking a disqualifying clause not only proper but necessary, and moved it accordingly. *Mr. Wilkinson* begged that his name might be struck out of the bill, as he would not, in consideration of the emoluments of office, surrender a franchise which he held so dear. The clause was then read and passed. Another clause was moved and passed, to restrain the Court of Proprietors from meeting and sitting as a general court oftener than once every quarter of a year.

Dec. 8. In a committee of supply, voted four shillings in the pound land tax.

Mr. Fox then moved the order of the day. *Lord Mahon* rose instantly, and said that order was for the third reading
of

of the *infamous* India bill; but he had a motion to make first, which was for leave to bring up a petition against it from the mayor and aldermen of *Chipping Wycomb*. Leave was given without opposition. The third reading of the bill was then debated. *Mr. Hamilton*, who had taken his seat but a few days before, took the lead, and opposed it, as having been brought in under the most insidious pretences, and hurried through the House with the most indecent precipitation; as confiscating the property of the Company, and establishing a precedent, by which every corporation in the kingdom might be disfranchised one after another; and as adding such an increase of influence to the crown as must inevitably swallow up the liberty of the subject. Yet he afterwards said that, if it should pass, the monarch would be reduced to a mere cypher, a contradiction which had been frequent with the opposition in every stage of the bill, though, as was well observed by *Mr. Macdonald* on the second reading, nothing was more easily cleared up. When coupled with the legitimate influence of the crown, it would add to it ten fold; but if ever it should be contrasted to the influence of the crown by those subjects to whom it was to be leased for a term of years, a conflict must ensue, which might crush the constitution in the shock. He was answered by *Mr. Nichols*, who vindicated the bill from the harsh names of disfranchisement and confiscation, and maintained the necessity of a wholesome system, to rescue the Company's affairs from the distress into which mismanagement had plunged them. He would not say they were actually in a state of bankruptcy, but if a private merchant had done any of the many acts which the Company from necessity had done, he might legally be made a bankrupt.

Mr. Wilkes made an elegant and pointed speech against the bill. It was a bill both of confiscation and disfranchisement. No epithet could be too

harsh for it. It was a swindling bill, drawn and presented by the honourable secretary, to obtain money on false pretences. His argument in support of it was the actual poverty of the Company; but the real and well known motive was the certainty of future accruing wealth, and immense patronage, to enrich an Indian heptarchy of his creation, and through his tame viceroys, the Trinculo Viceroy of Asia. He admitted that the Company's servants had been guilty of the most enormous crimes, and detested their scandalous heterogeneous traffic of war and trade, speculation and murder. The national character had been lost in Indostan, provinces and kingdoms had been bought and sold, and the lives of princes set to sale. The mischief soon gained Europe, and we experienced all the calamities which Rome suffered in the declension of her empire, and from the same quarter, the East. We were ruined by the luxury and venality of our own despicable offspring, and all the vices of the East, which they propagated here too successfully, when they returned to purchase protection and indemnity for their crimes. He would, therefore, highly approve a bill for the government of the territorial possessions and revenues of India, which ought to depend on the state, but the regulation of all commercial concerns ought to rest with the proprietors and directors. This was their province, to this they were as competent as they were inadequate to dominion and the care of empires. The bill before the House was the bitter fruits of the coalition, and would never have appeared, if the wordy war had gone on between the two secretaries. The noble lord, indeed, had cast a longing eye on the fair prey, but he dreaded his opponent. As soon as he had secured a fit accomplice, by an impious league with his daring colleague, the plan and share of the plunder was adjusted, and the robbing of the Company resolved*. If the immense patronage of India, a patronage

* Here *Mr. Wilkes* disclaimed all personality against either of the secretaries, and bore the following testimony to the character of each. "I believe that the noble lord possesses the most perfect personal

patronage of above two millions sterling a year, was to be given to the crown, its overgrown power must soon swallow up the two other branches of the legislature. If it was to be seized by a minister at the head of a proud and hateful aristocracy, both the sovereign and the people would be the slaves of a faction. One only resource would then remain in the great revolution of human events, a circumstance to be wished by the friends of humanity, and possibly not very distant, that the French, Dutch, and Portuguese, as well as the English, might be entirely swept away from the countries in the East, which they had so cruelly laid waste, and made the theatre of the most flagitious enormities.

General Burgoyne referred to the volumes of reports from the select and secret committees, for proofs of the Company's delinquency. He should lament if the labours of the two committees, which had begotten such sanguine hopes in the breasts of the Indians, should not be attended with a reform in India.

Mr. Scott very candidly waved all declamation on the violation of charters, and confined himself to the necessity and policy of the bill, as the true grounds of argument. He denied the necessity for so strong a remedy, and thought that as the Court of Directors had given the very best orders, they might be invested with sufficient power to enforce obedience. By so doing, the power, though not immediately in the Court of Proprietors, would still be in the Company; whereas, by the present bill, it would be placed in the hands of men

not appointed by the Company, and unknown to them. This being his opinion, the remedy proposed was certainly a bad one. Yet it had been defended on this principle, that it drew influence from its lurking hole, and gave it to persons who being known, would be obliged to take up responsibility with it. This very boasted responsibility alarmed him. He was afraid that one responsibility would cover another, or that all who were responsible might make a common cause. Thus responsible ministers would screen responsible directors, and *vice versa*. He paid some handsome compliments to Lord North, and still higher to Mr. Fox, and strained a quotation from the Revelations into an allusion to the bill, which, if it was not witty, was at least indecent.

Mr. Anstruther imputed the evils in India to the insufficiency of the Court of Directors. Their votes were in secret by ballot, which rendered it impossible to know to what measures any one gave his assent, and took away all responsibility. But these were not its only defects, the constitution, by the rotation established in 1773, contained in it a principle of perpetual change and fluctuation. Hence, when orders were sent to India, they were disregarded by their servants there, because they were sure that, before the news of their disobedience arrived in England, the direction would be changed, six of their enemies would be out, and six of their friends would be in, and then it would be attended with impunity. These were not theoretical evils, they had produced every effect that

personal integrity. His own probity is unblemished, but a lust of power, and an unlucky indolence of temper, combined to make him, through the course of the last war, connive at almost every man in every department fleecing the public beyond the example of all former times. His own hands were clean: not so those of the whole tribe of his contractors and dependents. The noble lord has a rich vein of pure, elegant, classical wit, the most easy manners, and unaffected good-nature, with every amiable, and companionable quality. He is formed to be admired and beloved as a private gentleman: would to heaven I could commend his reverence for the constitution, his love of liberty and his zeal for the preservation of those noble privileges and franchises, which are the birthright of Englishmen! With his colleague I have acted against his lordship for many years. I fought by his side through the whole American war, and in all the struggles against the too great power of the crown. I have frequently been in raptures from the strains of his manly eloquence, the force of his reasoning, and the torrent of his oratory. So perfect a parliamentary debater this House has never known. I grieve when I recollect how unavailing all our tedious struggles have been, and that so large a part of the empire has been torn from us; but I am indignant when I see the noble lord in one of the highest offices of the state, brought back to power, and caressed by the very man who undertook to impeach him, as the great criminal of the state, the corruptor of parliament, the author and contriver of our ruin.

that was to be expected from a weak, fluctuating, unresponsible executive power, lodged in the hands of a multitude. If then the disease lay in the constitution at home, the constitution at home must be altered. But gentlemen called for proofs of the necessity. Let the government of the Company be looked at in any possible point of view, and every thing was justified. If considered in a pecuniary light, with five millions of revenue they had come to the bar of that House three times in fifteen years, begging for loans to save them from bankruptcy. If as politicians, they had broken every treaty, they had forfeited every engagement; if as sovereigns, they had torn up the title to the estate of every man in Bengal, by their orders to let the lands to the highest bidder; and yet more strange, if in a commercial point of view, before they got the Dewannee of Bengal, they traded on a small capital, and gained on the Bengal trade alone 200,000*l.* a year, and now, when the country and the revenues were their own, they traded at an annual loss of nearly the same sum. With such an outline of their constitution and conduct, was it possible to contend that such a government ought to continue. It was absurd to say that they would allow anarchy and tyranny to remain, and leave India in a state of desolation and misery, because they were afraid to trust the crown with the necessary powers of government.

Sir Richard Hill attacked the bill in his quaint ironical way, and said that he would support it, if the title were made consistent with the principle, by the following amendment: "A bill for strengthening the influence of his Majesty's present ministers; for clearing the way for the abolition of several useless charters yet existing in this kingdom; and for affording a speedy provision for several respectable friends, jobbers, and adherents of his Majesty's present ministers, which friends, jobbers, and adherents are now labouring under the most necessitous circumstances, and very importunate to be relieved."

Mr. Pows recapitulated his former

arguments against the bill, and adjured the House not to suffer it to go to a third reading, but to seize it as an instrument of destruction going forth against the constitution. He reproached Mr. Fox with having sneered at the impotent independence of the country gentlemen.

Mr. Fox denied the imputation. What he had said, and what had been thus misrepresented, was, that he would not have any individual so vain of his independence, as to suppose that his single vote, given in direct contradiction to the evidence of his senses, would decide and govern a question. He would willingly rest the bill entirely on its popularity, when rightly understood, and stripped of the false colours that had been so artfully put upon it.

Mr. W. Pitt was severe and personal in reply to Mr. Fox. He observed on the case of the county members, and asserted that it was an object with government to annihilate their consequence. This he considered as a counterpart to the bill, both having originated in the same spirit of tyranny and oppression. He still urged the fallacy of the minister's statement, and the fairness of the Company's own account of their affairs.

The Attorney-General reprehended Mr. Pitt for his personality, and strenuously defended the bill on its several grounds, necessity, influence, and expediency. He insisted, that necessity would justify the infringement of charters in many cases. What could be so sacred as to demand preference in competition with the publick good? Was a charter any thing more than an instrument assigning certain specific powers to a few for the benefit of the whole? When the end was no longer to be obtained, could the deed or instrument be of any farther use? Was a sheet of parchment with a seal at the end of it to be preferred to the happiness of thirty millions of people?

Mr. Arden retorted on the Attorney-General, reprobated the bill, and denied the necessity or utility of it.

Mr. Rigby said that so long ago as the year 1772 he had been on a committee

committee of East-India enquiry; that at that time they saw enough to make them shudder, and a bill of regulation was brought in and passed next year. He was surprised how those who supported that bill could have the inconsistency to oppose this. The charter of the Company was violated then, and so it must be again, or all pretence to reform must be abandoned.

Mr. Jenkinson stated his old objection of the bill's creating a new executive government within the realm, independent of the crown, and reminded the House that it would commit this country for all the debts that were or might be due in the East.

Mr. Dundas defended his bill of last year, which had been pretty freely handled by comparison with the present bill.

Mr. Sheridan replied to *Mr. Dundas*, and as nothing is beneath the notice of a wit by profession, he gave a new turn to the quotations from Scripture, by additional quotations of his own, to the entertainment of at least one side of the House.

The Speaker was now proceeding to put the question, when *Mr. Flood* rose, and in compliment to him as a new member, and a speaker of great expectation, profound silence obtained. He professed himself totally unacquainted with the subject of India concerns, and the principle of the bill, and yet made a long speech against it, which of course consisted of general remarks, abstract and hypothetical positions, and wanted application, rapidity, and fervour.

Mr. Courtenay immediately applied

his wit to the cold harangue of his countryman, and turned every thing he had said into ridicule, glancing some side strokes at *Mr. Dundas*.

The House then divided, *Ayes* 208. *Noes* 102.

The Solicitor-General next moved a short clause, declaring it a public bill. *Mr. Arden* had no objection, but wondered not that this had escaped the honourable gentleman till then, since every body considered the bill as a private job. The names of *Stephen Lushington* and *Jacob Wilkinson*, Esqrs. were scratched out by their own desire, and those of *Joseph Sparkes* and *James Moffat* received in their stead. The bill was read through and passed, and ordered to be carried up to the Lords by *Mr. Fox*.

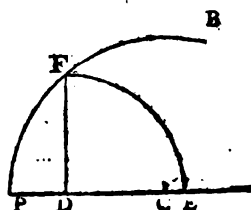
Dec. 9. Who next day, attended by many members of the House of Commons, presented it at their Lordships bar. Being received by *Lord Mansfield*, it was carried to the table and read a first time. Monday the 15th was fixed for the second reading, and the bill ordered to be printed on motion by the Duke of Portland. *The Earl of Temple* got up, happy, he said, to seize the first opportunity of entering his protest against so infamous a bill; and as every kind of evidence that could be procured would be requisite to prove that the necessity, which was the only plea that could justify such a measure, was not fallacious, he asked the noble Duke whether ministers would object to any motion that might be made for other papers, beside the partial selection on the table.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

22. QUESTION (I. October) answered by *Mr. W. RICHARDS*, of Blackwater, near Truro, in Cornwall.

LET PFB represent an arc of the meridian, the center being C, and pole P. Suppose PF the complement of the required latitude, of which the sine is FD, and which, consequently, is the radius of the parallel. Describe the quadrant FE, from D, as a center, with the radius DF: then, by the question, FE must exceed FP by the greatest quantity possible; which will be when their flux-



ions are equal. But the fluxion of PF is expressed by $\frac{PC}{DC} \times DF$, and that of FE by $\frac{3,14159, \&c.}{2} \times DF$. Consequently $PC \div DC = \frac{3,14159, \&c.}{2}$; or $3,14159, \&c. : 2 :: PC : DC :: 1 : .636618$, the cosine of $39^\circ 34'$, the latitude sought.

This question was also answered in a very ingenious manner by Mr. Isaac Dalby, Mr. E. L. Duffaut, γ Draconis, the Rev. Mr. Hellins, and Mathematicus, the proposer.

23. QUESTION (II. Oct.) answered by Mr. I. DALBY.

1st. In the stereographic projec. (Fig. 1.) let the primitive represent the horizon; gb, mn , the given almicanter; and let ZP , the co-lat. be less than the zenith dist. of either almicanter. Describe the circle MP for the locus of the pole: now suppose the change in azimuth was required to be a given quantity. Draw ZS , and make the $\angle SZs =$ the proposed change in azimuth. Through S , describe the arc of a great circle Ss , which bisect with the great circ. BOQ , cutting it at right angles in B ; then if great circles are supposed to be drawn through O and S , O and s ; OS or os , the intercepted arcs, will be the polar distance of the star answering the conditions of the prob. This needs no demonstration.

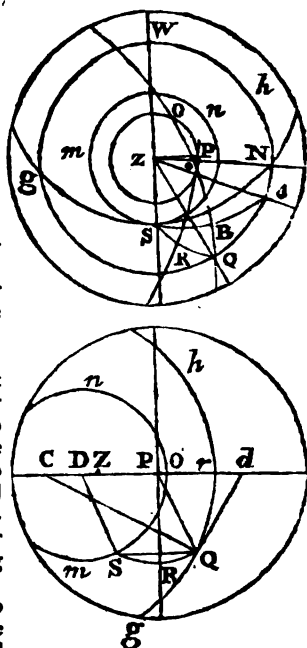
Let us next suppose the point S to be fixed, and the azim. or $\angle SZs$ to increase. It will be evident that it is augmented as the arc Ss increases; but Ss will increase until the parallel NSA is described to touch the almicanter mn in S , in which case the place of the pole will be M ; as is too obvious to need further demonstration. If, therefore, round M , as a pole, at the distance MS , a parallel of declination be described, it will be that of the star whose change in azimuth is a *maximum* in passing from the almicanter gb to the almicanter mn .

If the distance of the almicanter be equal to twice the complement of the latitude, MW will be equal to MS ; and the parallel described, as directed above, will touch both almicanter: in which case the greatest change in azimuth will be 180° . But if the distance of the almicanter exceed twice the co-latitude, the question does not then admit of a *maximum*.

Again, suppose Ss , or the $\angle SZs$, to diminish; and, at the same time, the arc Ss to remain bisected by the perp. as before: then it is obvious that the prob. will be possible for a given quantity, as long as the perpendicular BO cuts or touches the circ. MP ; and, therefore, when it touches it, or is in the position RP , that will evidently be its position when the change in azimuth is a *minimum*. Hence, if a great circle PR be drawn to touch the locus of the pole, MP , and about the pole, P , a parallel, SQ , be described so that the intercepted arc, SQ , is bisected by PR , that will be the parallel of declination required, and RP the polar dist. when the change in azimuth is a *minimum*.

To effect this; let (Fig. 2.) the projec. be on the plane of the equator, where Z is the zen. mn, gb , the almicanter, as before; D and C their centers: now P being the center of all the parallels of declination, we are to draw the paral. SQ so that the arc $SR=RQ$; but when $SR=RQ$, the chord SQ will be bisected by RP . Therefore, take $Pd=PD$, and apply $dQ=DO$, the rad. of the almicanter mn , and draw $QS \parallel dD$: join PQ , and with it, as a rad. describe the arc QRS , which will be the parallel of declination required. For dQ being $=DO$, $=DS$, and $QS \parallel dD$, and Dd bisected by RP , at right angles to it, it will, therefore, bisect QS ; whence the construction is manifest.

The method of computation may be thus: Draw CQ ; then, in the plane $\triangle CQd$,



CQ , the three sides are given, viz. $Qd = DS = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tang.} \frac{ZO + ZP}{2} + \text{tang.} \frac{ZO - ZP}{2}$,

$CQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tang.} \frac{Zr + ZP}{2} + \text{tang.} \frac{Zr - ZP}{2}$, and $Cd = \text{tang.} \frac{PC}{2} + \text{tang.} \frac{Pd}{2}$, whence either of the \angle s at C or d may be found. Then there will be given two sides and the included \angle to find the other side, PQ ; which will be the tang. of half the polar dist. required.

2d. If the co-lat. be equal to the zen. dist. of the highest almicanter, the question still admits of a minimum, which is determined as in the foregoing case, and limited in the same manner.

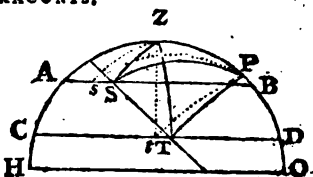
3d. If the co-lat. be greater than the zen. dist. of the upper almicanter, but their diff. less than half the dist. of the almicanter, it still admits of a *min.* which is found as above.

4th. But if the above-mentioned diff. be equal to, or greater than half the dist. of the almicanter; or if the co-lat. be equal to, or greater than the zenith dist. of the lowest almicanter, in all these cases the *least* change in azim. will be *nothing*; but the *max.* is determined in the same manner in all these cases; the polar dist. being *universally* equal the sum of the co-lat. and zenith dist. of the highest almicanter, and consequently the paral. of dec. touches that almicanter on the meridian.

☞ The letter M is wanting where the line ZW cuts the circle mSn .

The same answered by γ DRACONIS.

Let $CAZBD$ represent the meridian, AB , CD the two given almicanter, PZ the given comp. of latitude, and $PS = PT$, the co-decl. sought. Now, if the co-decl. be supposed to be increased to Ps , it is evident the angle SZT will be increased by the angle zS and diminished by the angle zT but since it is a *minimum* this increment must be equal to its decrement zT . By considering the ratio of the fluxions of the several parts of the triangles SZP , TZP ; of which two sides are



constant, we get $zS = \frac{Ps \times R^2}{S.PZ.S.ZPS}$ and $zT = \frac{Ps \times R^2}{S.PZ.S.ZPT}$; wherefore

$\frac{Ps \times R^2}{S.PZ.S.ZPS} = \frac{Ps \times R^2}{S.PZ.S.ZPT}$, or $S.ZPT = S.ZPS$; from which I conclude (since it is impossible that the \angle ZPT should ever equal ZPS) that ZPT is the supplement of ZPS , or that $APS = TPD$. If, therefore, we call the cosine of ZPS x , the cosine of ZPT will be $-x$; and, by a theorem in trigonometry, $x \times CS.PZ \times CS.PS + S.PZ \times S.PS = CS.ZS$; and also $-x \times CS.PZ.CS.PS + S.PZ.S.PS = \pm CS.ZT$; where the negative sign must be used if the almicanter are on different sides of the horizon HO , from which, by equating the two values of x , we have $CS.ZS \pm CS.ZT = 2 \times CS.PZ \times CS.PS$ or rad., $\frac{CS.ZS \pm CS.ZT}{2} :: S. lat. : S. decl.$

Q. E. I.

Another Answer to the same by Mr. ROBERT PHILLIPS, of St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Let $HZPO$ be the meridian (see the last fig.) Z the zenith, P the elevated pole, TS the parallel of declination of the star, and T and S its places when on the given almicanter. Put the sine and cosine of $PZ = s$ and c , those of $TZ = p$ and q , those of $SZ = m$ and n , and the cosines of the angles SZP and $TZP = x$ and y . Then by a well-known theorem in spherics, the cosine of $PT = sy + cq$, and that of $PS = smx + cn$; now PT and PS being each of them the complement of the star's declination, are equal; consequently $sy + cq = smx + cn$, and $y = \frac{smx + cn - cq}{sp}$. Now, since the angle TZS , the change in azimuth is a *max.* or *min.* its fluxion must be equal e , and consequently the fluxion of the angle $TZP =$ the fluxion of the angle SZP ; that is, supposing radius equal to unity, $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$. But $y =$

$\frac{smx + cn - cq}{sp}$; consequently $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{smx}{\sqrt{s^2p^2 - smx + cn - cq}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, and $\frac{sm}{\sqrt{s^2p^2 - smx + cn - cq}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, or $x = \frac{s^2 \times p^2 - m^2 - (c \times n - q)^2}{2 scm \times n - q}$; from whence every thing wanted may be found.

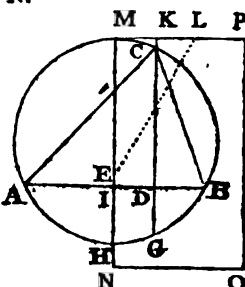
24. QUESTION (III. Oct.) answered by Mr. GEORGE GARNONS.

Since the children had equal shares, if the number of guineas be found that one child had, the work is done. Let x be the number of guineas the father left behind him: then, by the question, $1 + \frac{x-1}{7} = \frac{6+x}{7}$, is the eldest son's share; and $2 + \frac{x}{7} = \frac{2}{7} + \frac{6+x}{7 \times 7} = \frac{78+6x}{49}$, will be the second son's share; which being equal to the share of the first, we have $\frac{6+x}{7} = \frac{78+6x}{49}$, and $x = 36$, the number of guineas; also $\frac{6+x}{7} = 6$, the number each child had: consequently there were also 6 children.

y Draconis, after answering the question in a manner not materially different from Mr. Garnons, observes, that "every square number admits of such a division as is described in the question, and the value of the several divisions is equal to the root of that square number. Also the particular number by which the succeeding remainders are divided must necessarily be the root increased by unity; as will be evident to him who divides $m-1)^2$ by m in the aforesaid manner." A remark to the same purport with the latter part of this, was also made by Mr. W. Richards. Answers to the question were also received from Mr. Bromfield of Dunchurch, Mr. Dalby, Mr. Duffaut, the Rev. Mr. Hellins, Mr. R. Phillips, and Tasso.

25. QUESTION (IV. Oct.) answered by Mr. JOHN HAMPSHIRE.
C O N S T R U C T I O N.

Let MNOP be the rectangle to which that contained by the given sides is to be equal, ME the given perpendicular, and ML the difference of the segments of the base. Take MH a fourth proportional to ME, MP and MN, and on MH describe a circle AMBH. Bisect ML in K, draw KG cutting the circle in C and G, and make CD=ME. Through D draw AB parallel to MP; join A and C, B and C, and ABC will be the triangle required.



D E M O N S T R A T I O N.

It is manifest that ID (half the difference of DA and DB, the segments of the base) = MK = $\frac{1}{2}$ ML; and CD=ME by construction. Moreover, because ME : MP :: MN : MH, by construction, MP \times MN = ME \times MH (Euc. VI. 16.) = DC \times MH = AC \times CB, by *Simp. Geom. Prop. 25. B. III.*

Q. E. D.

S C H O L I U M.

If E and L be joined, EL must not be greater than MH, a fourth proportional to ME, MP, and MN, as is too obvious to need demonstration.

This question was constructed, from the same principle, by Mr. Dalby, Mr. Duffaut, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Robbins, the proposer, and Mr. Sanderfon.

26. QUESTION (V. Oct.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON, the proposer.
C O N S T R U C T I O N.

Through the points D and C describe, by Prob. XII. of Mr. Lawson's Tangencies, a circle, DCE, to touch the given circle, AGB, in E; and E will be the point required.


For

44. QUESTION IV. by Mr. THOMAS TODD.

What money in hand, and also what sum, as an annual payment during life, ought a person 36 years old to give for 172*l.* payable at his death to his heirs; allowing interest at 4*l.* per cent. per annum. and the first annual payment to be made directly: also how long ought this life to continue to make the whole money paid at once, and the annual payments, made as above, amount to 172*l.*

45. QUESTION V. by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

A plane triangle, and a point, either within or without it, being given; it is required to draw a right line through that point, to cut the sides about the vertical angle of the triangle, so that the parts of them adjacent to that angle, when added to, or subtracted from two given right lines, respectively, may obtain a given ratio.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of May, and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ACCOUNT OF THE BLACK CANKER CATERPILLAR, WHICH DESTROYS THE TURNIPS IN NORFOLK. BY WILLIAM MARSHALL, ESQ. IN A LETTER TO CHARLES MORTON, M. D. F. R. S.

Read at the Royal Society, February 8, 1783.

S I R,

Gunton, near Aylsham, Norfolk, Aug. 22, 1782.

A Few months after you did me the honour of presenting my minutes of agriculture to the British Museum, I came down into Norfolk, as agent to Sir Harbord Harbord.

To a person intelligent in matters of agriculture it would be superfluous to say, that Norfolk is celebrated for good husbandmen; or that the turnip crop is the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. If a Norfolk farmer loses his crop of turnips, his farm is injured for several succeeding years; for it is not only the loss of the immediate profit, which would otherwise have arisen to him from his bullocks, but his land is deprived of the consequent manure and trampling (esteemed highly beneficial to the light lands of this county) on which his future crops of corn are essentially dependant.

Among the numerous enemies to which turnips are liable, none have proved more fatal here than the Black Canker (a species of caterpillar) which in some years have been so numerous as to cut off the farmer's hopes in a few days. In other years, however, the damage has been little, and in others nothing. About twenty years ago the whole country was nearly

stripped; and this year it has been subjected to a similar fate. Many thousands of acres, upon which a fairer prospect for a crop of turnips has not been seen for many years, have been plowed up; and as, from the season being now far spent, little profit can be expected from a second sowing; the loss to the farmers, individually, will be very considerable, and to the county immense.

It was observed in the canker-year above-mentioned, that, prior to the appearance of the caterpillars, great numbers of yellow flies were seen busy among the turnip plants; and it was then suspected, that the canker was the caterpillar state of the yellow fly; and since that time it has been remarked, that cankers have regularly followed the appearance of these flies. From their more frequently appearing on the sea-coast, and from the vast quantities which have, I believe, at different times, been observed on the beach, washed up by the tide, it has been a received opinion among the farmers, that they are not natives of this country, but come across the ocean, and observations this year greatly corroborate the idea. Fishermen upon the eastern

eastern coast declare, that they actually saw them arrive in cloud-like flights; and from the testimony of many, it seems to be an indisputable fact, that they first made their appearance on the eastern coast; and, moreover, that on their first being observed, they lay upon and near the cliffs so thick and so languid, that they might have been collected into heaps, lying it is said, in some places two inches thick. From thence they proceeded into the country, and even at the distance of three or four miles from the coast they were seen in multitudes resembling swarms of bees. About ten days after the appearance of the flies, the young caterpillars were first observed on the under sides of the leaves of the turnips, and in seven or eight days more, the entire plants, except the stronger fibres, were eaten up. A border under the hedge was regularly spared until the body of the inclosure was finished; but this done, the border was soon stripped, and the gateway, and even the roads have been seen covered with caterpillars travelling in quest of a fresh supply of turnips; for the grasses, and indeed every plant, except the turnip and the charlock (*sinapis arvensis*) they entirely neglect, and even die at their roots, without attempting to feed upon them. This destruction has not been confined within a few miles of the eastern coast, but has reached, more or less, into the very center of the county. The mischief, however, in the western parts of Norfolk, and even on the north coast, has been less general; but I am afraid it may be said, with a great deal of truth, that one half of the turnips in the county have been cut off by this voracious animal.

A circumstance so discouraging to industry, and injurious to the public at large, will, I flatter myself, Sir, be thought a sufficient apology for my troubling you with a relation of it, and for my taking the liberty of sending you a male and a female fly, also one of the animals in its caterpillar, and one which is in its chrysalis state, for your inspection, hoping that the public may become acquainted with the means of preventing in future so great a calamity.

Left the flies may become disfigured in travelling, it may be prudent to say, that their wings are four; that their antennæ are clubbed, and about one-third of the length of their body, each being composed of nine joints, namely, two next the head, above which two there is a joint somewhat longer than the rest, and above this six more joints, similar to the two below; that near the point of the tail of the female there is a black speck, outwardly fringed with hair; but which, opening longitudinally, appears to be the end of a case, containing a delicate point or sting (about one-twentieth of an inch in length) which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument, with a strong line passing down the middle, and serrated at its edges; but, on a closer inspection, and by agitating it strongly with the point of a needle, it separates into three one-edged instruments, hanger-like as to their general form, with a spiral line or wrinkle winding from the point to the base, making ten or twelve revolutions, which line, passing over their edges, gives them some appearance of being serrated.

By the help of these instruments, I apprehend, the female deposits her eggs in the edge of the turnip-leaf (or sometimes, perhaps, in the nerves or ribs on the under surface of the leaf;) thus far I can say, and I think with a considerable degree of certainty, that having put some fresh turnip leaves into a glass containing several of the male and female flies, I perceived (by the means of a simple magnifier) that one of the females, after examining attentively the edge of the leaf, and finding a part which appeared to me to have been bitten, unsheathed her instruments, insinuated them into the edge of the leaf, and having forced them asunder so as to open a pipe or channel between them, placed her pubes (the situation of which from repeated and almost incessant copulations I had been able to ascertain precisely, and to the lower part of which these instruments seem to be fixed) to the orifice, and having remained a few seconds in that posture, deliberately drew

drew out the instruments (which the transparency of the leaf held against a strong light, afforded me an opportunity of seeing very plainly) and proceeded to search for another convenient place for her purpose.

The caterpillar has twenty feet (six of its legs being of considerable length, the other fourteen very short) and in its first stage is of a jetty black, smooth as to a privation of hair, but covered with innumerable wrinkles. Having acquired its full size, it fixes its hinder parts firmly to the leaf of a turnip, or any other substance, and breaking its outer coat or slough near the head, crawls out, leaving the skin fixed to the leaf, &c. The under coat, which it now appears in, is of a blueish or lead colour, and the caterpillar is evidently diminished in its size. In every respect it is the same animal as before, and continues to feed on the turnips for some days longer: it then entirely leaves off eating, and becomes covered with a dewy moisture, which seems to exude from it in great abundance, and appearing to be of a glutinous nature, retains any loose or pliant substance which happens to come in contact with it, and by this means alone seems to form its chrysalis coat. One I find laid up in the fold of a withered turnip leaf (that which I have the honour of inclosing to you) was, among six others, formed by putting common garden mould to them while they were in the exsudatory state above described.

From the generic characters of the fly I conclude it to be a *Tenthredo* of HILL; but whether that voluminous author be sufficiently accurate; or whether, from being an almost entire stranger to natural history, I may, or may not, sufficiently understand my book, I must beg leave to submit to your superior knowledge of the subject.

I am endeavouring to extend my observations on these insects, and am making some experiments concerning them, the result of which I should be extremely happy in being permitted to communicate to you; and it may be proper to add here, that I should not have taken the liberty of troubling you prematurely with this letter, had I not luckily met with an opportunity of procuring some live flies (which are now become very scarce); and I flatter myself they will come to your hands in a perfect state.

I am with the greatest respect, &c.

INTELLIGENCE.

WE hear that Dr. Monro, Professor of Anatomy in the university of Edinburgh, is preparing a large and splendid work, concerning the general, but more particularly the auditory anatomy and phisiology of fishes. It is expected that it will be published by the end of this winter, or at farthest at the beginning of the approaching spring.

CHEMISTRY.

ON THE ANALYSIS OF WATER.

WATER has always been considered as a simple element, incapable of being destroyed by art. But in this age of philosophical wonders we have seen this proposition demonstrated to be false. Earth and air, which used to be reckoned elements, are now also proved by the experiments of PRIESTLEY to be compound substances, and have actually been decomposed by that great philosopher. It is to the same ingenious and indefatigable

experimenter that we owe the discovery of the Analysis of WATER.

Our readers may remember that in the course of the last summer it was mentioned in several of our periodical publications, that Dr. Priestley had found out a method of converting *water* into *air*. This he did by combining it with quick lime, and then distilling it: the air that came over was respirable, and capable of maintaining combustion. This experiment he prosecuted, and

various

varied in several ways, and the fact was generally admitted, that water was absolutely convertible into air. It was indeed so far admitted that (as is often the case, for even philosophers are pillagers) others laid claim to the discovery, and in particular an itinerant though ingenious lecturer, who from perfect blindness was incapable of making experiments, or observing their results. By varying the mode of the experiment, however, something occurred which threw a doubt on the reality of the fact, and occasioned it to be generally disbelieved. The enquiry, however, has been successfully resumed by Mr. Lavoisier, who also pretends to the prior right of discovery (probably with as much reason as the gentleman above alluded to) and he has not only decomposed, but recomposed water from its constituent principles. These principles, it seems, are diphlogisticated and inflammable airs. By mixing these together under a glass ball plunged in quicksilver, he found that the inner surface of the ball soon began to be obscured, and drops of water were at length seen trickling down its sides to the surface of the mercury. The water procured by this process was nearly

equal to the weight of the two airs united, and as pure as distilled water.

It had been observed before, that by firing inflammable with diphlogisticated air, the whole of them disappeared, and nothing but water was found in the vessel. But philosophers could not then bring themselves to believe that the water was the product of these two species of air. The above simple and elegant experiment, however, seems to put it beyond a doubt.

Mr. Lavoisier applies this discovery to the explanation of many phenomena in the decomposition of bodies, vegetation, fermentation, &c. but it is sufficient for our present purpose to have published the discovery itself, especially as we have reason to think that the ingenious academician in some of his applications of this discovery is wrong.

We shall conclude this account with recommending the following facts to the consideration of philosophers:

It has lately been shewn that *fixed air* is also composed of diphlogisticated and inflammable airs, and the like is said to be the case with phlogisticated air. If this be true, what is it that occasions the difference between these substances?

E.

M E D I C I N E.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A PLAN OF A GENERAL INOCULATING DISPENSARY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, WITHOUT REMOVING THEM FROM THEIR OWN HABITATIONS.

COMMUNICATED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

CF the numerous diseases to which mankind is liable, one of the most universal, loathsome, and dangerous, is the *Small-Pox*. Many of the other causes which tend to the diminution of the human species, when compared to this, seem to be trivial. Within the last sixty years, as appears from the London bills of mortality, not above 3500 have died of lunacy, 13,000 in child-bed, and not more than 6400 have been drowned, &c. &c. Put it is a melancholy fact, that within the same period of time, more than *one hundred and twenty thousand* have been

swept away in this city by the *small-pox alone*. How wounding to humanity is the reflection, that of this last mentioned number, *one hundred thousand* at least might have been saved by *inoculation*.

To prove by a detail of facts the safety and advantages of inoculation, would, at this period of time, in this country, and in an address of this nature, be superfluous. Of its utility to individuals no one entertains a doubt. Of its utility and safety, likewise, to recommend it as a general and universal practice in great cities, there can

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

O

now

now no longer be a question or dispute.

It is a truth generally admitted, that the *Small-Pox* proves fatal to *one in seven* of those who receive it in the *natural way*; whilst, on the contrary, not *one in five hundred* falls a victim to it, when received by *inoculation*.

But the value of this practice does not consist merely in its diminishing the mortality of the *Small-Pox* alone, and in rendering it milder and less loathsome; but also in its proportionably preventing the numerous fatal diseases, the deformities, and the loss of eyesight, which are frequently the consequences of the natural disease.

The security, which in these respects *inoculation* affords, has been a considerable time experienced by the rich, and by those of middling circumstances. But the indigent, who form a very large and useful part of the community, restrained by their penury, and by not having their attention sufficiently roused and alarmed, so as to guard their families in time against the ravages of this voracious foe, have not hitherto, except in an extremely inconsiderable degree, participated of so great a blessing.

An hospital has indeed been established, from the most benevolent motives, for inoculating the poor of London; but on a scale totally disproportionate to the magnitude of such an object. The number of patients admitted into this receptacle, supposing it to have been constantly filled, has been infinitely too small, when compared to the number of objects for whose benefit it was instituted, to have any perceptible effect in diminishing the mortality of the *Small-Pox*. The experience of many years proves to demonstration its inefficacy, and the reasons are obvious. Children under *seven years of age* cannot, according to the regulations of this hospital, be admitted, though it is a well known fact, that far the greatest part of those born in London are seized with the *Small-Pox* before they arrive at that period of life.

Besides, if hospitals could be established, sufficient for the reception of *all* the poor in London liable to the

above disease, the eligibility of the scheme, for a variety of reasons not necessary to be here enumerated, would be highly exceptionable. The expenses attending it would be such as few are aware of; they would be enormous. Again, the lower and laborious orders of people, though distressed by poverty, are no strangers to the tender feelings of humanity and parental affection; they might wish their infant offspring to receive the benefit of inoculation at home, and yet shudder at the thoughts of committing them to a crowded hospital, and to the care of an hospital nurse. Some more advanced in years (very few of whom would be *natives* of London) might desire the same benefit for themselves, but the necessary separation, during three weeks or a month, from their families, services, or domestic avocations, would deter them from embracing it.

In the hopes of rendering inoculation early and general amongst the poor, who certainly have an equal claim with the rich to its benefits, at *their own habitations*, and at the same time of stimulating those of the high and middle ranks, who might neglect the same preventive to secure their families, this institution is begun. Confident are the institutors, that if this great end be accomplished, as certainly it may, in respect to the poor and laborious orders, at a very trifling expense, a very few hundred pounds, *inoculation* alone will in time be the means of preserving, perhaps, an equal number of the human species, as *all* the other noble endowments, for sickness and disease, of this beneficent city united.

The following proposition will prove, to arithmetical demonstration, the vast importance of the present institution. If London is supposed to contain half a million of inhabitants within the bills of mortality (it is here only meant to settle gross proportions) and if two thousand of these, at a medium, die *annually* of the *small-pox*, then, following the same proportion throughout *nine millions* in Britain and Ireland, *thirty thousand* is the *annual* havoc by this single disease; and extending

tending the same calculation to 120 millions, the utmost computation of all the inhabitants in Europe, *four hundred thousand* are annually destroyed by this direful pest. On the other side, view, on this large scale, the advantages of *Inoculation*. The numbers who, on an average, annually undergo the small-pox in London, in all probability, exceed *twenty thousand*; (and the numbers whom it never attacks are very few and inconsiderable) if these *twenty thousand*, were all inoculated, and one of five hundred die, as in the usual proportion, the annual loss to the metropolis would be *forty*; and if all the annual progeny of Britain and Ireland, taking them, according to Davenant, at *three hundred thousand*, were, *communibus annis*, to be inoculated, the national loss of both islands would be only *six hundred*, and of all Europe ten thousand annually.

No kingdom of Europe has yet adopted any general, systematic, and effectual plan to shield themselves from this inveterate enemy. Dr. Jurin's list of all the inoculated in London, and all other parts of England, from 1721 (the first year in which public experiment was made of this practice in Britain) to the year 1727, amount to 764 only, and afterwards it continued many years on the decline. It was suffered to be introduced into Holland in 1748; into France not before 1754; and during the *five* following years, a list of no more than 200 inoculated can be collected from all parts of that populous kingdom. Italy, Denmark, and Sweden, near the last-mentioned period, for the first time, tolerated experiments to be made of inoculation, and during *two* years after its introduction, the inconsiderable number of 1200 were inoculated throughout Sweden.

These few facts are added to show, that the practice of inoculation is yet in its infancy throughout the most enlightened kingdoms of Europe; and that it is so even at this day in the British metropolis, the bills of mortality are a doleful proof.

Every life saved by inoculation is so much strength and treasure added to the nation. There is no other disease where we have it so much in our power

to lessen mortality, as in the small-pox. To the benevolent exhortations and exertions of the institutors, the legislature, the clergy, and enlightened individuals of every profession in this metropolis and nation, are intreated to add their sanction, patronage, and assistance. The example of London, in this instance, will have great influence on every other metropolis.

Before conclusion it is proper to observe, that within the last twenty years, or less, two attempts have been made to render inoculation general in London. Both these humane plans, however, were unsuccessful, and principally from the ill-founded opposition and apprehensions excited by some private inoculators.

All the original objections urged against inoculation at its first introduction had been refuted and given up: such as the return of the disease a second time; the communication of other contagious and infectious diseases, and many other equally erroneous aspersions. The only objection, which, until lately, remained disputed and undecided, in substance was, "*Whether by general inoculation in great cities dispersing the infection, more injury than benefit would be done to the community.*" Upon the final determination of this interesting proposition, the fate of inoculation rested. Policy and humanity would certainly dictate the total suppression of a practice, upon the whole, more detrimental than beneficial to society.

Baron Dimsdale, several writers on the continent, De Haen, Tissot, Raest, &c. &c. had in printed treatises reprobated general inoculation in great cities. Baron Dimsdale insisted, that all the *laborious and middling classes* of the London inhabitants should be shut up during inoculation in hospitals, but, strange inconsistency, he tolerated the rich and affluent to enjoy its benefits at their own houses. In opposition to this doctrine, pamphlets were written by several physicians of this metropolis, in defence of general inoculation in London at private houses. They were replied to, and with acrimony, by the Baron, who continued to exult over all his opponents, and to imagine his

his arguments unanswerable. About three years ago a small miscellaneous treatise, called *Observations medical and political*, was published by Dr. Black; the first part of which was dedicated to the refutation of Baron Dimisdale's publications, and arguments against general inoculation in London, at the private houses of all the inhabitants, indiscriminately. That treatise was not two months from the press, when the Baron hastily published a new edition of his works on the same subject, which he dedicated to the Empress of Russia; in which he erased all his former arguments against general inoculation in London, and, manifestly in consequence of the above publication, renounced and corrected this, with many other errors (truth and duty reluctantly oblige us to declare) of enormous injury to the public security.

The last consideration is, the probable expences of this institution. These would be inconceivably small. *Three* medical gentlemen will, *at all times*, be amply sufficient; and for the convenience of the patients, and of themselves, one residing in Westminster, one in the city of London, and one in the Borough. *One* small house in the central part of the metropolis would be sufficient, to which patients should resort merely for inoculation, and their friends afterwards for medicines. As to the *medicines*, very few, and those not costly, would be required to infants. At the first cost, they would not, in all probability, ever exceed one hundred pounds annually. Supposing, likewise, that one hundred pounds annually was assigned to each

of the three medical gentlemen, the total *annual* expence of the General Inoculating Dispensary would not exceed *five hundred pounds*: a sum which several of our great hospitals swallow up in little more than a week. Perhaps also it would be adviseable, at the first outset, to offer a small pecuniary encouragement to some of the poor, to induce them to secure their families by timely inoculation. But, to establish this institution, the influence and exhortations of enlightened individuals amongst their indigent neighbours will be more required than the supply of their purses. The medical gentlemen will with the utmost pleasure give their time, advice, and attendance, *gratis*, until the charity shall be sufficiently rich. A house-rent might also at first be dispensed with, during the infant state of the charity, and to the private houses of each of the three medical gentlemen the patients may be directed to be inoculated. A druggist, or apothecary, in each of the *three* districts above-mentioned can easily be engaged to prepare the prescriptions, for a very small profit upon his labour.

Each subscriber of one guinea in the year will be a governor during that period, and of ten guineas, a governor for life; and each may annually recommend *ten* patients to be inoculated.

Those noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, whose patriotism and humanity dispose them to patronise and encourage this institution, are respectfully intreated to address their *names* and intention to *Dr. Black*, in the Haymarket, who will acquaint them with further particulars of this plan.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE theory of earthquakes has engaged the attention of the philosophical world ever since the free spirit of enquiry has encouraged the true method of examining into natural appearances. Dr. Stukely's celebrated theory, which is built on the supposed agency of electricity, and has been confirmed by several experiments of the great Dr. Priestley, is well known to the world. The recent devastation in the province of Calabria has revived that attention which these grand operations of nature cannot but command. Sir William Hamilton, with

great

great probability ascribes this last dreadful occurrence to the explosion of a subterraneous volcano. The following extract from a work* lately published by Monf. de Dolomieu, correspondent to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, will shew that, among other concurrent causes, the apparently gentle decomposition of substances that contain air is capable of producing effects, not much inferior to those that owe their origin to the force of fire.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

N.

AN ACCOUNT OF A NEW SPECIES OF VOLCANO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PHENOMENA WHICH APPEAR AT THE MOUNTAIN OF MACCALUBA, IN SICILY.

IF the name of Volcano had not been appropriated exclusively to mountains that emit fire; if it had not been always employed to announce the great effects produced by this terrible element, or if it were applicable to every mountain which is formed of the matter of its own proper explosions, I should not scruple to apply the term to a singular phenomenon I observed in Sicily, between Arragona and Girgenti. I should say that I have seen an aerial volcano, whose effects resemble those in which fire is the principal agent. I should observe that this volcano, like others, has its intermissions of repose and calmness, and its periods of turbulence and fermentation; that it produces earthquakes, subterraneous thunders, violent shocks, and, lastly, explosions that throw the projected matter to the height of more than three hundred feet. But whatever name it may be consistent with propriety to apply to this phenomenon, it will be neither less singular nor less interesting on that account.

On the 18th of September, 1781, going from Arragona to Girgenti, I went out of the direct road, to observe a place called Maccaluba, which was pointed out to me as very singular, by a variety of relations that had very much excited my curiosity. The soil of the country I traversed is essentially calcareous. It is overspread with mountains and hills of clay, in which the currents of water have made deep fissures, and some of which are lined with a gypseous crust. After an hour's walk I arrived at the place of destination. I beheld a mountain of clay, flat at the top. The base exhibited nothing remarkable; but on the plain that terminates its height, I observed the

most singular phenomenon that nature has ever yet presented to my view.

The base of this mountain being circular, it imperfectly represents a truncated cone. Its elevation above the valley in which it is situated, and almost enclosed, is one hundred and fifty feet; and the plain at top is in a small degree convex, and about half a mile in circumference. This plain is so extremely sterile, that the slightest trace of vegetation cannot be observed. Every where on the summit is seen a very great number of truncated cones, at various distances from each other, and of various heights. The highest may measure about two feet and a half, and the smallest are not more than two or three lines. At the summit of every one is a crater, in the form of a funnel, the depth of which is about one third of the height of the cone it belongs to. The soil they rest on is a grey clay, dry and cracked in every direction, the pieces being about four or five inches in thickness. The great libration that is felt by walking on this plain shews that the surface consists of a thin crust, which covers a soft and half fluid substance. And it is not without trepidation that an observer perceives that this dried clay covers an immense gulf of mud, in which he runs the greatest risque of being swallowed up.

The interior part of each small crater is always moist, and exhibits a continual motion. Every moment a mass of moistened clay, of a grey colour, is elevated from the lower part of the crater. This mass is of a convex figure, and rises till it has entirely filled the whole cavity, and surmounts it in the form of an hemisphere, which bursts, and lets a quantity of air escape, that caused

caused the whole effect. The bursting is attended with a noise resembling that produced by drawing a cork out of a bottle, at the same time that the clay is thrown out of the crater, and runs down the sides of the cone like a lava, extending beyond its base to a greater or less distance, according to its quantity. As soon as the air is thus disengaged, the rest of the clay that was not thrown out falls down into the crater, which then resumes its first form, and preserves it till a new bubble endeavours to escape. In this manner there is produced a continual motion of depression and elevation more or less frequent; and the frequency is increased by stamping upon the crust of clay with which the summit of the mountain is covered.

If a stick be thrust into one of these craters it returns by little and little by starts, but it is not thrown to a distance, as I had been taught to expect. During the time I was employed in observing the phenomena of this mountain, three of my attendants amused themselves by throwing pieces of the dried clay into the mouth of one of the largest craters. The pieces were all swallowed up, and an hour employed in this kind of work produced no other effect than that of dilating the orifice a little, without filling it up. Some of these hillocks are entirely dry, and give no longer passage to the air. The whole number of cones exceeds an hundred, but this number varies every day. Besides the cones, there are several round cavities in the soil itself, especially towards the west, where the plain is less elevated than elsewhere. These cavities are an inch or two in diameter, and are filled with dirty salt water, out of which bubbles are continually emitted without noise or explosion, but similar to the boiling of water upon the fire. On the surface of some of these concavities I found a pellicle of bituminous oil, of a sufficiently strong odour, of that kind which is often confounded with the smell of sulphur.

Such is the state of this mountain during the summer and autumn till the rainy season arrives, and this is the state

in which I saw it. But the circumstances during the winter are very different. The clay on its summit then becomes soft and almost fluid by the rain, the conical hillocks are dissolved, and nothing presents itself to the sight but a vast gulph of argillaceous mud, of which the depth is unknown, and which cannot be approached but with the greatest danger. An unceasing ebullition prevails over all this surface. The air that produces it has no longer any particular passages, but bursts forth alike in all parts.

These two states obtain only when the mountain is calm. It has likewise its time of grand fermentation, in which it presents phenomena that spread terror and affright into all the neighbouring places, and that resemble those which precede the eruptions of ordinary volcanos. Shocks of earthquakes, often very violent, are felt to the distance of two or three miles. Subterraneous thunders and noises are heard, and after several days progressive increase in the interior fermentation, they are succeeded by violent eruptions, attended with much noise, that throw the soil, together with mud, clay, and some stones, to the perpendicular height of more than two hundred feet. All these matters fall again upon the same spot from which they were projected. The explosions are usually repeated three or four times during the twenty-four hours. They are accompanied by a fetid smell of liver of sulphur, which spreads itself over the adjacent parts, and sometimes it is affirmed there is an appearance of smoke. After these eruptions the preliminary phenomena cease, and the mountain again resumes one of the two states before described.

The eruptions of this remarkable and singular volcano happen in autumn, when the summer has been long and dry, but the interval is not regular. Many years sometimes elapse without one; and afterwards they take place in two successive years, or two years out of three, as in 1777 and 1779, which are the times of the last eruptions. The regular interval of five years,

years, concerning which different authors have spoken, is contrary to observation.

Here follows an account of the eruption of 1777, given me by an eyewitness, who wrote it at the time of the event*. I leave it in its original language, adding at the same time a literal translation:

"At the distance of one league from the sea-coast, behind Girgenti, is a place named Moruca by the ancients, and now Maccaluba, where on an eminence in the middle of a barren plain are observed several different apertures, which by a gentle ebullition throw out mud and troubled water. On the 13th of September last (1777) half an hour after sun-rise, a noise was heard at this place, that every moment increasing became in a short time louder than the loudest thunder. This was succeeded by a trembling of the earth in the neighbourhood, where large apertures are still to be seen, at the same time that the principal mouth by which troubled water and mud commonly issue forth became enlarged in diameter to six palms†. Out of this mouth there arose or was emitted something that resembled a cloud of smoke, and which in a very few seconds arrived to the height of twenty-four palms. Although the matter of this explosion had the colour of flame in some of its parts, it contained nevertheless liquid mud, and lumps of clay, which in falling spread themselves over the circumambient soil: the greater part, however, fell again into the great mouth from which they had been disgorged. This eruption lasted half an hour, and was repeated three other times, with the intermission of a quarter of an hour, and the duration of a quarter of an hour. In the mean time, the motion and agitation of large masses under the earth were heard; at the distance of three miles the noise resembled that of the sea in a storm. While these terrible phenomena lasted, those who were present thought the end of the world was come, and were terrified by the apprehension of being buried under the

clay that was thrown out of the principal mouth. This mud covered all the neighbouring soil, to the depth of six palms, besides filling up the adjacent vallies, and though this clay was liquid on the day of the eruption, it appeared on the following day to have recovered its consistence, so that several curious persons were able to approach the great mouth in the middle, for the purpose of observing it. This mud still retains the smell of sulphur, though not so strongly as on the day of the eruption. The other mouths, which were shut during the eruption, have appeared again, and we still hear a subterraneous murmur, that makes us apprehensive of another eruption."

We are always tempted to attribute effects nearly similar to the same cause. It is seen that this mountain has eruptions like Mount Etna, and this has been sufficient to induce the inhabitants of its environs, and the few travellers who have observed it, to suppose that all the phenomena depend on subterraneous fires. I arrived on the spot, pre-occupied with the same idea. I expected nothing more than to see an ordinary volcano, either in the commencement or termination. I did not suspect that there was any other agent in nature except fire capable of producing the phenomena that had been announced to me; but I was quickly undeceived. I saw nothing around me that indicated the presence of the igneous element, which when in action impresses a distinctive character on all its productions; and I was soon convinced that nature employs very different means to produce effects that resemble each other. I saw that fire was not the principal agent, nor even concerned in the phenomena of this mountain, and if in some eruptions smoke and heat were observed, that these circumstances are no more than casual or accessory, and do not point out the true cause of the explosions. But previous to a development of the nature of this new agent, it will be necessary to give a detail of some circumstances which I may have neglected, in describing the more

* It is presumed to be unnecessary to annex the Italian in this place, as Mr. D. has done in his work. † The Naples palm is above 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ English inches.

more obvious appearances relating to this singular phenomenon.

My first endeavour, on my arrival on the plain of Maccaluba, was to ascertain whether any heat existed in the ebullitions I saw about me. It was not without apprehension that I walked on this tremulous plain. It appeared dangerous to me to approach too near the larger cones, about which the ground was more worn than elsewhere, and might yield and suffer me to sink. However, encouraged by repeated trials, I advanced to the very center of the plain. I thrust my hand into the fluid mud of the craters, and into the cavities that contained water in a state of ebullition, but instead of the sensation of heat I expected, I experienced that of cold. I then plunged my thermometer, which in the open air stood at twenty-three degrees and a half, and it descended three degrees. I thrust my naked arm as deep as I could into the mud of one of the craters, and I experienced a sensation of still greater cold than at the surface. No smell of sulphur nor smoke could be perceived, and, in short, I could by no possible means discover any vestige of fire in the state the mountain was then in. This fact being well established, it was necessary to examine whether the igneous element either assisted or acted as chief agent in the great eruptions. I already began to doubt. I examined every part of this plain, and all the exterior parts of the mountain, without discovering any substance upon which the fire had acted. On the contrary, I found evident tokens to prove that this destructive agent had not existed. Among the ejected matter of the last eruption I saw fat clays, that contained calcareous spar not at all altered, calcareous stones absolutely untouched, together with regular crystals of spar, and fragments of laminated selenite, or gypsum specular. These matters, that is to say, the spar and crystallized gypsum, are altered by the most gentle fire, and the grey clay by the action of heat is baked into a red tile or brick. Since these substances carry no marks of fire, they cannot have been subjected to its action, and consequent-

ly it has not existed in this singular phenomenon. As soon as my observations had convinced me this mountain was not an ordinary volcano, I readily saw the cause of all the phenomena. A bottle being filled with the air which escaped from the mud and the water, instantly extinguished a taper plunged into it. This air mixed with atmospheric air produced neither flame nor explosion. I had no opportunity of making other experiments, but these were sufficient to show that it was fixed air that is the only agent in the phenomena I have described. And it seems to me that the following explanation gives the true solution of this problem, which at first appeared rather embarrassing.

I have already taken notice, that the soil of all the country is calcareous. It is covered with mountains of a grey and ductile clay, that often contains gypsum; and accident has placed a spring of salt water in the middle of that called Maccaluba, great numbers of which are every where in this country abounding with mines of rock salt. This water continually moistens the clay, and afterwards exudes through one of the sides of the mountain. The vitriolic acid of the clay seizes by its greater affinity the base of the marine salt, and disengages the marine acid, which acts on the calcareous earth beneath the mountain. This last combination disengages a vast quantity of fixed air, that traverses the whole mass of moist clay, and bursts out through the surface. The vitriolic acid of the clay may likewise combine directly with the calcareous stone, and continually form gypsum. The constant motion of fixed air through the clay produces an effect similar to that which would arise from kneading, that is, it augments its ductility and tenacity. During the winter, or rainy season, the clay is more moistened, the air disengages itself more easily, and the ebullitions are more multiplied. During the summer, the surface of the clay becomes dry, and forms a crust more or less thick. The air then must make an effort to escape, and issues forth at the place where the resistance is least.

It heaps together by little and little the portions of earth it brings along with it, and forms small cones, in the middle of which it preserves a passage. But when the summers have been long, hot, and dry, the clay increases in tenacity and compactness. It is no longer permeable to the air, but resists the effort of its elasticity. The air accumulates continually, and at a certain point of compression produces earthquakes, subterraneous thunders, and, lastly, the eruptions, concerning which I have spoken: and the greater the resistance, the more considerable the explosion. Thus it appears that fixed air is the only agent in all the phenomena of this mountain.

The smoke that accompanies the eruptions is not a circumstance contrary to the explanation I have here given. Smoke or mist is often nothing more than water reduced into vapours, and it is not extraordinary that the air in dilating itself, and producing the explosions I attribute to it, should reduce into vapour the water that is beneath the mountain.

The appearance of flame mentioned by the author of the relation may likewise be produced by the reflection of the rising sun from the surface of the wet clay, which seen through the mist may produce a red colour. The observer himself informed me that he was placed so as to have the sun directly before him.

It is besides possible that the mass of bituminous matter which is beneath this mountain, as is indicated by the petroleum that swims on the surface of the water in the cavities may produce inflammable air during the time of the interior fermentation; this air may take fire, either spontaneously or by the collision of the matter thrown out during the time it mixes with the atmosphere. Its inflammation in the cavities of the mountain is not possible for want of the concurrence of pure air; and pure air cannot be formed by the combination of the acid with the calcareous earth that produces the fixed air which, in the usual state of the mountain, is always making its escape at the surface.

CONJECTURES ON THE CAUSES OF THE FOGS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, 1783.

FOR these conjectures we are obliged to Giovanni Lapi, who is *Direttore del Giardino de Georgosili*, at Firenze. He supposes that the late fogs were caused by emanations from the earth. His reasons are ingenious.

"Messina, he informs us, was covered with a fog during the earthquake, so was China when Formosa was swallowed up by the sea; so were the northern seas, when a new volcano appeared in Iceland; and so has almost all Europe been now, when volcanoes have appeared in many places. It is the volcanoes, therefore, which have impregnated the air with large quantities of fixed, phlogisticated, and inflammable air, and this accounts for the extraordinary vegetation, which has been universal except only in a few places, where these materials, so favourable to it in general, have been in too great abundance.

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

"With regard to the electricity which has abounded so much in the air, Mr. L. reasons in this manner: every body knows that electricity may be produced by rubbing glassy or bituminous substances very hard and quickly. Now, as the crust of our globe abounds in both these, it is certain that the frequent earthquakes must have rubbed them a great deal; and as the points or summits of bodies are the most likely to attract electricity, the tops of the mountains must of course have had a great deal. Accordingly these were first covered with electric fogs, which afterwards, when the equilibrium was restored, were seen in other parts of the earth.

"Again, all volcanoes abound very much in crystals of *schorl*, which have been observed to partake of the nature of the tourmaline, that is, to become electrical by bare heat. This explain-

why there are always so many electrical sparks seen in eruptions of volcanoes, and in earthquakes, which last are probably caused by the action of volcanoes very deep under ground.

"But electricity, when not *decomposed*, acts as a powerful stimulus upon vegetation; and again, electricity, when *decomposed*, resolves itself into phlogiston, which is one of the most powerful agents in vegetation known.

The vegetation, therefore, ought for all these reasons to have been exceeding great, and it has been so, both in the general return made by the earth, and in particular instances of fertility. Wine, corn, and oil have abounded beyond what has been ever seen; four onions have been weighed of 36 pounds each, a single bean has produced 700 pods, &c. &c."

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF NESTOR IN THE ILIAD OF HOMER.

SHAKESPEARE has delineated his characters from real life; and such has been the fertility of his genius, that he has described almost all the features of the human heart, in almost every possible situation. An elegant writer* has, with much felicity, traced some of the principal characters of that great author through their various shades; and has presented us with the most important observations upon human nature, under a form, which, by its novelty and elegance, is excellently calculated to convey moral instruction.

It appears to me, that if there be any other poet who has delineated characters with such a masterly pencil as to deserve a particular analysis of the same kind, it is the great father of poetry, the immortal Homer. There are, indeed, many particulars which might be pointed out, in which our great dramatic writer bears a very striking resemblance to Homer†; but in no respect is this resemblance so remarkable as in the unequalled talent which both possess, in delineating characters. The dramatic form of the Iliad is one of the principal sources of that delight which every reader feels in perusing it. The heroes of the Trojan war have characters, which are accurately marked, and maintained throughout, according to the nicest rules of dramatic unity. In the characters of Achilles, Diomed,

and Ajax, which an ordinary poet would have represented under the common aspect of courage, we find delineated the different shades of valour, as they may be varied by unyielding obstinacy, by cool reflection, or noble generosity. In the characters of Ulysses and Nestor, we are presented with the same common quality of wisdom, arising in the one from native force of mind; and in the other, from the collected experience of age.

In short, the Iliad appears to me to furnish ample room for the analysis of human character, as delineated by the greatest of poets, under a variety of aspects: and there seems to be nothing wanting but the elegant pen of the author of "the Analysis of Shakspeare's Characters," to derive from the Iliad an interesting detail of observations, of the highest importance with regard to human conduct.

I have sometimes amused myself with imitating the manner of that writer; and it is not without a deep sense of my inability to tread in the same path with advantage, that I now beg leave to offer a few remarks on the character of Nestor, which has frequently interested me in perusing the Iliad.

Instead, however, of attempting to delineate every particular feature, I shall at present confine myself to a single trait, which appears to me to be a

* Professor Richardson, of Glasgow, in his "Analysis of some of the most remarkable characters of Shakspeare." † Of this similitude Dr. Johnson speaks in his preface to Shakspeare. Ed. leading

leading one in the character of Nestor.

This venerable hero had now arrived at a very advanced period of life. He had already seen three generations of men; and the race of those with whom he had begun the career of life had been long extinct. In his youth, he had distinguished himself by his warlike achievements; and he was now as illustrious on account of his wisdom, as he had formerly been on account of his valour. The other heroes with whom he was now engaged in the Trojan war were young men. Nestor had been the companion of their fathers; and it was in their society that he had performed those exploits, from which he now claimed the chief distinction. But the infirmities of old age had already invaded him; and he was no longer able to contend with the younger chiefs in the glory of the field. Conscious, however, of his own merit, and impressed with the memory of those achievements which he had performed in his youth, he perpetually recurs with tender emotions of regret to the days and scenes of former times; he dwells with complacency on the actions of his earlier years; and attributes to the occurrences and characters with which he had been then familiar a dignity and importance which he can now perceive in nothing around him. He looks down with a kind of contempt on the persons with whom he now associates, when he compares them with the companions of his youth: he perceives a littleness in every thing, which he is always disposed to contrast with that grandeur which he ascribes to the objects and personages with which he had been familiar in early life:

Ἡδὲ γὰρ πρὸς ἔγω εἰς ἀφροδίτην ἠέπερ ἐμὴν,
 &c. *Iliad* I. v. 260.

"A god-like race of heroes once I knew,
 Such as no more these aged eyes shall view.
 Lives there a chief to match Pirithous' fame,
 Dryas the bold, or Ceneus' deathless name;
 These endued with more than mortal might,
 Or Polyphemus, like the gods in fight?
 With these of old, to toils of battle bred,
 In early youth, my hardy days I led." *Pope*.

The contrast between the periods of

youth and old age is ever obtruding itself on the minds of those who are advanced in life; and such reflections as those which Nestor here indulges unavoidably flow from such a contrast. It will be easily allowed that a great portion of human enjoyment is derived from the sensibility of the heart to impressions from the objects and characters around us: and if we trace the progress of this sensibility in the different periods of human life, we shall easily discover how the contrast between youth and old age must turn out unfavourably to the latter.

The young mind, yet a stranger to the scenes and objects with which the new world, on which it has so lately entered, is stored, sees every thing at first under the magnified aspect of novelty. But whatever is new surprises; and whatever surprises makes a deep impression on the mind; it rouses it into emotion, and communicates a spring to all its powers. By degrees, however, this gloss of novelty wears off. The objects and characters which present themselves to us become familiar; and as they become familiar, the impression which they make on the mind becomes lighter. As they are rendered common by the habit of frequent observation, their dimensions are contracted, and they appear to sink in point of dignity and worth. Such seems to be the process of the mind in judging of the qualities of objects, in the periods of youth, and of more advanced life.

But still, through every period of life, the traces remain of those early impressions which had roused the mind, and filled the imagination with the images of greatness. We can yet recall the judgements we had formed, when the glowing colours of fancy illuminated every object around us: we can yet recollect how certain events and characters were wont to fill the mind, and to strike the fancy with the idea of a magnificence that is now to be met with no longer.

Thus, led back by a thousand images of pleasing recollection, we perpetually recur to those early impressions by which we were once so deeply af-

sected; nor is the present conviction that we have of the imperfection of characters, and the comparative littleness of events, sufficient to destroy the belief that it was otherwise when we were young.

The objects and characters which were familiar to us in early life derive also a portion of that greatness which we attribute to them from an obvious association with the scenes of the happiest period of our lives—that period when the heart was alive to every generous emotion; when pleasure offered the cup of enjoyment unmixed; and when hope smiled on the prospects of future life. This state of mind falls generally to the share of youth; and communicates to every surrounding object a portion of the same qualities by which it is itself characterised; and accordingly we find them heightened by the colours of joy, and love, and innocence, when contrasted with the occupations of maturer life, which are more generally associated with care, and sorrow, and remorse.

Thus then it is, that we attribute greatness and dignity, and value to the objects which have been familiar to us in our earlier years. But when the imagination is at length cooled, and when truth paints every thing in its just colours to the eye of judgement, they begin to appear under a different aspect. We contrast the impressions of youth with the convictions of more advanced life; and we are ready to exclaim with Nestor, “That we shall never more behold such men as those with whom we associated in our youth.”

But Nestor not only assigns a superior dignity and importance to the affairs of former times; but he is also naturally led to reflect on the depredations which old age had now made on his own powers; and to deplore the loss of those enjoyments which belong only to early life. There prevails, in all his harangues, a strain of complaint, expressive of his dissatisfaction with his present condition.

Ἀτρεΐδην, μάλα μὲν κῆν ἔ-εν ἰδύλομαι ἡ
αὐτοῦ, &c. *Iliad* IV. 318.

and

—ὃ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἐς, * &c.

Iliad XI. 667.

“Now, the slow course of all-impairing time
Unstrings my nerves, and ends my manly prime;
Oh! had I still that strength my youth possess’d,
When this bold arm!” — *Pope.*

Such complaints as these are natural: there is something uncomfortable in extreme old age. Every enjoyment has now fled. The mind has lost that nice sensibility by which it was formerly led to take an interest in events and characters. The affections of the heart have become cold and languid. The air of novelty which struck the youthful imagination in every thing; that presented itself is now vanished; and every object is marked by a dull and uninteresting sameness. Incapable of that lively emotion from which our chief pleasures are derived; abandoned by the companions of his earlier life, and left, as it were, alone in a country of strangers, the man of many years naturally deplores his condition; and regrets the enjoyments of his better days.

A writer of great humour and penetration † has drawn a picture of human nature labouring under the complicated infirmities of extreme old age, sufficient to remove every wish to have life protracted beyond a certain period. But his picture is horrible; and must disgust every reader of delicacy. In the plaintive regrets of Nestor, we have a representation of the infirmities to which old age is liable, which affords a more tolerable view of human nature; and they seem to be placed in a light sufficiently strong to overcome the unreasonable desire of life.

When we contemplate the inconveniencies to which extreme old age is exposed, we must be led to admire the wisdom that appears in the distributions of Providence: and we must feel a sense of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all things; because he hath not condemned us to tread the scene of human life, after it has been divested of every grace that rendered it agreeable. Instead of repining at the shortness of human life, we will rejoice that

* See also *Iliad* XXIII. v. 626.

† Swift, in his account of the Struldbrugs, in *Gulliver*.

that after the circle of enjoyment has been exhausted, and every object has become insipid and uninteresting by its familiarity, we are to be released from a station so ill calculated to gratify our thirst for happiness.

This idea might even be pursued to a greater length; and it might be observed, that it appears to be the intention of the author of nature, to withdraw our minds from the objects of this world, by divesting them gradual-

ly of those colours by which they so powerfully attract the fancy: and thus, as we advance in life, to excite in us a desire of entering on another scene of existence, where our capacities of enjoyment may be renewed and enlarged, at the same time that objects are provided, adapted to their nature.

But lest I should fall into a strain too serious for the present occasion, I shall here conclude my observations on this subject.

M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THEATRICAL CRITICISM.

Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo

Doctum imitatore, et veras hinc ducere voces. HOR.

S I R,

I Am a downright fellow, and shall not waste time in a preface to my letter. I am pleased with your attention to theatrical subjects, and, therefore, shall favour you with my sentiments on dramatic criticism. I love the play-house, and am one of those plain folks that dine early enough to attend the rising of the curtain. I do not sit down to table at six, prolong the last course till eight or nine, and then perhaps crack my head with cracking a bottle, or rattling a dice-box, till eight or nine the next morning. I hope, therefore, since, with the bulk of my countrymen, I take an interest in these entertainments, that you will, occasionally in your miscellany, gratify us with some sound criticisms on the drama: sound criticisms, I say; no flimsy panegyric, or gross abuse, praising or reviling one writer or performer for the purpose of raising or debasing another; but tracing and enforcing the real principles of the drama; and if examples, for the sake of illustration must now and then be given, give them from the classic dead! for praise or censure of the living is commonly nauseous, commonly suspicious. The dead too (no offence to the present generation!) are our more intimate acquaintance.

I do not mean, however, to depreciate the talents of the living. No,

Sir, you will find that the main scope of this letter is to encourage contemporary merit, and to repress the petulance, and expose the futility, of common-place criticism. Writers, who endeavour to effect their purpose by methods merely mechanical, are justly denied the palm of genius. Ought critics then to comment by line and rule, and to decide by a receipt? If Criticism be the handmaid of the Muse, she might surely catch something of her air and spirit, rather than rip up the cast clothes of her mistress, at once to steal the pattern, and find fault with the fashion. In a word, her labours should be directed to promote the arts, rather than to dishearten the professors; and though it must naturally fall out that more can see and read than those who write, and paint, &c. yet since they who hazard their observations in public, in some measure become artists themselves, they should take care to found those observations on the basis of candour, taste, and good sense. At present the press swarms with critics. A louse, say the naturalists, is a very lousy animal; and there is not a lousy author in town, especially a dramatic author, that has not fifty lousy critics on his back. These bloodsuckers have no doubt their use, and may serve to correct the too sanguine imagination of an author: but I beg leave to mention a few instances

stances, wherein I think they contribute to weaken and to impoverish genius.

The first canon of modern criticism (and indeed it has been a favourite topick ever since the flood) is the degeneracy of the present age. This is the grand era of dulness: genius, they cry, is extinct. Shakspeare, Jonson, and Fletcher; Wycherly, Congreve, and Vanbrugh, are no more!—True; and the present writers, such as they are, will hereafter at least have that claim to applause. They will be no more. But a good play, say the critics, is so scarce, so very scarce a commodity!—Granted. When was it otherwise? Allowing for a moment, that every old piece in Doddsley's collection is excellent, how few are such pieces to those which were then written and exhibited, whose wit and spirit has not been sufficient to keep them sweet and alive for the delight and entertainment of the present generation! From the days of Æschylus to yesterday, few writers have been equal to the execution of a good tragedy; to write a comedy is a serious matter; and even an excellent farce-monger (says Diderot) is no ordinary character. I have looked upon the stage for a long, long series of time, and without flattery to the present race of dramatists, I will venture to pronounce that the last five-and-twenty years, or thereabouts, have produced more plays likely to descend to posterity than the five-and-twenty immediately preceding. I do not mean to pay my court to any particular author; I have thrown the compliment among them, and let each of them take as much of it as he may think falls to his share.

To point out antique merit to the moderns, as an object of emulation, is wise and laudable; but to set it up, like the gallows, to terrify and gibbet poor culprits that venture on the high road of letters, is impolitic and ungenerous. Comparisons are commonly invidious, yet there are a kind of comparisons still more odious than those between the antients and moderns—I mean those drawn between moderns and moderns. Wits, as well as beauties,

are naturally fond of pulling caps, and mangling the reputations of each other. But shall the sober critic, who ought to keep down their vanity, and quell their arrogance, shall he, as it were *ex cathedra*, give a sanction to their squabbles, or throw additional weight into that scale which success and self-conceit have perhaps already made too heavy? Let every successful writer triumph in his turn, yet do not chain his fellow authors to the wheels of his chariot, but rather let it be the office of the critic, like the slave of the antients, to bid him remember that he is mortal.

But the most offensive weapon of modern criticism is some reigning word, with which every literary demagogue arms himself, and does dreadful execution. The two leading monosyllables of the House of Commons are not more powerful than such a word, be it what it may, while it remains formidable by being in fashion. I am old enough to remember when the word *low* was this scare-crow. *Genteel* comedy, and the *politest* literature, were in universal request; and every writer who attempted to be comic dreaded the imputation of buffoonery. If a piece had strong humour—O, Sir, its damned *low*! was its sentence of condemnation. At length, however, the word *Low* has been restored to favour, and the term *SENTIMENT* in its turn has fallen into disgrace. “To anatomize a character, and see what breeds about the heart,” had formerly its merit; but now this dissection of the human mind has lost its advocates and admirers: *Sentimental Stuff* is the phrase; and he who dares to approve a scene, where the course of the story apparently leads the author to exhibit passion rather than humour, is condemned for an old-fashioned dunce and a coxcomb. Gross drolleries, or dull moralities, (*moralities* let me call them!) are equally reprehensible: but humour is not to be censured merely because it is *low*, nor *sentiment* to be banished when it seems to exhibit the workings of the heart. With the antient critics, the *manners* and *sentiments* held an equal rank in the drama;

drama; each alike excellent, while they were each alike *characteristic*.

After such a free censure of the modern coinage of cant terms in the critical vocabulary, if I might be allowed to give currency to a word, I would endeavour to renew one, that is as old as the creation—NATURE!—the sterling bullion of NATURE!—Let the critics cease to enquire whether the humour be *low*, or the piece *sentimental*; let them examine whether it be *natural*! But let the admirer and imitator of Nature also be on his guard, not to fall into insipidity, or to indulge the minute touches of a Dutch pencil. Let your outline be bold, though simple; and fill it as richly, and colour it as highly, as you please; always taking care to avoid *extravaganza*, and “to hold, as it were, the mirror up to Nature!” This is no curb upon the imagination. Caliban is as natural as Hamlet.

Composition and criticism are so nearly allied, that in making strictures upon one, I have been betrayed almost unawares into speaking of the other. Narrowness in each, *mannerisms* in writing and *mannerisms* in criticism, are equally my aversion. The wretched fellow, that could paint nothing but a rose, was not in my opinion more contemptible, than the cuckow, who can repeat nothing but *low* or *sentimental*. The wide field of *nature* gives scope for that *variety* which ever distinguishes an era of genius. Never was there a

period, wherein excellent authors flourished, but their several manners were as different as their faces; nay, a good author possesses a versatility of talent, not only keeping him above the servile imitation of others, but enabling him in great measure to vary from himself. Yet there is another vice of critics—which I forgot to mention before—I mean their perpetually recurring to every writer's first production, and settling it as the standard of his genius, as if they dreaded his cultivating more than one spot of Parnassus. To compare a man with himself, disadvantageously too, is of all comparisons the most mortifying: but mortification is no more the main business of the critic, than torture should be the study of the surgeon, though some pain will of necessity follow both their operations.

To conclude, Sir, while I recommend the drama to your notice, I mean to warn you from falling into the vulgar errors of ordinary commentators. I hope you will take warning by their untimely fate. Should you adopt the gingling bells of panegyric, or wade through the mire of abuse in the beaten track of modern criticism, I wish that your remarks may perish as speedily as the lie of the day on which they appear. If you wish to live in your writings be temperate and just:

“Nothing extenuate,

“Nor set down aught in malice.”

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

DOWNRIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

EXPLANATION OF AN ANCIENT ENIGMATICAL INSCRIPTION.

Promittam capillum, incipiamque bariolari. PLAUTUS.

SIR,

ABOUT a mile from Bologna, on the side of a temple which joins to a nobleman's villa, is the following inscription:

D. M.

ÆL: LÆLIA CRISPIS, NEC VIR, NEC MULIER, NEC ANDROGYNA:
NEC PUELLA, NEC JUVENIS, NEC ANUS;
NEC CASTA, NEC MERETRICIA*, NEC PUDICA, SED OMNIA.
SUBLATA NEQUE FAME, NEQUE FERRO, NEQUE VENENO,
SED OMNIBUS:

NEC

* In the copy of Gevartius, it is *meretrix*, which I have ventured to change into the adjective *meretricia*, that it may correspond with *cussa et pudica*.

NEC COELO, NEC AQUIS, NEC TERRIS, SED UBIQUE JACET.
 LUC. AGATHO PRISCIUS, NEC MARITUS, NEC AMATOR, NEC
 NECESSARIUS;
 NEQUE MOERENS, NEQUE GAUDENS, NEQUE FLENS;
 HANC NEC MOLEM, NEC PYRAMIDEN, NEC SEPULCHRUM,
 SED OMNIA,
 SCIT ET NESCIT CUI POSUERIT.

Of this enigmatical inscription, as far as I remember, no explanation has been attempted for above a century in England. I now offer one, Mr. Editor, for your Magazine, which seems

to me a very proper repository for subjects of this nature. But, previous to any attempt at solving this riddle, I shall present you with the following translation:

TO THE MOST POWERFUL OF THE DEITIES*.

Ælia Lælia Crispis, neither Man, nor Woman, nor Hermaphrodite:

Neither a Girl, nor Young, nor Old:

Neither chaste, nor meretricious, nor modest, but all:

Carried off neither by famine, nor by sword, nor by poison, but by all:

Lies neither in Heaven, nor in the Sea, nor on Earth, but every where.

Luc. Agatho Priscius, neither Husband, nor Lover, nor necessary Friend:

Neither sorrowful, nor joyful, nor weeping:

Knows and does not know for whom he has erected this,

Neither Pile, nor Pyramid, nor Sepulchre, but all.

To this enigma may be applied the words of Virgil,

Cui non dñus Hylas?

Who has not sung of Hylas?

The learned of almost every nation have exerted themselves in unravelling this intricate knot. First, Marius Michael Angelo, of Padua, pronounced it to signify *rain-water*. John Turrius, a lawyer at Bruges, supposed it to mean the *prima materia*. Richard White, an English lawyer, thought that either *Nice*, or the *sea*, or an *idea*, was intended. Nicholas Barnard, a French physician, interpreted it to be the *chemical preparation of Mercury*.

These are the names of the principal disputants. Their opinions, and their elaborate explanations of this curious and ancient enigma, have been collected into one volume. I shall not at present enter into an examination of their wild conjectures, which frequently refute themselves. Of the whole the reader may exclaim;

Facient nã intelligendo, ut nihil intelligent.

I shall confine myself to the ingenious interpretation of the celebrated Caspar Gevartius, which he has inserted in the third book of his *Elecia*. This ingenious author, whose work has long been scarce, is well known to the literary world; and exclusive of the reputation his performances acquired, his fame is mentioned with high praise by the great Bentley, in his preface to the dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris. The commendation of this illustrious critic alone is sufficient to stamp reputation on any character.

This inscription is AN EPITAPHON LOVE, of which the descriptive part is taken from the writings of the ancient philosophers, and principally from the following speech in the *Phædrus* of Alexis, a comic writer, which is preserved by Atheneüs, in his *Deipnosophistæ*.

Και μοι δοκεῖσιν ἀγνοεῖν οἱ ζωγράφου
 Τὸν ἄρωτα. κ. τ. λ. †

The

* D. M. *Deo Maximo*. So I venture to explain these letters. They may signify, indeed, *Digna Memoria*, worthy of remembrance: *Divino Monitu*, by divine command; or *Dis Manibus*. Of this let the learned reader judge.

† These verses make part of a speech, which the curious reader may find in the *Excerpta* of Grotius, from the Tragic and Comic writers, page 591, and in the XIII. book of Athenæus, page 562. In the seventh line, the metre was redundant, a circumstance which escaped Gevartius. The correction was obvious, and has been supplied by Grotius. In the last line of the quotation in Gevartius, I should like ἀδρα σίς; better than ἀδραστεός, though in his Latin translation Grotius has *Duritia adamantis*. The passage need not, however, be altered.

The painters know not LOVE—and to say truth,
Mankind exert their art in vain to trace
The godlike image. LOVE's nor male, nor female:
Nor deity, nor mortal. LOVE's nor fool,
Nor yet a wit. But modell'd from them all,
Beneath one shape, full many a form he bears.
In LOVE combin'd we view the hero's courage;
The woman's fears; the wise man's eloquence;
The madman's folly! hard as adamant,
With brute-like strength, ambitious as a God!

In a passage in Sophocles*, there is
also an elegant description of Venus,
to the same purpose:

Ω παῖδες ἦτοι Κυπρίς, ἢ Κυπρίς μόνον,
Ἀλλ' εἰς πάντων, κ. τ. λ.

Yet Venus is not Venus, youths, alone,
For she partakes of every other name.
She's Pluto now—now stern Necessity:
Now raging Madness—now she's pure Desire:
Now Grief; and equally in her we trace
All that is serious, calm, or violent,
While the soul pines away, which she inhabits.

Plato also somewhere calls LOVE,
τελευ κεφαλαίον, θηρίον, a many beaded mon-
ster; which Horace has copied in his

Bellua multorum capitum est vulgus.

Plutarch also asserts that LOVE is an
enigma δυσλειτουργος καὶ δυσλυστος, difficult
to be found out and to be solved.

When all these passages are considered,
I think that the subject of this inscription
can no longer be deemed enigma-
tical. I shall now explain the lines in
order.

ÆLIA, LÆLIA, CRISPIS. These
were three female names very common
among the Romans, and seem to imply,
that LOVE inhabited with Ælia, Lælia,
and Crispis, quæ nomina meretriculis solent
tribui. Ælia occurs in Martial,

*Si meministi, fuerant tibi quatuor, ÆLIA, dentes
Exspuit una duos tussis, et una duos, &c.†*

and LÆLIA also

*Quæ legis causa nupsit tibi LÆLIA, Quinte,
Uxorem potes hanc dicere legitimam.*

Quintus, since LÆW has join'd you both for life,
Lælia may well be call'd thy lawful wife.

Crispis is a patronymic from Crispus,
like Persis, Icaris, and others. Curling
locks, or the εὐκλυσμων κερκρον, was
assigned to LOVE, by the ancients. He
is described with the *Crispitudine capil-*

LOND. MAG. Feb. 1784.

* See *Stobæus*. Florel. Ed. Grot. Tit. LXIII. p. 238, where these lines occur, with several others
added to them. The drama of Sophocles is not named.

† Epigram XIX. Lib. I. Festus says, ÆLIA GENS appellatur, quæ ex multis gentibus co-
nstituitur. The epigram on Lælia occurs in the V. Lib. Ep. LXXV. She is mentioned also Lib. X.
50. Lib. XIII. 22.

‡ Those who wish to enter more minutely into this subject may consult Plato's SYMPOSIUM.

lorum, by the elegant Moschus, in his
beautiful Idyllium, *De Amore Fugitivo*.
At Rome, also, the effeminate beaux
were called *Crippuli*, on account of their
well-dressed hair, as may be learned
from Martial, V. Epig. LXI. In
Ausonius also appears the following
epigram:

WRITTEN UNDER A PICTURE OF CRISPA.

THEY say my Crispa is deform'd:
I've heard, but neither rail'd nor storm'd.
I think her graceful, fair, and free—
My own opinion's all to me.
Seem beauteous still!—my suit approve!—
As Jealousy's allied to Love,
I'll clasp thee, boastful, in these arms,
And bid the world disdain thy charms.

The author seems to have chosen the
names of three of LOVE's favourite
votaries, to dignify his inscription.
So much for the names.

NEC VIR, NEC MULIER, NEC AN-
DROGYNÆ, &c.—SED OMNIA.

NEITHER MAN, NOR WOMAN, NOR
HERMAPHRODITE, &c.—BUT ALL.

The address to LOVE, as of both sexes,
does not seem so much, on account of
his possessing the hero's courage, and the
woman's fears, as Alexis says, as be-
cause he exerts his influence, and exer-
cises dominion over both males and
females. For this reason, a statue was
erected at Cyprus, BARBATÆ VENERI,
To the Bearded Venus, as Macrobius
relates: "Her image at Cyprus was
bearded, but dressed in a female gar-
ment, of a manly stature, with a sceptre
in her hand; and she was thought to be
both male and female †." Plato,
indeed, says, that these were three
kinds of terrestrial Beings on earth, in
the three first ages of mankind.

NEC PUELLA, NEC JUVENIS, NEC
ANUS, &c.—SED OMNIA.

NEITHER GIRL, NOR YOUNG, NOR
OLD, &c.—BUT ALL.

In Plato's Symposium, or Dialogue
DE AMORE, Phædrus asserts that LOVE
is the most ancient of the Gods, but
Agatho pronounces him to be youngest
of all the Deities. Phædrus says,
"LOVE is a great Deity, admired by
God and Man, on many accounts, and

principally

principally for his original. He obtains honour among the *most ancient* of the Deities, as we may find by our ignorance of his parents, who are mentioned neither by the poets, nor by any other writer."

The reply of Agatho is to the following purpose: The Gods are all happy, but Love is superlatively so, as well as the most beautiful, being the *youngest*. This is certain from his always shunning old age, and chusing youthful society. So far, indeed, is he from being more ancient than Saturn or Jupiter, he is younger than any of the other Deities, and is always YOUNG. For the rest of his speech, I must refer to the original, as I have only given the substance, and not translated the words of Plato literally.

Alexis also says, in a passage preserved by John Stobæus, in his *Floril.* Pag. 243. Ed. Grot.

Εἷς ὁ μέγιστος εἰς τῶν θεῶν ἔρως,
Καὶ τιμιώτατος γὰρ τῶν πάντων τούτων.

Of all the gods, the greatest sure is Love,
And the most honour'd of the heavenly powers!

NEC CASTA, NEC MERETRICIA,
NEC PUDICA—SED OMNIA.

NEITHER CHASTE, NOR MERETRICIOUS,
NOR MODEST—BUT ALL.

No reader can doubt of the propriety of assigning *chastity* and *immodesty* to Love. *Eros*, as Ammonius and Phurnutus remark, signifies, *Amor impudicus*, and *Eros*, *Pudicus amor et bonus*.

SUBLATA NEQUE FAME, NEQUE
FERRO, NEQUE VENENO—SED OMNIBUS.

CARRIED OFF NEITHER BY FAMINE,
NOR SWORD, NOR POISON, BUT
ALL.

The author of the inscription refers to the various misfortunes of lovers, who have perished at different periods, by famine, by sword, by poison, or other violent deaths. He particularly appears to allude to these verses of Thales:

Ἐρὼς πάντας ἀποκτείνει, καὶ δὲ μὲν, χρόνος
Ἐλπίς, καὶ τὸ πᾶν.

By Famine Love's ally: 'd, or cur'd by Time!
But should these fail to quench the powerful flame,
One certain remedy is left—Go, hang thyself!

Ausonius, in his *Cupidus Crucifixus*, has thus enumerated some of the most celebrated examples of unsuccessful love:

Here Procris took her melancholy stand,
And press'd, though oft repuls'd, the bloody
hand:

On high her blazing torch sad Hero bore,
But, ah! Leander braves the deep no more!
A prey to love, here Sappho breathes her sighs,
Points to Leucate, and the wave defies.
Nor in her bracelet Eriphyle's dress,
Curst in her son, nor in her husband blest.

A little farther the poet says:

There Carrace reclines—and Thïsbe there
Shews the drawn dagger, and her bosom bare.
And there, with mournful, tho' dejected mien,
With brandish'd steel, stalks Sidon's injur'd
queen.

The first fell victim to a father's sword,
The next an hapless lover's weapon gor'd;
The third, lamented Dido, met her fate
By Love's harsh sentence, and a stranger's hate.
In crowd, beside these bleeding females stand,
Their ills recounting, Cupid's chosen band:
Some trust their sorrows to the parting gale,
And some with tears repeat their piteous tale.

The learned reader may also find the histories of these and other unfortunate heroes and heroines, in the *Ερωτικά* of Plutarch and Parthenius: Virgil also, in his sixth *Eneid*, thus describes the inhabitants of the *Lugentes campi*:

Not far from thence, the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there.
The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
In secret solitude, and myrtle shades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their unextinguish'd fire.
Here Procris, Eriphyle here, he found
Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound
Made by her son. He saw Pasiphae there,
With Phædra's ghost, a soul incestuous pair.
There Lædæmia, with Evadne moves:
Unhappy both, but loyal in their loves.
Cæneus, a woman once, and once a man,
But ending in the sex the first began.
Not far from these Phœnician Dido stood.

DRYDEN.

NEC COELO, NEC AQUIS, NEC TERRIS,
SED UBIQUE, JACET.

LIES NEITHER IN HEAVEN, NOR
IN THE SEA, NOR IN EARTH, BUT
EVERY WHERE.

The power and influence of love pervade every element, and extend through the universe. The *earth*, the *beavens*, and the *sea* feel its control. How elegantly has Oppian described him, in the second book of his *Cynegetics*:

Οὐρανὸν ἔρως τοῖς ἰστέον τοῖς ἰστέον
ἀπλῶς ἀλλή;

Πῶς αὖτε π. τ. λ.

Boundless Love! how boundless is thy reign!
What can thy actions check, thy will restrain!
Yet wilt thou ever wanton in thy sway,
And still, fantastic Queen, thy gambols play.
The firm globe shakes beneath thy dread control,

And Ocean's foamy billows cease to roll.
Gymrus saw thee, and thy power confess,
And Hell submissive hears thy fix'd behest:
For thou canst penetrate those realms of woe,
Where ghosts repose, and Lethe's waters flow.

In the dialogue of Plato also, which I have so often had occasion to quote, Love is described as a *twofold* or *double* divinity, whose influence extends over heaven and earth, and takes part in the management of the celestial and terrestrial affairs. Sophocles also, in the verses which are preserved by Stobæus*, says of Venus:

—Τὸ δ' οὐκ ἔτι θεὸς τῇ; θεῶν ἑσθ' αἰ.

Εὐσεβήσας μὲν, κ. τ. λ.

Who does not feel her influence divine!
The fanny race, who haunt the depths of Ocean;
The beasts, who range the groves—all own her sway!

Among the feather'd tribe, she proudly soars,
And God, and man, and brutes, confess her power.
Oft have her darts control'd the heavenly synod—
Nay, if a mortal may declare *such* truths,
Great Jove himself submits to her dominion!

Such Venus is! without sword, or spear,
Derecensels, and unarm'd, she braves the world,
And reigns despotic over earth and heaven.

Euripides also says:

Ἐρως ἐστὶν τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων τυραννὶς,

Love is a tyrant over gods and men.

In the Wings of Love, by Simmias, of Rhodes, and in the notes of the learned Salmasius, the curious reader will find further information on this subject.

LUC. AGATHO, PRISCUS.

Who this *Agatho* was is one of those knotty points which the critics have not been able to determine. Some say, but without any foundation, that *Agathias Sebasteus*, a poet and historian of a late age, is the person intended. Gevartius pronounces it to be *Agatho*, the tragic poet, who obtained the palm of victory among the

tragic writers, when Plato was only fourteen years old. In the house of this *Agatho*, the philosopher has made the scene of the dialogue on LOVE, which has been cited so frequently in this explanation. The learned Fabricius, in the first volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*, asserts that the tragic poet, and the *Agatho* mentioned in this inscription, are different persons.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

I shall not at present enter into an investigation of this point, as in all probability it can never be satisfactorily settled, and as it does not seem, in my opinion, of any very great importance.

NEC MARITUS, NEC AMATOR, NEC
NECESSARIUS, &c. — SED OMNIA.
NEITHER HUSBAND, NOR LOVER,
NOR EASY FRIEND, &c. — BUT ALL.

That is, he was the lover of one woman, although married to another. The word *necessarius* means probably a *pimp*, which in fact he was for himself, though he might *not* assist the intrigues of another. The explanation which Gevartius gives of this word seems nothing to the purpose.

NEQUE MÆRENS, NEQUE GAUDENS,
NEQUE FLENS, &c. — SED OMNIA.

NEITHER SORROWFUL, NOR JOYFUL,
NOR WEeping — BUT ALL.

LOVE is subject to the dominion of all the passions, of joy and grief, of hope and fear. "Hence, says Alexander Aphrodisæus†, the painters delineate CUPID sometimes melancholy, and stretched along, at other times, winged for flight, and laughing."

Plutarch also observes, that *Love* is truly inexplicable.

The passage is remarkable. He concludes with saying, that Cupid may be described enigmatically, "If any one should demand, what is *that* which hates and loves? Which flees and pursues? Which threatens and supplicates? Which is enraged and pitiful? Which wishes to stop, and yet desires to proceed? Which rejoices on the same account on which it is displeased?"

Q 2

Pliny

* Ed. Grot. Tit. LXIII. pag. 239. See the former part of this speech translated in page 113.
† Gevartius the lines are very incorrect. † The curious reader may consult Gevartius, Elect. III. 1. Fabricius, Bib. Græc. Vol. I. p. 664. And Bayle, Vol. I. † Lib. I. Prob. 87.

Pliny says, in one of his letters to *Paulinus**: I am angry, and yet I know not whether I ought to be so—yet I am angry. You know how unjust a reasoner *Love* sometimes is, how frequently it is not master of itself, and that it is always petulant."

Claudian, in his poem on the nuptials of *Honorius*, mentions a bitter and a sweet fountain, into which *Love* immerses the points of his darts:

Here from a double spring two rivers flow:
One sweet and rapid, bitter one and slow!
At length they join, and thence corrupted glide,
Though Cupid dips his arrows in the tide.

These verses allude to the ancient fable of the two-fold bow, from which *Love* was supposed to shoot his darts of pleasure and pain.

This part of the inscription may also be elucidated by a passage in the *Loves of Ismenias and Ismene*, by *Eustathius*†. But I must refer the curious reader to the romance itself. The whole passage is elegant, and merits attention.

HANC NEQUE MOLEM, NEQUE PYRAMIDEM, NEC SEPULCHRUM—
SED OMNIA.

THIS, NEITHER PYLE, NOR PYRAMID, NOR SEPULCHRE—BUT ALL.

In the former part of this inscription, the author alluded to the various fates of unfortunate lovers, and in these words he refers to different repositories for the reception of the dead, and to the monuments erected to perpetuate their memory. Some raised tombs of *vast bulk*, like the mausoleum which *Artemisia* built for her husband. For others *pyramids* were constructed; which was the case after the death of the courtesan *Rhodopis*, whose pyramid was more admired than those of the Egyptian monarchs.

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that among the ancient inhabitants of *Egypt*, the *sepulchre* was the grandest monument, and that they were supposed to be the receptacles of the mistresses of *Jupiter*.

SCIT ET NESCIT CUI POSUERIT.
KNOWS AND DOES NOT KNOW FOR
WHOM HE ERECTS THIS.

The conclusion is ingenious. The

person who raised this tomb *knew* that he erected it to *Love*, although he *did not know* who *Love* was, as his titles were so different, and his forms so various.

To this explanation I shall subjoin a paraphrase of the whole, for the satisfaction of all readers.

In this inscription *Love* is typified under the titles of *Ælia*, *Lælia*, and *Crispis*, names which are very common in the amatory writings of the Romans. *Love*, from the universality of its influence, cannot properly be termed *man*, *woman*, nor *hermaphrodite*: nor *child*, nor *young*, nor *old*: nor *chaste*, nor *meretricious*, nor *modest*; although it partakes of *all*.

Love, from the variety of violent deaths by which its votaries perish, cannot be said to die particularly by *famine*, by *sword*, or by *poison*, although at different times it is carried off by *all*.

Love, from the various situations in which lovers die, cannot be pronounced with certainty to lose its existence in the *heavens*, at *sea*, nor on *earth*, although it lies *every where* at different periods.

Lucius Agatho Priscius, who is supposed to be the author of this inscription, was probably married to one woman, while he made love to another, and though he administered to his own pleasures, he did not to those of his acquaintance; so that he seems to have been a husband and not a husband, a lover and not a lover, an easy friend and not an easy friend. *Agatho*, from the fickleness of his disposition as a lover, was sometimes sorrowful, sometimes merry, and sometimes weeping. But never in any of these situations long together, although he was exposed to them *all*.

The monuments of lovers are neither particularly *tombs of vast size*, nor *pyramids*, nor *sepulchres*, but, at different times, *ALL*; and although *Agatho knew* that he dedicated this inscription to *Love*, he *did not know* what *Love* was, so variable and uncertain is its nature.

E. E.

* Lib. II. Ep. 2.

† Lib. VI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON BLACKGUARDISM AND GENTILITY.

SIR,

WHEN I consider the *characters* which stalk about this metropolis, under the title of *gentlemen*, I am proud to inform you that I have the honour to be a blackguard; and if it had not been for a few touches in your work, that shewed you to be no enemy to vulgar manners, as well as no mean proficient in the vulgar tongue, I should have beheld your miscellany with silent contempt, and should not have condescended to correspond with you. I like the title of your book, London is the scene of blackguardism, I am for no false refinements, no affected politeness, *gentility* (as they term it) which threaten to undermine our morals, pervert our good sense, and infect our behaviour. Formerly, it was the boast of this country, that every man might, in things indifferent, vary from his neighbour. Private liberty was as essential a mark of our manners, as public liberty was the characteristic of our constitution: no principles of politeness, no system of behaviour, no rules for raising a French or Italian superstructure on a Gothic foundation, but every man built his reputation on the basis of good sense and good nature. At present we begin to refine, and file, and polish, till our manners, as Sterne said of those of our neighbours, are growing as smooth and undistinguishable as an old King William's half-penny; and fashionable principles, like the legs of fashionable furniture, have scarce strength enough to support the frame that belongs to them.

Gentility, Sir (give me leave to repeat and insist on it) is the great bane

of our lives, the nurse of vice, dissipation and extravagance; the parent of bankruptcy, and source of corruption. Foreign manners will not thrive under our meridian. There is a kind of *magna charta* in our good-fellowship, as well as in our laws, that will not brook the controul of an honest hearty laugh, or endure to be fettered by dissertations on left legs.

In opposition to the contemptible animal, the new-fangled being, that now commonly distinguishes itself by the appellation of Gentleman, I am proud to stile myself a *Blackguard*—a name, Sir, which I think does me credit, both as a writer and a man. Humour, that genuine English production, is not the growth of a frippery age, nor founded on polished manners. It can only be cultivated by bold manly wits, such as Cervantes, Rabelais, Moliere, Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Sterne, &c. &c. These, and such as these, are the classics of the school of Blackguard. In that school I have been bred, and have learned to despise a delicacy of manners that produces effeminacy, and a nicety of taste that proves the weakness of the stomach. If these are models you disapprove, I here take my leave of you; but if English virtue, English sense, and English humour are meant to be recommended and encouraged by the Editor of the London Magazine, he may, perhaps, hear further from one who is proud to own himself a friend to those qualities, and to subscribe himself

A BLACKGUARD.

REFLECTION.

IT has been objected against studying Thucydides, that he wrote a large folio comprising only a very short period—The time, indeed, is short, but the writer made ample amends by the

force of his descriptions, and the sublimity of his style—and it is a sufficient encomium perhaps to say that he was studied by Demosthenes, and imitated by Sallust.

FOR

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
 LIFE OF RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D.
 LATE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, AND MASTER OF TRINITY-COL-
 LEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Τιμωτάτα μὲν καὶ πρῶτα τὰ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν αγαθὰ.

PLATO, de Legib. IV.

(Continued from our last, page 43, and concluded.)

BENTLEY was very severely though surely very improperly satirized by Pope, in the fourth book of the Dunciad. The lines are well known, and were occasioned by an opinion which was forced from Bentley, with respect to the translation of Homer, at Atterbury's table, while Pope was present. The Bishop very imprudently and indelicately asked the critic what he thought of the English Homer. The Doctor eluded the question for some time, but at last, when he was urged to speak his sentiments freely, he said; "The verses are good verses, but the work is not Homer, it is Spondanus!" Pope seldom forgot injuries, and many years after this conversation, he assigned a place in the Dunciad to our British Aristarchus. Never was satire more illiberal or unjust. Pope was not sufficiently acquainted with ancient literature to be capable of deciding on Bentley's critical abilities. He might see that many of his notes on Milton were trifling, and that his remarks on Horace were often bold and hazardous, but of his solid learning, his extensive knowledge, and his diversified erudition he was certainly not competent to form a judgement.

In the year 1735 he wrote an answer to some queries of an Oxford Gentleman, concerning the date of a Persian manuscript of the four Gospels, which had been sent from Ispahan. This letter has likewise been preserved by Dr. Taylor, and is published with his valuable little tract, *De debito difficando*. He says in his preface, that it is: "*Male quidem parva, ex parte autem et subtilitate plenissima. Qua diligenter perlecta eruditus Lector morum sentiet nihil unquam argutius, nihil purius aut verius ex Triplici fonte respiratum.*"

In 1738, a libel was exhibited before the Vicar-General of the Bishop of Ely, against Dr. Colbatch, Rector of Orwell, who refused to pay the proxies due to Dr. Bentley, as Archdeacon of Ely. In his defence Dr. Colbatch, who bore an excellent character, though his virtue was rather of the severer cast, alledged, that though Bentley had been Archdeacon forty years, he had never, in obedience to the ecclesiastical laws, been known to visit one church or chapel. Sentence, however, was passed against Colbatch, with costs of suit, upon which in 1741 he published a pamphlet intituled *The State of Proxies payable to Ecclesiastical Visitors fully stated*.

In 1739 appeared the *Astronomicon* of *Manilius*, with corrections and notes, by Dr. Bentley. This edition was ushered into the world by a dedication to the Duke of Newcastle, and a preface by Mr. Richard Bentley, a nephew of the Doctor; with whose approbation both these introductory pieces were written.

In the preface he gives a full account of his uncle's opinion of the work, and its author, as well as of the various manuscripts and printed copies which he consulted, in order to perfect this edition.

Bentley places *Manilius* in the age of Augustus; and among other proofs, he vindicates his assertion by the termination of the genitive cases of words in *ius*, and *ium*, which always terminated in a single *i*, before that period: as *Auxilium*, *Auxili*: *Consilium*, *Consili*: *Imperium*, *Imperi*: &c. Propertius is the first of the Roman poets, whose works are extant, in whom this rule is infringed, and by him only in two or three instances. Ovid, who lived rather

rather later, frequently uses the *double i*; and after him, it became general. This change, however, took place long after the accession of Augustus to the government. This remark we owe to Bentley, and it is worthy of the British Aristarchus. He first promulgated it in his notes on the Andria* of Terence, where he candidly corrects a mistake which he had made in a passage of Horace, and justifies his observation on these genitive cases, by citing a passage from Nigidius Figulus, *Romanorum a Varrone doctissimus*, which is preserved by Gellius†, by which it is evident, that in his age *accent* was the only distinction between the genitive and vocative cases of words in *ius*, as N. Valerius. G. Valeri. V. Valeri. Bentley, therefore, as Manilius, or the author of the poem, whatever was his name, except in one Greek word, never uses the *double i*, in the *Casus interrogandi*, determines the Astronomicon to have been written in the early part of the age of Augustus.

The author, according to our critic, was a foreigner, and, therefore, the peculiarities of style which occur in his work do not militate against his having been contemporary with Augustus: especially as many of the exceptionable passages are proved by Bentley to be spurious. Of his name nothing certain can be pronounced. Neither the manuscript copies of the poem, nor the author in the course of his work, nor the testimony of other writers, bring any certain assistance.

With regard to the text, Bentley generally follows the edition of Scaliger, and has preserved all the readings which he rejected. In some passages, his corrections seem extravagantly different from the common copies: which appears to be in some measure excusable, when it is known, that no single piece on ancient literature was ever so much depraved by the negligence or ignorance of transcribers; for the various readings are more numerous even than the verses of the poem.

We cannot enter into a particular examination of Bentley's corrections on the present occasion, as the life of our

favourite critic has already extended far beyond the proposed limits. One emendation we must transcribe, as it is very happy, and elucidates a passage which was neither measure nor sense. Lib. V. 733.

*Utque per ingentes populus describitur urbes
Præcipuumque patres retinent, et proximum
equester*

*Ordo locum; populumque equiti, populoque subire
Vulgus iners videas, et jam sine nomine turbum:
Sic etiam magno quædam RES PUBLICA mundo
est.*

In the last line some copies have *respondere*, and the best manuscript has *res pendere*, instead of *respublica*, which we owe to the critical acumen of Dr. Bentley. The word was originally, he supposes, written *resp.* and from this the blundering transcribers derived their *respondere*: of which the learned editor in his note says: "*Respondere conjugationis tertiæ omnem barbariem exsuperat. Nec scias numeri an sententia sit pejor.*"

Toup mentions this passage in his *Epistola Critica* with its due portion of praise‡: "*Quin et, dum hæc scribo, commodum in mentem venit emendationis Bentleianæ in Manilium, quam hæc occasione monitus, hic in transitu jublevandam curabo, nam ei mea post me alii curabunt scilicet.*" He then quotes the passage, and gives the last line as it stands in the common copies:

Sic etiam magno quædam respondere mundo.

Locus elegantissimus, sed versus postremus manifeste corruptus est: emendabat Bentleii sagacitas:

Sic etiam in magno quædam RES PUBLICA mundo est.

Quod alii veri, alii falsi simile esse dicunt. ego vero nihil certius esse affirmo. Fidem faciet Lactantius, Epit. cap. 2. Sic IN MUNDI RES PUBLICA, nisi unus fuisset moderator, &c. There are several other emendations, which display as much critical sagacity, and equally merit adoption; though Bentley has been accused of pretending not to understand passages in Manilius, merely to have an opportunity of exercising his abilities at correction. We do not pretend to vouch for the truth of this accusation, but must confess that we do not give it much credit. Such an affectation

fection of ignorance could only produce ridicule, for if Bentley chose to be blind and dull himself, he could not suppose that the world would, therefore, be less sharp sighted.

The *Astronomicon* of Manilius was the last classical work which Dr. Bentley lived to publish, although he was among the first authors on whom he employed his corrective talents, with a view to publication. In the preface* to his immortal dissertation on the *Epistles of Phalaris*, he says: "I had then prepared a Manilius for the press, which had been published already, had not the dearth of paper, and the want of good types, and some other occasions, hindered me."

In the former part of this life, we intentionally omitted mentioning Bentley's views, with regard to Manilius. We shall now transcribe from the same preface whatever relates to this subject.

Bentley had been accused by Boyle of sending a manuscript treatise about *Theodorus Mallius*, written by *Rubenius*, to *Grevius*, for publication, without mentioning *Sir Edward Sherburn's* name, from whom he had received it. This charge Bentley fully confutes. "I had prepared, he says, a new edition of Manilius; which design being known abroad, occasioned my acquaintance with *Sir Edward Sherburn*, who had formerly translated the first book of that poet into English verse, and explained it with a large commentary. He had got together some old and scarce editions, which he courteously lent me; and beside those, he had purchased at Antwerp, by the means of a bookseller, a whole box full of papers of the famous *Gaspar Gevartius's*, who undertook an edition of the same poet, but was prevented by death."

Among these papers he found little of any consequence, but the manuscript already mentioned, which he sent to the learned *Grevius*, who quite forgot the circumstances of *Sir Edward Sherburn's* box, when he published the book, and incautiously dedicated it to Dr. Bentley. He, however, afterwards apologized very sufficiently for this

neglect, in a letter to our learned critic, which he thus concludes: "*Vale — et tibi persuade, te doctos omnes viros maxime facere, rumpantur ut ilia Codris; sed neminem esse qui te majoris faciat, et magis aestimet quam ego te facio.*" In the former part of the epistle, he confesses that the omission of *Sir Edward's* name was his own fault, and that Bentley was not in the least censurable.

In the same box of *Gevartius's* papers, there were two copies of a discourse on the age of the poet Manilius, by the learned *Godefridus Wendelinus*. One of these *Sir Edward* presented to Bentley, who proposed to prefix the whole, or a part of it, to his edition of the *Astronomicon*. It is much, therefore, to be lamented, that the Doctor did not write the preface or *prolegomena* to this edition, as the learned world might then have been in possession of his sentiments with regard to this author, and his various editors and commentators, more fully than they are stated by his nephew.

In the account of Bentley's early life, one circumstance was omitted. About the time of the publication of his *Epistle to Dr. Mill*, on the *Chronography of Malela*, he published a specimen of a new edition of *Philostratus*, at *Leipsic*. Only one sheet was printed. This circumstance is mentioned by the indefatigable *Fabrizius*, and by *Olearius*, in his preface to the works of *Philostratus*. They do not, however, mention the reason of his laying his plan aside. He intended to have given the text in a more correct manner than former editors, with notes and a new Latin version. We cannot help lamenting that Bentley did not prosecute his design. Every edition of the ancients executed by such a scholar must have been valuable; and it is rather surprising, when his deep knowledge of Greek is considered, that he did not devote his time seriously to publishing more of the writers in that language. He executed, indeed, much less than he proposed; but the quarrels into which he was involved by his enemies may in some measure account for the fewness

fewness of the authors, whose works appeared under the auspices of the great Bentley.

In the year 1740, Dr. Bentley lost his lady, whom he had married soon after he was preferred to the mastership of Trinity-College. He did not long survive her, but died the fourteenth day of July 1742, and was buried in Trinity-College chapel. The following short inscription is placed on the stone which covers his grave:

H. S. E.

RICHARDUS BENTLEY,

S. T. P. R.

OBIIT XIV. Jul. 1742.

ÆTATIS 80.

These are all the monumental honours of this great man, who needed not the inscription of a tombstone to transmit his memory to posterity*.

He left behind him three children. His son, Mr. Richard Bentley, who was educated under the Doctor's inspection, at Trinity College, of which he was chosen fellow, succeeded his father, as Royal Librarian at St. James's, but resigned the place in 1745. He died in the year 1782, and was more eminent for his elegant taste in the polite arts, than for his philological acquisitions. He displayed his ingenuity and fancy in the admirable designs which he made for Mr. Gray's poems, which were afterwards engraved and published. To his pen the public are indebted for the Tragedy of Philodamus, which Mr. Gray esteemed so highly, that he wrote a commentary on it, and pronounced it to be one of the first poetical compositions in the English language. Good *dramatic poems*, however, are not always good *plays*. It was introduced on the stage, above fifteen years after its publication, in 1782, at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, but it did not succeed.

Dr. Bentley's elder daughter, Elizabeth, was married about the year 1727, to Sir Humphry Ridge, the eldest son of Mr. Ridge, who possessed a considerable fortune, and was brewer to the navy at Portsmouth. A grandson of the learned Dr. Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, married his younger

LORD. MAG. Feb. 1784.

daughter, Joanna, a few years after, and died not long ago Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland. Their son, Mr. Cumberland, who is so well known in the dramatic world, and who defended the character of Dr. Bentley against the attacks of the Bishop of London, may exclaim

Descendam magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum.

From the grandson of Dr. Bentley, and the great grandson of the Bishop of Peterborough, literary abilities might be naturally expected.

But these were not the only offspring which Dr. Bentley left behind him:

"*Est tibi quæ natos Bibliotheca parit.*"

Besides his ample collections for the Greek Testament, and Jerom's Latin version, he left an Homer, with marginal notes and emendations, preparatory to an edition which he proposed to publish; and a corrected copy of the Bishop of Peterborough's celebrated book, *De Legibus Naturæ*. Both of these are intended to be laid before the public. Almost all his classical authors were enriched with his manuscript notes, and are still in the possession of his executor, Dr. Richard Bentley, or Mr. Cumberland. From one of these, in the year 1744, Squire procured Dr. Bentley's *Animadversiones* on Plutarch's treatise *De Iside et Osiride*, and by the consent of the executors, incorporated them into his edition of that piece, with those of Markland, and other commentators. Many of these corrections bear the genuine mark of critical sagacity, which Bentley has stamped in a greater or less degree on all his performances.

In 1746, among the prefaces and dedications which the learned Alberti prefixed to his splendid edition of Hesychius, appeared an inedited letter written by Dr. Bentley, in the year 1714, to John Christian Biel, at Brunswick, *De Glossis sacris in Hesychio institutis*. This is a very curious and valuable letter, as it shews the great advantages which Bentley derived from this lexicographer, in the prosecution of his studies, and at what an early period, that marked attention, and extraordinary

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ordinary

dinary acuteness displayed themselves, which shone forth so conspicuously afterwards in all our critic's philological disquisitions.

In 1760, Mr. Horace Walpole, whose singular abilities, and strenuous exertions in the cause of literature are superior to our praise, printed, at Strawberry hill, a splendid edition of Lucan, in quarto, with the notes and corrections of Dr. Bentley. The superintendence of the press was committed to Mr. Cumberland, who performed his part of the work with equal learning and fidelity.

The public had been long in possession of some of Bentley's annotations on Lucan, which were inserted in his remarks on Collins's Freethinking. This work, however, added a fresh laurel to his wreath, as he has restored many passages, by his judicious and elegant corrections, which were absolutely unintelligible, and elucidated many difficulties by his acuteness, which had baffled the sagacity of former annotators*.

Such are the particulars which we have been able to collect concerning the life and writings of Dr. Richard Bentley. In the mode of arrangement, a plan has been adopted very different from that which the ingenious authors

of the *Biographia Britannica* have pursued. The transactions of his life, and the account of his writings, have been blended in the same narrative. For the publications of an author, like the marches and countermarches of a general, form the chief part of his history, and ought surely never to be separated from the relation of private or other occurrences. To the accounts of this great man which have already been published we have added many particulars, and have ventured to intersperse our narrative with critical remarks on his different works, in order to render it more worthy the attention of our learned readers. But to close these memoirs. We shall conclude with the words with which our learned countryman, Toup finishes his *Epistola Critica* to Bishop Warburton: "Atque hic finem facio *vita* prolixiori: in qua si quid, currenter rota, inconsulte aut intemperanter notis, qui mos nostrorum hominum est, in Bentleium nostrum dixi id omne pro indicto velim: BENTLEIUM inquam, Britanniae nostrae decus immortale:—quem nemo vituperare auit, nisi fungus; nemo non laudet, nisi Momus.

"His saltem adcumulem donis, ac fungar inani
"Munere."

T. T.

* For this character of Bentley's Lucan, we are indebted to a gentleman, whose name is equally an ornament to polite and literary circles. The book is in the possession of a few friends, to whom Mr. Walpole has presented it. We have seen it, but never had an opportunity of examining its merits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ON THE FAIR SEX.

SIR,

SOME of your essays have informed me, that the female sex attracts your regard, and that you wish to defend them, by endeavouring to root out vulgar errors. You do not seem to think with Mahomet, that women are void of souls to be made happy in the next world; or, with a late lord, that they are incapable of reason and common sense in the present. During the female reigns of Anne and Elizabeth, indeed, such doctrines would have been considered as moral and political heresies, no less than religious: and they deserve, I think, as little encourage-

ment in our times, when we see a Queen consort on the throne, at least equally amiable, and perhaps as wise in declining politics, as the illustrious regents above-mentioned were glorious in administering them.

Familiar essays, Sir, have hitherto been peculiarly devoted to the service of the ladies. Steele and Addison stepped forth, like literary knights-errant, to rescue the fair from the demons of vice, and spells of ignorance, endeavouring to render the toilet the altar of the Muses, as well as the place of sacrifice to the Graces. They thought the manners

and

and principles of women not unimportant to the happiness of men, and did not esteem it a disgrace to their parts or learning, to *write down* to the understandings of female readers. Essays in general are, indeed, a kind of whipt-sillabub literature, not above the pitch of a mere housewifely comprehension, and as becoming a part of the parlour-window furniture, as a tambour or a thread paper.

I do not mean, Sir, by what I have said, to accuse you of an elevation of style and manner that throws us at a distance, but rather to hint that a frequent attention to the ladies would render your work more acceptable to your female readers. Are you afraid that the distinguished propriety, elegance, and decent modesty of the females of the present age will afford you no room for animadversion? Or do you think them totally incorrigible? For my part, Sir, I believe them to be formed of the very same materials as their mothers were before them, equally

prone to err, and equally capable of amendment and instruction.

Female virtues are certainly of consequence to the order of the moral world, and foibles ought not to be suffered to spring up neglected, and to over-run the mind like thorns and idle weeds: yet their delicacy is not to be wounded. Their follies must be tenderly probed, and the essayist, like the surgeon, should have the hand of a lady. Shakspeare's characters of women, like the portraits of females by the president of our Royal Academy, are almost the only good ones drawn by men. There is a coarseness of outline, colour, and design, in most other artists, that make their ladies appear not in the simple stile of Cælia, Rosalind, Imogen, Desdemona, but rather like men dressed in women's clothes. These hints, I hope, will be serviceable. If you adopt them, I think you will enlarge the circle of your readers, and I am sure you will oblige your constant reader,

ADELINE.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

THE distressed of mankind are a perpetual fund for lamentation. Go where we will, visit what company we will, we still find accumulated griefs, reiterated complaints, weeping and wailing. One complains of the weather, another of the taxes, and a third of the price of stocks. One reproaches the late war, another bewails the loss of America, and a third mourns for the fate of a wreck. By imparting these different griefs, each man to his neighbour, sorrow is disseminated over the whole race, and that monster *Discontent* appears in every link of this lamentable chain. When we rise in the morning we find something wrong; when we lie down we recollect that we have not done that which we ought to have done. If we go into the country, we find something amiss, and when we return we are confounded by some new blunder or other. If all is well at home, it is an hundred to one but bad weather makes us miserable abroad, and if the finest season

is inviting in all its beauties we probably have some mischief at home to make it the most disagreeable place we can go to. In a word, scarcely a day passes without some expressions of dissatisfaction, and that of the most discordant kind. One would have rain, and another would have dry weather. One would prefer frost to thaw, and another is an advocate for deep storms, and permanent ones.

To reconcile these differences, and give happiness to my fellow-creatures, Mr. Editor, has long been my particular study, and although I have not been very successful, I flatter myself I have done some good in my generation. Although I could not rid my friend *Henpeck* of a troublesome wife, yet I convinced him that an industrious wife, though troublesome, was better than no wife at all. Although I cannot dissuade the farmers from wishing for rain, I am sometimes able to persuade them that the command of the rain is in better hands at present than it could

be with them; and although poor *Quidnunc*, my neighbour, frets himself into an atrophy on account of the taxes, I have more than once made him confess that taxes must increase with the exigencies of state. *Clericus*, too, who wishes for the self-creating power that would enable him to make a bishop of himself, has more than once agreed with me, that competence and contentment are preferable to superabundance and cares.

BUT, Mr. Editor, the best advice makes but a temporary impression in these self-conceited times, when every man sets himself up for a Solomon, and his simple assertion for a law. All my persuasions have lost their effect on the suggestion of some new whim. While ruminating on these things some nights since, I fell into what is called a *reverie*, which is a something between sleeping and waking, but which I term, perhaps more properly, the *mad fit* of a speculative man. The manner of my reverie was this.

Methought a solemn act, ratified by the unanimous consent of the three estates, King, Lords, and Commons, took place under the auspices of some of our greatest statesmen, and truest patriots, who devised it. The heads of this act were as follow:

“An act for the more effectually preventing discontent among the people of Great-Britain, and Berwick on Tweed.”

It enacts, “Imprimis, That the four elements, commonly called fire, water, earth, and air shall, for the future, and in all time coming, or that may hereafter come, be under the sole guidance, direction, management, and superintendence of parliament, and that a committee of both Houses shall sit perpetually, to hear petitions and redress grievances from these quarters. And that, it shall be lawful for them, or any four of their number, duly convened, to dispell storms, raise winds, check torrents, or make earthquakes, as in their wisdom they shall think fit. That if they think proper to dissolve the frost sooner than usual, or add a couple of months to the summer, the elements shall be bound to obey.

“Secondly, That in all time coming, it shall be allowed to every man to live as long as he pleases, where he

pleases, and how he pleases, that the charter by which *Death* has a power over the lives of men be hereby destroyed, and that arsenic, gin, bad wine, and British spirits have no despotic power, nor pretend to any direction of the health of man. That all diseases shall in future, from the twenty-second day of March next, yield up the power and usurped privileges which for a series of years they have most iniquitously enjoyed, to the great prejudice of foakers, alehouse politicians, and city magistrates.

“Thirdly, That it shall be lawful for any man to kill himself when he pleases, or in whatsoever manner he pleases, whether in youth, manhood, or old age, whether by gun, by gin, sword, pistol, hot punch, four claret, too much roast beef, or by gentleman-like satisfaction, whether at home, abroad, in the tavern, or behind Montague-house.

“Fourthly, That the sovereign command of the whole brute creation, of every species, be vested in a committee to be appointed for the purpose, that none may complain of hunger, lean kine, or any inconvenience now in common; with exception to the management of the *borned* cattle, which, for several reasons, and because of similitude and consanguinity, shall be vested in the court of aldermen.

“Fifthly, That all the passions and affections, whether love, grief, hatred, fear, joy, &c. &c. shall be regulated under certain laws and restrictions, and that all persons who wish to get into passions must have a licence, by which they shall be permitted at all times and on all occasions to make fools of themselves. And that all persons who wish to get rid of their unruly passions may always find a committee of the House of Commons ready to purchase and use them for the public good.”

The same act recites a great number of other regulations which have escaped my memory. But I can remember that there was a general joy dispersed over the nation, in consequence of the new system of reform. Addresses flocked from all parts, praying for a change of weather. Motions were made in both Houses for storms, fair weather, and sunshine. More than once I remember

the *fax* was defeated by a great majority, who carried the motion in favour of the *moon*, and a very well drawn up *autumn bill* was lost by the desertion of many members, who took the side of *long winter*. Methought I was requested to sign an address of the freeholders, thanking his M—— for putting an end to the late *volcanus*, and praying

him to appoint a permanent spring, when, in my eagerness to sign the address, I overturned a quarto on the floor, which brought me to my senses. And thus ended my *fit*. If you think that an account of it can entertain your readers, it is at your service.

London, Your's,
Feb. 14, 1784. SOMNOLENTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON DANCING.

SIR,

AS I find that you sometimes admit letters from correspondents on the abuses of the times, I have been induced to send you the following strictures on a *general* folly. To correct *particular* failings is a task very ill suited to a public journal. My animadversions will be almost confined to Dancing. In earlier times, none but people's children of the first class were taught that accomplishment, or those whom their parents apprenticed out to the profession, in order for them to get their bread by it: in these double-refined days we hear the fiddle yielding discordant notes in almost every dirty alley, while some vulgar Miss practises her steps.

Sally Sweep and Molly Marrowbone learn French, and to scratch a tune on the guitar: indeed the former young lady, being a joint heiress to her father's footy gains, is indulged with a higher notion of music; she scarce attains her eleventh year, when an opera dancer is employed to complete her education. Nor is this all, a harpsichord is purchased, a master is sought for and easily found; Sally soon thumps treble and bass to the tune of "Old Sir Simon, and Dawson's hornpipe." Now, were the second class of tradesmen to strike off dancing (or at least confine it within the precincts of a minuet and a plain country dance) the tambour, as also the ideal and superfluous name of music; and in the room of these let their girls be taught to read, write, spell, and work well with their needle; to be at school no longer than till they enter the first teen; then instruct them in domestic knowledge, best calculated to render a maid a wife; what a race of amiable young women should we then behold! Women's

torch would ever be burning; our young men would not then prefer keeping a miss, to the chaste ties the connubial yoke throws on them: for what is beauty without prudence, or a graceful person without useful knowledge? These endure when the roses of the cheek are no more: the charms of a graceful gait, are very attracting; misses who have learnt to dance for years at the boarding-school, when they have been called home (in their eighteenth year) by degrees wean themselves from, and forget, that which was attained by much expence and some trouble, and, only instructed by the prejudices of education, make themselves unhappy if no body comes to woo, and ready to elope with the first butterfly that spreads his gaudy wings, and flutters around them? Who would be so low-lived as to know how to make a shirt? *No one!* cry the present race of girls; *no one* (they significantly repeat) but those who are reduced to get their bread by mischance. I verily believe, at every boarding-school within thirty miles of London, the idea of cutting out and making a shirt or shift is as strange to the governess, teachers, and half boarders, as it is to the young people entrusted to their tuition; what are we to expect, except idleness, if relations and friends will not listen to reason, by banishing music, drawing, and every trivial accomplishment, unless they are truly convinced their children have an ear for the one, and a taste for the other; else the former will be rendered discord, and the latter a talk of slavery? In these musical and dancing days, I shall expect to see a young lady stirring a pudding with a pitch-fork, and a young man measuring tane with a fiddle-stick.

P O E T R Y.

RETROSPECTION,

AN ODE.

AS downward on the stream of years
 With constant lapse I glide,
 How dark the low'ring sky appears!
 How turbid rolls the tide!
 Each hour the rough'ning billows flow
 Involv'd in thicker clouds of woe,
 On which, a sadly pensive form,
 With drooping head, Dejection sits;
 While gusts of passion rave by fits,
 And blow a dreadful storm.

In vain with aching sight I try
 The future to pervade;
 No straggling beam of Hope is nigh
 To light me through its shade.
 Ah! then, permit me to review
 The peace my youthful moments knew;
 The peace I ne'er must know again;
 The peace, which, too refin'd to cloy,
 Possession calls consummate joy,
 And Mem'ry joyful pain.

To Retrospection's piercing eyes,
 In sunshine painted gay,
 The scenes of former times now rise,
 And now in mists decay.
 My native cottage there I see,
 Where in thy lap, Simplicity!
 My guiltless childhood, slept or play'd
 In yonder fields, or thought devoid,
 Or else with pleasing thoughts employ'd,
 How often have I stray'd!

My parent brook I next behold,
 To which I oft have run,
 To view the fish their robes of gold
 Shew glancing to the sun.
 The copse and lawn to these succeed,
 Where from my steps of eager speed
 The infant linnets trembling flew;
 Where, charm'd with beauty's brightest dyes,
 I wont the gaudy butterflies
 Unwearied to pursue.

But neither copse nor lawn delight
 So much as yonder glade,
 Which oft, from early morn to night,
 My residence I made.
 There, hid from each profaner eye,
 My mimic toil I lov'd to ply,
 While spires of pebbles round me rose:
 E'en now methinks I busy stand,
 E'en now, constructed by my hand,
 The tiny turret grows.

Ah! happy view of happy years!
 When Hope upon me smil'd,
 Attended by her gay compeers,
 Young Health, and Vigour wild:
 When Fancy wad her magic wand,
 And, instant, ather high command,
 In all the rainbow's colours dress'd,
 A thousand Picaures o'er my head
 Their variegated plumage spread,
 Or butter'd on my breast.

But Fancy now, deceitful queen!
 Has from me stretch'd her flight,
 And all the joyous fairy scene
 Decays at Reason's light.
 If Reason then can only show
 My riper manhood fights of woe,
 And give it o'er to sharpest pain,
 Me, while the sons of Sense and Truth
 Are wretched, may thy follies, Youth,
 And falsehoods bless again.

To Miss FREDERICK, singing and playing on the harpsichord.

By the Right Honourable CHARLES FOX.

WHEN Orpheus touch'd y trembling string,
 He tam'd, as ancient poets sing,

The Lybian lion's rage;
 He could the forest from the hill
 Move downwards, bending to his will,
 And the loud storm alluage.

The lit'ning dolphin willing bore
 Arion to the friendly shore,

Charm'd with his lenient song;
 And while he softly sung and play'd,
 The sweet musician safe convey'd
 The threat'ning waves along.

But, Frederick, when thou strik'st the chord,
 Phœbus himself, in just reward

For merit such as thine,
 Attunes thy voice, directs thy lyre,
 And bids each siter Muse admire,
 Lest she with envy pine.

On the DEATH of QUEEN ANNE'S SON.

By the old DUKE of DORSET.

FOR Gloster's death, which sadly we deplore,
 Fate is accus'd; we should commend it more.
 Lest he with Burnet's faith should be endued,
 And taught by Churchill truth and gratitude;
 Lest two such monsters should their art instill,
 And his young soul with pois'nous precepts fill,
 Untimely force heaven kindly did employ,
 And, to preserve the man, cut off the boy.

S O N G.

DORINDA's sparkling wit and eyes

United cast so fierce a light,
 Which blazes high, then quickly dies,
 Warms not the heart, but hurts the sight.

True Love, all gentleness and joy,
 Approaches with a modest grace,
 Her Cupid is a blackguard boy,
 That claps his link nill in your face.

CHLOE WEEPING.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

CHLOE, for shame, y sighs and tears give o'er,
 And let y breast with anger swell no more.
 Let female envy ne'er your passion move,
 Those eyes are not for envy made, but love.

What

What though each rival fair, by scandal taught,
Will construe every look into a fault,
Tho' some your wit, and some your beauty blame,
Your beauty and your wit are still the same.
No charm was ever yet by envy lost,
For she's most envy'd who can please us most.

E P I T A P H.

ENTOMB'D beneath this lofty tree
A mortal lies of low degree.
A strict observer from his youth
Of that important virtue, truth.
He never with a selfish view
Was known to speak a word untrue.
His temper lively, yet as mild
And harmless as a new-born child.
He never slander'd friend or foe,
Nor triumph'd in another's woe;
And tho', when young, he us'd to roam,
For years he lov'd his little home:
Securely there he laid him down,
Nor fear'd the world's ill-natur'd frown:
No wild ambitious thoughts possess'd
His quiet, unaspiring breast.
He envied neither wealth nor power,
Enjoying still the present hour:
Contented with his daily bread,
Each night he sought his peaceful bed:
Stranger to vice he knew no fear,
As life's important end drew near;
He breath'd his last without a sigh,
And shew'd how Innocence should die.
Bless, reader, while these lines you scan,
Here lies a **MONKEY**, not a Man.

A B I R A N;

OR, THE VICTIM OF FANCIED WOE

WHENCE this oppressive load of woe?
Th' involuntary sigh?
And th' oozing tear about to flow
From my dejected eye?

O Melancholy! how thy power
Against my peace conspires!
Still will thy leaden aspect lour,
And quench my genial fires.

Oh! why is my desponding mind
Become thy very slave?
And alas! not—alas! not find
A refuge in the grave?

The grave will give secure repose
From persecuting grief;
For there alone, from heavy woes,
The weary have relief.

Alas! in early life to leave
This world so good and fair!
Not so to me, who pine and grieve,
The victim of despair.

And yet how bright those shining skies!
How lovely Nature's face!
The groves and hills around me rise,
Robed with celestial grace.

I know them beautiful! I see
How beautiful they are;
I feel their beauty! yet, ah me!
My bosom pines with care.

In vain to me the vernal gale
Dispenses soft perfume,
While thro' the windings of the vale
He flies from bloom to bloom.

Can wit or gaiety impart
Enjoyment to my breast?
I smile, e'en laugh; but, in my heart,
My griefs are ill suppress'd.

And what can tuneful numbers do?
Or the melodious string?—
They can improve the sense of woe,
And sharpen Sorrow's sting.

E'en when I would be gay, a sigh
Betrays my secret care—
Be happy, ye who can, for I
Must struggle with despair.

Nor can I Nature blame; she made
Me capable of joy:
She gave me powers: and Fortune said,
Go, and thy powers employ.

And I have known Delight; erewhile
Have seen her beauty shine:
And bless'd with her endearing smile,
Have call'd the blessing mine.

Bear witness, every soft recess
That heard my vocal lay;
And scenes of social happiness,
That I was truly gay.

And bring the bliss of former days,
O Memory!—she brings
The sportive images: obeys,
But, in obeying, stings.

The green-hill and th' enamel'd plain,
Where blythe I us'd to range,
How soft and lovely they remain!
But I have suffer'd change.

Of early friends untimely rest,
They are the mould'ring clay!
They sleep; and I, alas! am left
More desolate than they.

I envy you, ye silent dead,
And your eternal sleep:
Ye are from care and sorrow freed;
And I am left to weep.

My joys are deaden'd; clouds invest,
And glooms involve my skies;
And more t' afflict my widow'd breast,
Soft images arise.

I see a lovely scene with flowers,
With groves and verdure gay:
I hatten to the blissful bowers,
Lur'd by the teatime lay.

Soft melodies around, above,
Breathe through the vocal air;
And the long, liquid notes of love
Soothe and subdue despair.

And

And now I quaff the cup of joy !
The phantoms fly away !
Stay, ye transporting pleasures !—why
Will not the vision stay ?

Wild waftes appear, and gloomy skies,
And pealing thunders roll !
And tempests—Oh ! what tempests rise
In my distracted soul !

But let me search my secret heart ;
Perhaps some latent crime
Hath planted there a deadly dart,
And blasts me in my prime.

I am not guilty—gracious God !
I say not I am pure :
And I would kiss thy chaste'ning rod,
And thy rebuke endure :

But that to guiltier men—O Heaven !
Forgive my froward will—
To guiltier men than I is given
Security from ill.—

Poor toiling spirit ! wilt thou yet
Thus with thy griefs debate ?
Be still ! be senseless ! and submit
To thy determin'd fate.

O then, why am I what I am ?
Why am I made to glow
With ardour of extatic flame,
Yet be condemn'd to woe ?

Rage on, ye storms ! descend, and down
The sky with fury roll !
And let the fiends of horror frown
On my devoted soul."—

Thus flow'd Abiran's secret woe,
As thro' a pathless glade,
Unseen, with sullen pace and slow
His wayward footstep stray'd :

And deep into the devious wood
He urg'd his desperate way,
Where savage rocks and groves exclude
The sun's enliv'ning ray :

And fierce in his distemper'd breast
The dire suggestion rose :
" The grave (he cried) to the distress'd,
The grave will give repose."

He paus'd ; his cheek grew wan ; his eye
With wild distraction glar'd :
He rais'd the gleaming poniard high ;
The frantic bosom bar'd.—

Instant, athwart th' incumbent gloom
A flood of light appear'd :
The grove was fill'd with soft perfume :
A sudden voice was heard !

A gentle voice ! gentler than gales
That wave their musky wings
In Aden's aromatic vales,
Or by Daphnean springs.

" Attend, thou plaintive son of earth !
Yield to the will of heaven :—
To me, appointed at thy birth,
The pious charge was given,

To guard thee from th' insidious wile
And craft of vicious care ;
The Syren song that would beguile,
The smile that would ensnare :

Nor less to guide thy reckless way
From those sequester'd bowers,
Where melancholy would betray,
And blast thy growing powers.

Spirits of finest texture, oft
Are by her sighs deceiv'd ;
And by her air and accent soft,
Of inward peace betray'd.

Fly then from her recesses, fly !
The gales that gently blow
In fancied sympathy reply
Harmonious to thy woe.

The turtle cooing in the dale,
Will with thy grief accord :
And the deep umbrage of the vale
Congenial glooms afford.

Nor seek, with fruitless toil, to learn,
Why virtue suffers pain.—
Canst thou the lightning's path discern ?
The lightning's fury rein ?

In earthly frame pent and confin'd,
How can thy soul pretend
The conduct of th' Almighty mind
T' arraign or comprehend ?

If in the Lybian desert wide,
To slake the lion's thirst,
E'en from the rock's reluctant side
He bids the fountain burst :

And bids, for wild-birds, lofty trees
Their ruddy harvest bear,
The Father of mankind ! he sees,
Nor disregards thy care.

Nor fruitless are the storms of woe
To the progressive mind :
For they give vigour, and to glow
With energy refin'd.

Observe how winds and beating rains,
Drench and deform the dale ;
And how the husbandman complains,
And how the shepherds wail.

But when the rains are blown away,
Behold ! a thousand dyes,
And flowers and fruit, and verdure gay,
In every field arise.

You know not, if with meek regard
You wait the will of heaven ;
You know not what sublime reward
May to your grief be given."

E P I G R A M M E.

POUR tous les vers qu'il fait, le poëte Lubin
Resseint une tendresse extreme :
Mais des enfans gâtes les vers ont le destin ;
Leur pere est le seul qui les aime.

OF each scrap of his poetry Archer so vain,
Like a parent shews fondness extreme ;
But the fate of spoilt children they're doom'd to
obtain,
Whom none but their parents esteem.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XLII.

TWO Dialogues concerning the Manner of writing History. From the French of the Abbé de Mably. 12mo. 3s. sewed. Kearsley.

THE present age may, perhaps, justly be styled the 'age of history writing; every work, therefore, which treats of this favourite study seems to insure success from its being *seasonable*. The dialogues, however, before us have a claim likewise to public notice from their merit.

It is to be lamented that the Abbé Mably did not publish his book some years ago, as it might have been very serviceable to many of the adventurers in this walk of literature. It would have taught them the wide difference between the mere relater of facts, and the genuine historian.

The Abbé is well known among the literati of France, as the author of *Observations on the Greeks and Romans—Conferences of Phœdon—Public Jurisprudence of the European States*—and several other productions. In all he discovers the most admirable philosophy, the most accurate knowledge of mankind, and the nicest taste, combined and animated by a clear head and a virtuous heart.

These dialogues may justly be considered as one of his most masterly performances. The method is clear, the ideas are generally just, and very frequently new. With the form we are not so well pleased. It is a relation, in the platonic manner, of a conference which passed between the author and two philosophical friends, on the manner of writing HISTORY.

This subject has been seldom treated. Our ingenious countryman Mr. Hayley, a few years ago favoured the literary world with an *essay on History*, inscribed to Mr. Gibbon, which has been received with merited applause. In the following critique, we shall present our readers with the characters of the historians, as they are drawn by the prose writer and the poet.

The first dialogue treats of the dif-

ferent kinds of history; of the studies, which are the necessary preparatives for writing it. General and universal histories.

The dialogue is between Cidamon, Theodosius, and Eugenius. After the introduction, Eugenius thus explains the duty of an historian, and the requisites which are necessary to render him equal to the task which he assumes:

"The historian, like the poet and the orator, must be *born*; not *made*. The genius which must form them is the gift of nature, and cannot spring alone from education. If, when perusing the writings of the great historians, you have not felt that something like a spirit of emulation began to take possession of your mind; if the paintings of Livy, of Sallust, and of Tacitus have not inspired you with enthusiasm, I should not (and I hope Cidamon will forgive me when I differ from him in opinion) I should not then advise you to undertake the task of an historian; because, notwithstanding that your abilities would support you throughout a work of elegance, and even force of reasoning, you must prove incapable of imparting to it that life which can alone render it as useful as agreeable.

"Granting that you were born an historian, no person can know better than yourself what kind of history you ought to write. Recollect what particular ideas have made the greatest impression upon your mind whilst you read over the accomplished models of the art. If, for example, you have naturally, and, as it were by instinct, rivetted your whole attention upon the particular details of Livy, which serve to unravel and exhibit in a striking form the genius of the Romans; if the description of the laws has powerfully engaged your notice; and if the picture of revolutions, which intervened amidst the government of the republic, has thrown you into a train of serious and deep reflections, you may relinquish all diffidence and distrust of the successful vigour of your talents, and enter upon a general history. Have no circumstances affected you so much as the wars of the Romans, their military discipline, and the achievements of their consuls? Then, write only the history of some memorable war, which may have changed the fortune of the contending states. If, more interested by the various workings of the human heart, you have particularly contemplated the passions, the vices, and the virtues of those men whose conduct or whose administration has been explained to you, tread in the steps of Plutarch, and strive to enlighten and to amend us by presenting to us the faithful portraits of distinguish-

ed characters, whose abilities have done honour to humanity, and whose lives we should consider as an instructive lesson to us for ever.

"Different kinds of history require different talents and perceptions. Consult your strength (is the advice of Horace and Boileau to young poets) and do not strive to raise a load, the weight of which you have not power to support. This advice applies with equal force to all writers whatsoever; nor is it possible too strictly to avoid forming such a judgement concerning the propriety of undertaking any work, as must arise merely from our ideas of the importance and the dignity of the subject. Let us rigidly examine into the nature and the force of our abilities, and always fear that these may be exaggerated by our vanity. If Anacreon and Catullus, yielding to the dictates of an absurd and arrogant opinion of themselves, had disdained to pay the least attention to those agreeable trifles which have not merely amused but covered them with the brilliancy of poetical reputation, and tried to blow the trumpet of Calliope, and wield the dagger of Melpomene, they must have made themselves the objects of contempt and ridicule. A similar reflection is not less applicable to historians. What a fund of knowledge, what a diversity of talents, of which neither Tacitus nor Sallust stood in need, was requisite for Livy! Amidst the annals of history, an immense multitude of characters arise, of which the resemblance can only be marked out by different pencils, and by different colours. Following the Romans through all their progress, and all their revolutions, Livy must lay open the variety of causes and connections. To attract the reader, he must paint all the passions, and, in succession, the virtues or the vices which have either elevated or destroyed the grandeur of the Romans. You perceive, then, Theodosius! that this vast genius, which embraces every object, was not necessary to Sallust, in order that he might perfectly describe the conspiracy of Catiline and the war of Jugurtha.

"I might observe as much of Tacitus, who, having excelled in portraying the dark passions of Tiberius, the imbecility of Claudius, the wickedness of Nero, the intrigues of the freedmen who governed, and the baseness of a senate either yielding to the impulse of fear, or sacrificing their talents and their virtues to obtain the favour of their prince, would not, perhaps, have discovered the secret springs which worked upon the circumstances that introduced the various fortunes of the Romans, since he seems to have been destitute of the least foresight of their ruin, which was prepared and absolutely announced by the despotism of the successors of Augustus. Concerning Plutarch, I can venture to pronounce opinions much more decisive. He is a perfect pattern of historic writing when the subject of his labours stands conjoined solely to the life of some illustrious person. He always paints the man and hero in the same moment. He places before our eyes, he dissects and lays open for us his very soul; he unravels all those intricate emotions which push it into action; and he lights up within us the love of whatsoever has a claim to praise, and is at once beautiful and sublime. Yet, this historian, whose equal

we, perhaps, shall never see, most certainly, had not abilities and genius sufficient to have enabled him to write a general history of Greece. In the whole body of society, the passions have a kind of play, a progress, and those varieties of caprice which are more difficult to follow; and which he does not constantly develop with equal penetration and sagacity. There is great reason to imagine that, for want of the assistance of certain principles of natural and political law, he would not have enjoyed the power of entering upon, and proceeding, with a pre-eminence like that of Thucydides, through the recital of either the war of Peloponnesus, or some memorable incident of a similar complexion.

"And, here, Theodosius! let us pause a moment. Previous to our remarks concerning those different kinds of history which call, of course, for different abilities, permit me to take the liberty of asking you whether you have engaged in the preparatory studies with which no excellent historian can possibly dispense? Have you turned your close attention to natural law? If you have not traced out the origin of public power in society, and the duties of man in his capacity of citizen and magistrate; if you remain ignorant of the reciprocal laws and duties of nations towards each other, acquaint me by what rule you mean to form a judgement of either the justice or the injustice of those enterprises which you select as subjects for your history. If an intestine broil should break out within the state, between the monarch and his people, you must, if not endued with this important knowledge, decide upon it in complaisance to vulgar prejudices; and favourite errors would press upon your mind with all the force of an established truth. You would tell us, with Father Orleans, that, *when we consider the power of the Kings of England, we discover that none is more absolute and more arbitrary, because it is founded upon the right of conquest.* From this first absurdity, reduced to principle, is it not natural that a false, ridiculous, and dangerous doctrine should spread itself through all the pages of your history. You will disgust all readers of enlightened understandings, whether they consider you as practising the abject arts of flattery, or lost in ignorance. All others you would deceive: and history, which Cicero styles *Magistra Vitæ*, would lead us into those errors which it should teach us to avoid. To readers possessed of little penetration (and, under this class, may we rank at least the generality of mankind) you would become the more a dangerous guide, as having written in a pleasing style, and scattered through your history some common-place remarks concerning trifling and domestic manners. I call them trifling and domestic; because, without the aid of natural law, it is not possible to rise to such a point as to discover what are the duties of a citizen, and a magistrate; and what those great and finished virtues of which the name is scarcely known to us, and which we are almost accustomed to consider as chimeras. Indeed, Theodosius! it is a shameful waste of time to write History as to convert it into poison: like Strada, who, sacrificing the dignity of the Low-Countries to that of the court of Spain, invites their natives to a

state of slavery; and thus makes preparations for the progress and the establishment of despotism. Could we rely upon this historian, we should conceive that Philip the Second enjoyed an actual right to trample under foot all ancient laws, all treaties, and all conventions with his subjects, because *he held his crown from GOD!* Thus, did this dangerous casuist sentence the Low Countries to bear with patience the destruction of their privileges, and the most barbarous oppression, rather than plunge into the guilt of sacrilegious disobedience?

"I know not whether I am mistaken; but it appears to me that, either to this ignorance of natural law, or to the abject disposition of the majority of the historians of the present age, which, driving them into a rebellion against the feelings of their conscience, has forced them to flatter princes, we owe the disgusting insipidity of their writings. Why is Grotius superior to such authors as these? Because he has investigated to their lowest depth the laws and duties of society; and, therefore, do we trace in him the elevation and the energy of the ancients. I seize with eagerness; I could devour his History of the Low-Countries; whilst the work of Strada, whose abilities were, probably, more equal to the power of entering into fine relations, is always dropping from my hands. Let me give you another example, from Buchanan, of the forcible effect of that study concerning which I am now speaking to you. An attentive and well digested perusal of his learned and sagacious production, intitled *De jure regis apud Scotos*, will not leave us in the least surprized that this writer (the only person amongst his contemporaries who knew how to think, as Locke has since thought, and, doubtless, in imitation of Buchanan) should have composed an history which presses forward with that air of grandeur, liberality, and elevation which easily inclines us to excuse those defects of order and congruity with which, otherwise, we might reproach him.

"To this study of the natural must we join that of the political law. But, give me leave to observe to you that the political law is absolutely twofold. It first arises upon the basis of those laws which nature has established in order to procure for human-kind that happiness of which she renders them susceptible. These laws are, like herself, invariable; and fortunate would it have proved for all the world, if they had been religiously obeyed. The second political law originates from those passions which have seduced mankind; and the fruits of this law are merely transient advantages, too often subject to a variety of painful and unfortunate interruptions. It is necessary, at the outset, to examine into the principles of the first law, which will serve as the standard by which we may discover what states are either more or less removed from that point of consummation which it becomes next to endeavour to obtain. But, this development will elude our search, unless we deeply study the various emotions of the human heart, and observe with strictest care the manner in which we feel ourselves affected by the objects that surround us. This study is too difficult and tedious to inspire us with hopes of making in it a successful and extensive progress, unless we

borrow succours from the philosophers of a former age. In their writings, we shall perceive what is the happiness to which it certainly behoves us to aspire. We shall discover the nature of those means by which the most enlightened law-givers have striven to establish this happiness in their republics."

A little further he observes, that "the tasteless historian is either a pedant, eager to throw out his stock of erudition in all its pompous colourings, and fearful lest a single thought should not come forward to display its lustre; or one of those ignorant philosophers whom we perpetually meet with, and who do not suffer any opportunity to escape them of making tedious remarks on obvious and common truths. But, I allude, Theodotius! to a Thucydides, a Xenophon, a Livy, a Sallust, and a Tacitus: and I ask for such historians as these, who knew the human heart; were not strangers to the nature of the passions; and possessed too elevated and properly restrained a genius to misapply their powerful and enlightened talents. My historian, Theodotius! must be thoroughly capable of composing a treatise on either moral, political, or natural law. But, upon this treatise do I positively forbid him to enter. Let him remain satisfied with giving to an intelligent reader the materials. The present point is not to determine with what sagacity, what temperance and art an historian ought to avail himself of his philosophy as not to fatigue whilst he endeavours to instruct. We shall reach this, if you desire it, in the sequel. Permit me, now, to expatiate still more concerning that preliminary knowledge so indispensably requisite for an historian who wishes to become the author of a serviceable work."

"To understand this political system of the passions respecting which I have already spoken, we must study their play, their motions, their progress and each of their peculiar characters. We must learn how they unite together; how, mutually, they assist each other; how they intermingle; how, in some measure, they avail themselves of their respective workings; and how, at times, they lie concealed, in order to burst forth with a redoubled vigour! In consequence of this study, do we discover that this present is pregnant with the future; and that even the slightest abuses may prove the seeds of the most pernicious disorders. All good minds will become wedded to the opinions of historians like these whom I have classed under my own description: historians who will not entertain the most distant idea of intruding themselves upon you with those insipid and dull reflections that betray the man, who, looking only at the superficialities of things, is astonished at events which must necessarily have come to pass."

Let us now hear the elegant and animated Hayley, in his third epistle, where he thus describes the character of the accomplished historian, the laws of history, the style and importance of choosing a suitable subject:

"Far other views the liberal Genius fire,
Whose toils no pure historic praise aspire;

Nor Moderation's dupe, nor Faction's brave,
 Nor Guilt's apologist, nor Flattery's slave;
 Wife, but not cunning; temperate, not cold;
 Servant of Truth, and in that service bold;
 Free from all bias, save that just controul
 By which mild Nature sways the manly soul,
 And Reason's philanthropic spirit draws
 To Virtue's interest, and Freedom's cause;
 Those great ennoblers of the human name,
 Pure springs of power, of happiness, and fame!
 To teach their influence and spread their sway!
 The just historian winds his toilsome way;
 From silent darkness, creeping o'er the earth,
 Redeems the sinking trace of useful worth;
 In Vice's bosom marks the latent thorn,
 And brands that public pest with public scorn.
 A lively teacher in a moral school!
 In that great office steady, clear, and cool!
 Pleas'd to promote the welfare of mankind,
 And by informing meliorate the mind!
 Such the bright task committed to his care!
 Boundless its use; but its completion rare.

" Critics have said ' Tho' high th' historian's charge,

His law's as simple as his province large;
 Two obvious rules ensure his full success—
 To speak no falsehood; and no truth suppress:
 Art must to other works a lustre lend,
 But History pleases, howsoever its pen'd."

" It may in ruder periods; but in those,
 Where all the luxury of learning flows,
 To Truth's plain fare no palate will submit,
 Each reader grows an epicure in wit;
 And Knowledge must his nicer taste beguile
 With all the poignant charms of attic style.
 The curious scholar, in his judgement choice,
 Expects no common notes from History's voice;
 But all the tones that all the passions suit,
 From the bold trumpet to the tender lute:
 Yet if thro' Music's scale her voice should range,
 Now high, now low, with many a pleasing change,
 Grace must thro' every variation glide,
 In every movement Majesty preside:
 With ease not careless, though correct not cold;
 Soft without languor, without harshness bold.

" Though Affectation can all works debase,
 In language, as in life, the bane of grace!
 Regarded ever with a scornful smile,
 She most is censur'd in th' Historic style:
 Yet her insinuating power is such,
 Not e'en the Greeks escap'd her baleful touch;
 And hence th' unutter'd speech, and long ha-
 rangue,

Too oft, like weights, on ancient story hang.
 Let's tend of labour, modern pens devise
 Affect'd beauties of inferior size:
 They in a narrower compass boldly strike
 The fancied portrait, with no feature like;
 And Nature's simple colouring vainly quit,
 To boast the brilliant glare of fading wit.
 Those works alone may that blest fate expect
 To live thro' time, unconscious of neglect,
 That catch, in springing from no fœtid source,
 The ease of Nature, and of Truth the force.

" But not e'en Truth, with bright expression grac'd,

Nor all Description's powers, in lucid order plac'd,
 Not even these a fond regard engage,
 Or bid attention to th' Historic page,
 If distant tribes compose th' ill-chosen theme,
 Whose savage virtues wake no warm esteem;

Where Faith and Valour spring from Honour's grave,
 Only to form th' assassin and the slave."

The Abbe then very ably and very largely insists on the necessity of the knowledge of the passions, in order to form a complete historian. His arguments are interspersed with commendations on Livy, Sallust, Tacitus, and Thucydides, and censures on Voltaire.

The following is his character of Livy, and his opinions of the times in which he wrote:

" Even at the first glance upon the design of Livy, at the commencement of his history, may we form a judgement of that plan which it is the duty of the writer of a general history to pursue. Without sacrificing our attention (observes this author) to the fables with which our ancestors, untutored and superstitious, imagined that they could cast a brighter lustre upon their origin, let us limit our researches to an acquirement of the knowledge of the manners, of the laws whether civil or military, and of those illustrious men who have extended the empire of the republic over the whole world; let us examine how our prosperity has deluded and conducted us to that fatal point where, sinking underneath the weight of our avarice and ambition, we have lost even the power which is necessary to correct and to amend us.

" In my opinion, the plan of Livy embraces all which any conscientious reader is entitled to expect from an historian. What can he desire more? To neglect a single one of these objects were to deprive history of its interesting force, and, in fact, to cover it with obscurities. If previous elucidations concerning the nature of public morals, and those laws which form a political constitution are placed before me, in vain do you supply me with a state of facts which ought, certainly, to be made known. I cannot unravel their causes; and I must attribute the success by which they were accompanied entirely to the men invested with the chief command. I must believe that chance alone produced them, as, formerly, it produced Hannibal amongst the Carthaginians, and Charlemagne amongst the French; for both of these personages were prodigies in their nation. Instead of holding up before me a large and finished piece, with a variety of fine resemblances, you throw me (if I may be allowed the expression) a little and contracted portrait. I feel no interest in attending to it; truth flies from my grasp; and I no longer find within the page of history that instruction which I endeavoured to derive from it. If, on the contrary, you make known to me the manners and the government of a republic, I perceive that the illustrious men who fill the scene are the work of the laws. I attach myself to that republic which has communicated to them its genius; the passions of my mind grow more and more interested; and my reason becomes enlightened, without an effort for the attainment of additional information." Livy, to whom this truth was fully known (a truth of which I cannot mention my discovery without acknowledging

ing the great pleasure that I have received from the perusal of his works) Livy follows with the utmost care all the establishments of the Romans. He never passes by in silence any of those laws which can effect an alteration in the interests and the passions of either the patricians or the people. I perceive, forming themselves, as it were, under my own eyes, the morals, the habits, the manners, the customs, and the public law of the republic. I discover the mixture of the virtues and the vices which are at war against each other, but with unequal force. Every citizen, who, by the contagion or the purity of his example, either shakes or strengthens the pillars of the constitution, is brought before me, is that, as far as I am able to reflect upon the facts submitted to my judgement, I see resulting from them the prodigious fortune of the Romans. Some vices (for example, avarice and ambition) to the destruction of which the laws were not equal, which generally obey the love of glory and of the country, but which, from time to time, rush forward, as in sudden gusts, announce to me what, one day, will prove their empire. I can foretell that they will seize on public power, and oblige freedom to give place to tyranny.

"A well-written general History will enable us to discover, from the conduct of a people when they form themselves into a collective body, and from the efforts which they make to reach the object of their views, in what manner they would enjoy their good fortune. Even amidst the representation of this enjoyment, the historian should enable me to predict the causes of their fall. Then, every thing becomes unravelled of its own accord; facts naturally arise from facts; and this it is which constitutes, in general histories, the art of preparing the mind for the expected recital of the several events. The narrative which the historian is not obliged to interrupt by necessary elucidations runs forward with rapidity, is never languishing, and always draws the reader to its side. But, this is too much, Theodorus! to expect from the author who has not completed himself, by the studies concerning which I have spoken, for the arduous task of writing history. To succeed, he must have long contemplated the nature of his work; he must have carefully discussed it through all its parts, and have acquired the power of comprehending the whole at the single glance of an eye.

"I am perfectly convinced that no nation presents to us so fine a picture as the Roman republic; but, let me beseech you to distinguish between the subject-matter on which the historian labours, and the dexterity with which he manages and works it to its proper form. The Barbarians who laid the foundation of our modern states were, certainly, as good as the banditti to whom Romulus threw open an asylum. The one witnessed the destruction of their power, before they had an opportunity of giving it solidity and strength; and the others founded several states which still exist; and, true at least to one principle of their primitive barbarism, imagine, in the midst of pride and imbecility, that they supply the world with a model for the most perfect code of politics. Why are not such histories interesting to the reader? Because the writ-

ters have constantly neglected to furnish us with even the slightest information concerning the manners, the customs, and the public laws of these barbarians. Thus, am I doomed to follow in the track of an historian who does not know himself the paths through which he wanders. Fatigue soon overpowers me, in the midst of those battles, those wars, and those victories which he enumerates without once insinuating to what these scenes of bloodshed and destruction ultimately lead. If, for instance, he had explained to me the character of the army under Clovis, the spirit of liberty which they brought from Germany, and the submission to slavery which they found amongst the Gauls, it seems probable that I should have traced out, as the result, the whole of what has happened, and that I should have marked the progress of despotism in the one, and of servitude in the others. I should, indeed, have placed but little value upon the nation the particulars of whose proceedings were brought before me; but I must have admired the wisdom and the dexterity of the historian. Though not approving, I, doubtless, should have pitied; and even thus interesting circumstance would have precluded me from fatigue. My understanding would have become enlightened, and, perhaps, I should not have felt less pleasure from discovering how a people can remain in an eternal infancy than from laying open all the secret springs which assisted in the elevation of the Roman grandeur.

"Recollect how Livy, at the commencement of his history, excites the curiosity of the reader, and challenges his attention. *Res Romana quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis, eo creverit, ut jam magnitudine laboret sua.* I take a pleasure in considering and measuring that immense interval between Rome, in her infancy, and Rome, the mistress of the world. On these accounts, I feel an interest in every little occurrence which is related to me concerning Romulus and his successors. Nothing as yet points out the *primitie*, the first fruits of a great empire; but, fortunately for the Romans, Tarquin renders himself odious, and is expelled. The historian awakens my attention and my curiosity by reminding me, that not until the time of Tarquin would liberty prove so established as that the citizens should cease to pervert it to an improper use. These expressions prepare me for the grandeur and the fall of the Republic. These are the great objects of my investigation. I read with eager pleasure the recital of the first wars of the Romans against the Æqui, the Volsci, the Tuscans, and the Samnites; and of the perpetual dissensions between the Patricians and the Plebeians. Why? Because I perceive a people who, amidst their enterprizes and their skirmishes, apparently but of slight importance, acquire great virtues and great talents, prepare themselves for more elevated achievements, and approach, however slowly, that point to which their manners, or rather their form of government, invite them. When you observe the immense materials of a vast edifice collected all together, you will consider them with pleasure, because your imagination will anticipate what is to follow; will call up the perspective

perspective view of that magnificent palace for the elevation of which the great architects are preparing. All this is applicable to the Roman History, by Livy; and whensoever, Theodosius! you meet with readers who pretend that his first decad is inferior to the rest, conclude that they are actually incapable of *properly* perusing histories: and that they cannot see in the event before them the nature of that which is to follow.

"This unity of action and of interest, so strongly recommended to the Epic poet, it he means that we should actually become a kind of parties concerned in all the enterprizes of his hero, is not less necessary for the historian: for it is founded even upon the nature of the human mind which cannot employ itself on several objects at the same time, but must divide its attention, and consequently feel a less animated impression, grow tired, perplexed, disgusted, and, at length, derive no benefit whatsoever from its application. Homer makes me interested in the return of Ulysses to Ithaca; and Virgil inspires me with an earnest anxiety for the establishment of Æneas in Italy. They never forget that this is the great end of their poem, and, in order to rivet my attention they frequently recur to it. So, the historian should never suffer me to lose sight of that point to which he has promised to conduct me. Then history becomes a kind of epic poem. It proceeds to its great mark through those impediments which are opposed against it by passions and the events of fortune. The Gauls in burning Rome, and Pyrrhus and Hannibal in Italy supply the place of the marvellous in Homer and in Virgil, and affect me not less for the fate of the Romans than Juno and Neptune affect me for the fate of Æneas and Ulysses."

Of Livy thus speaks Mr. Hayley, after mentioning Sallust:

"Of mightier spirit, of majestic frame,
With powers proportion'd to the Roman fame,
When Rome's herce eagle his broad wings unsul'd,
And shadow'd with his plumes the subject world,
In bright pre-eminence that Greece might own,
Sublimèr Livy claims th' historic throne;
With that rich eloquence, whose golden light
Brings the dull scene distinctly to the sight;
That zeal for truth, which interest cannot bend,
That fire, which Freedom ever gives her friend.
Immortal artist of a work supreme!
Delighted Rome beheld, with proud esteem,
Her own bright image, of Colossal size,
From thy long toils in purest marble rise.
But envious Time, with a malignant stroke,
This sacred statue into fragments broke;
In Lethe's stream its nobler portions sunk,
And left Fatality the wounded trunk.
Yet, like the matchless, mutilated frame,
To which great ANGLO bequeath'd his name,
This glorious ruin, in whose strength we find
The splendid vigour of the sculptor's mind,
In the fond eye of Admiration still
Rivals the finish'd forms of modern skill.

The Abbé next to Livy describes Grotius, of whom he speaks in terms of high commendation. Then Tacitus is brought forward, and his merits are

pourtrayed with great accuracy. He seems to *feel* very nicely both his beauties and his errors. Then Daniel, Mezarai, Mariana, and Buchanan, and other historians of various nations are examined. Among these the following admirable character is drawn for Herodian:

"In my opinion, Herodian, one of the most judicious historians of antiquity, appears to have adopted the rule which is the subject of our remarks. You must recollect that he is chosen that celebrated epoch, when the misfortunes of the empire, kept back by some good princes, from Trajan down to Commodus, resumed their course with all the violence of a torrent of which the waters, in vain repressed, break loose and overflow the banks intended to confine them. You will perceive Commodus embarrassed by the reputation of his father. You would even believe that this unprincipled miscreant is struggling to escape from his own wickedness; but soon encouraged by the vices of his nation, this abominable monster must become regretted, like Nero, of whom he will have proved too much the imitator. Then it is that the military democracy which might have been foreseen, even in the time of Tiberius, arises to its full excess; for the legions begin to conclude that, as *they* constitute the power of the empire, *that* empire is their property. The Prætorian Cohorts at length familiarise themselves to these ambitious thoughts, and put the empire up at auction. Stimulated by *their* example, every army is determined to choose (and does, in fact, appoint) an Emperor, who (we may truly say) is only suffered to be their chief magistrate. With what a happy brevity does Herodian relate those facts on which our modern historians would have lavished whole volumes, without conveying to their readers one particle of instruction! Amidst civil wars, I perceive some traces of the ancient ideas, and the seeds of those revolutions which are to follow the present dissensions. Severus, who dreads Albinus, advances him to the empire, that he may gain time and opportunity, *first*, to take away the life of Niger, and, *next*, to turn upon Albinus, and destroy *him*. It is soon afterwards imagined that the most effectual means of securing the personal safety of the *Emperors* are to divide the empire; and, therefore, Antoninus reigns with Geta. Macrinus, their successor, raised his son to the dignity of Cæsar, that he might make sure of the two armies. All this is calculated to instruct me. I perceive that no art is in the policy of the passions, except the art of conforming to circumstances, and of acting in obedience to their influence. I feel my obligations to Herodian, for having prepared me to expect that revolution which must, at length, bring forward a rival against Rome, and convert the empire into two separate and independent powers."

We do not recollect that Mr. Hayley has mentioned this historian. The Abbé next mentions Dr. Robertson,

Robertson, to whose merit we do not think that he does justice. He goes on with examining the plans proper for an *universal history*: to which task he thinks no human talents are adequate. He likewise asserts that no history can be at once agreeable and instructive, without *speeches*. These, however, he observes, should be subject to the dominion of rigid laws, the violation of which metamorphoses history into declamation.

"When you write an history, he says to his friend, let me advise you to adapt the harangues of all the personages, not only to *their* characters, but to the character of the age in which they lived. This rule, prescribed to the poets by the masters of the art, should extend equally to historians. Who could bear, in Thucydides, that Alcibiades and Nicias should both talk in the same style? In Sallust, we perceive that Marius, Cæsar, and Cato express themselves in a manner intirely different from each other. As to Livy, he seems actually to have made himself master of the several and distinct kinds of eloquence peculiar to each of those great men, with whose speeches he has enriched his work; and, therefore, must we place him (with Cicero) at the head of that small number of writers of genius whose stile perpetually maintains a just affinity to the matter on which it is employed. In Livy, the subject of either Philip or Antiochus would not express himself like the citizen of a republic of Greece. The ancients carried this delicacy to the most scrupulous extremes. If Thucydides puts into the mouth of Brasidas a more long and ornamented discourse than could have been expected from a Lacedemonian, he takes care to inform the reader that Brasidas surpassed in eloquence his fellow-citizens. The indirect harangues (which are, indeed, almost the sole harangues resorted to by the historians of this modern age) are, in their nature, cold and languishing. The ancients employ them very seldom; and, then, only either when the question turns upon affairs of less importance; or when it becomes requisite that the narrative should run on with more rapidity."

The second dialogue treats of particular histories. Their requisite object, with observations on common rules for all kinds of history.

Our ingenious author sets out with explaining the duties of those who write *particular histories*, and of the subjects proper for their choice. He illustrates his precepts by some excellent remarks on Xenophon, Cæsar, Sallust, and Plutarch, in whose praise he is lavish. Cornelius Nepos, and Suetonius follow, and receive censures, in terms at least as forcible as those in which the others were celebrated.

On Mr. Gibbon he seems unjustly severe, and on that account we shall not assist in disseminating his remarks, by transcription. As a model, except in a few instances, he proposes Sallust. He then goes on:

"Having offered to you a model *worthy of imitation*, let me put you upon your guard against the exposition of the History of Charles the Twelfth, by Voltaire. What useless remarks! Remarks which no writer who is not grossly ignorant would ever suffer to escape from him into public notice. Himself astonished at the information which he gives, he does not entertain a doubt but that the reader will be pleased with him for his erudition. But, Voltaire will suffer nothing to be lost, and throws about, with lavish hands, the whole quantity of his knowledge. Yet, of what consequence is it, when he tells me that Sweden has but two seasons; the winter and the summer? Where is the benefit which results to me from his vague accounts of the barbarous laws and savage manners of the ancient Swedes? They had preserved an influence during the revolution under Gustavus Vasa; but they were not the points for discussion in the History of Charles the Twelfth. He might have limited himself to the observations that the crown, hereditary from Vasa, and continuing secure from the intervention of any wise precautions taken by the Swedes to check the progress of arbitrary power, became despotic under the father of Charles the Twelfth; and that this prince, making an ill use of the divisions of his subjects, in order to disgrace and vilify them, was, notwithstanding, unable totally to stifle that elevation, and that grandeur of the mind, for which they stood indebted to the reign of Gustavus Adolphus. Instead of that insignificant description upon which Voltaire enters, you *must* perceive that he might have furnished his readers with a most beautiful and interesting detail, if he had foreseen that it ought to have served as the explanation of the causes of events."

"Unfortunately, Voltaire finished all his works before he found out what he actually meant to do; and what was the chief object of his literary and historical pursuits. Have you not been astonished that an historian who forgets to lay before you the real situation of Sweden, and who not foreseeing that the extraordinary character of his hero must cause a revolution in the manners and the government of the Swedes, employs his attention upon a present moment, should, afterwards, on a sudden, carry his researches into a future moment; but only to commit a fresh fault? In fact, instead of painting, in his exposition, the Czar Peter the First such as he as yet was when the war broke out, he represents him such as he appeared when disgraceful defeats (which, nevertheless, could not overwhelm him) had developed and thrown open all the resources of his genius. Hence arises an embarrassment of which certain readers have not the least perception but, which presses hard on those who are anxious rationally to account for difficult events. After so extremely faulty an exposition,

tion; it were wrong to expect from this writer a reasonable history. His hero would act without knowing for what cause; and the historian would follow like a fool, in the track of a fool."

We must now recommend our judicious countryman's character of Voltaire to the reader's notice. It is too long to transcribe, but may be found in the second epistle of his delightful essay on History.

Impartiality must decide in favour of Hayley. Though it should be considered, however, that he speaks of him in general as an historian, and that Mably only refers to his Charles XII.

He then points out the defects in De Cerceau's character of Rienzi, with ability; and insinuates very judiciously on the advantages of *order*. Nothing *new*, however, is started; but he takes an opportunity of speaking very slightly of Hume's History of the Stuarts, and Dr. Robertson's History of America. The former he represents as merely a *sketch*, and the latter as *deficient* in some particulars, and in others redundant.

The History of the Council of Trent, by Fra. Paolo, is mentioned with the praise it deserves. The censures on Voltaire also, which fill the succeeding pages, are properly introduced. The strictures on Florus and Paterculus are ingenious. Almost all the French historians, except De Vertot, are censured as well as our countrymen. The ancients are exalted, and praised with warmth, and their excellencies described with taste and genius. We shall transcribe the character of one, and then conclude. It is that of our favourite Plutarch, as the Abbé paints, in two different parts of his second dialogue:

"We have, also, some pieces of history not designed to bring before us a *particular* event, but only those celebrated men who have appeared in certain nations. Such is the interesting object which Plutarch had in view; and this historian is the most perfect model in the kind. He wants, indeed, some of those great points of knowledge, concerning which I shall incessantly speak to you, because they never were either more rare or more neglected; yet, I can grant my pardon for *any thing* to an historian who has the secret of gaining over my confidence and my friendship. If *such* a writer deceives me, it is because he actually *was* deceived himself. He would have shewn me the truth, if it had not escaped from his researches. Besides, the political errors of an historian will not prove either

extremely dangerous or extremely serious in the consequences, provided that his moral system should be at once irreprehensible and correct. But, the fact is, that were you attentively to read Plutarch, you must perceive that he puts arms into your hands with which you may contend against him. Never does he start aside, or wander from the road of nature. He dives into the abyss of the human heart; and, *there*, exploring all its secret windings and recesses, he gets possession, without efforts and without subtlety, of the seeds of either the virtues or of the vices. Never does he present to us fantastic individuals; like those unskillful historians who imagine that they degrade their *heroes*, if, sometimes, they permit them to appear as *men*. The heroes of Plutarch descend, as it were, down to a level with myself, and excite in me either an inclination or a temerity to soar up to *them*. What is the secret power by which Plutarch at once pleases and attracts me? It is that he appears less inclined to instruct me than merely to converse with me. Besides, he only places in my view either great virtues or great talents; far different in this respect, from those insipid historians who have written such a multitude of volumes containing the lives of the illustrious men of our modern times. They imagined that it was sufficient if *their* heroes possessed high dignities (the burthen of which they had not either virtues or talents to support) and they concluded that this elevation to honours and preferments *must* render them, without the aid of any other advantage, intitled to the notice of posterity. Shall I venture, upon this occasion, to trust you with my real sentiments? I think that our political constitutions, by classing the citizens in different orders, have straitened and confined their genius, and will not permit us to hope for another Plutarch."

Near the conclusion Mably says: "I should advise an historian to choose, after having meditated upon his art by studying the great models, to choose a subject suitable and adequate to his abilities. A general history requires such a multitude of different talents that it were temerity to undertake it, unless an author felt within himself that happy facility of genius, which embraces and draws together the richest sources of knowledge, and possesses the art of throwing them into the most agreeable forms and points of view. Has not the historian all those strokes of genius, all those perfections of language and of style which are to render him perpetually equal to the matter concerning which he treats, and to spread from page to page that enchanting variety, which sustains and animates the reader throughout the course of a long work? He may *instruct*, but he cannot *please*. It appears to me, that Thucydides, Sallust, and Tacitus would, in despite of all their merit, have proved tiresome in a general history of Greece and Rome. Their faculties seem infinitely less flexible than those of Livy; they appear to have possessed a more decided character, and a manner from which they could not have separated themselves without losing some portion of their merit. The great man knows his limits and never attempts to run beyond them. Having once situated

the secrets of his art, in order that he may extend and guide his genius, he gives a loose to his impulse; and even amidst his errors we discover graces, for the sake of which the former receive our pardon. Such is Plutarch. Never did an historian display more address in chusing subjects adapted to his talents and his genius. A noble simplicity, which he considers as inseparable from truth and solid worth, secures to him the confidence, or rather the friendship of his readers. We imagine, not that we read his lives, but that we enter with him into familiar conversation: and we actually hear him. We forgive him; but, why do I say forgive him? We thank him for the length of his reflections. He, sometimes, stops me to inform me of things to which I believe that I should have recurred without his assistance; but I perceive that I could not have expressed myself so ably as he has done, and I applaud myself for thinking like an historian whom I revere. We allow him his digressions, because we are not impatient to arrive at the death of his hero, as at the close of a toilsome war, or a calamitous revolution. It is extremely dangerous to attempt to imitate an historian whose graces, if I may be allowed the expression, are always the next neighbours to some defect."

We cannot withstand the temptation of presenting our readers with Mr. Hayley's elegant character of this entertaining writer:

"O blest Biography! thy charms of yore
Historic truth to strong affection bore,
And soot'ring Virtue gave thee as thy dower,
On both thy parents the attractive power;
To win the heart, the way'ring thought to fix,
And fond delight with wise instruction mix.

ART. XLIII. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. *one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.* 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 542.)

THE extensive utility of these valuable lectures renders any apology for the length of our account superfluous. It is our wish to render the *Literary Review* at once entertaining and instructive. Trifling works are consequently excluded, in order to leave a greater space for those which attract notice by the importance of their subjects, and the able manner in which they are executed. But to resume our entertaining lecturer. Having considered *personality* as it relates to the choice of words, he proceeds, in his XI. XII. and XIII. lectures, to consider it as it relates to sentences. The properties most essential to a perfect sentence, he says, seem to be the four following: clearness and precision; unity; strength; and harmony. Each of these he illustrates

First of thy votaries, peerless, and alone,
Thy PLUTARCH shines, by moral beauty known:
Enchanting sage! whose living lessons teach,
What heights of Virtue human efforts reach.
Tho' oft thy pen, eccentrically wild,
Ramble, in Learning's various maze beguill'd;
Tho' in thy style no brilliant graces shine,
Nor the clear conduct of correct Design,
Thy every page is uniformly bright
With mild Philanthropy's diviner light.
Of gentlest manners, as of mind elate,
Thy happy genius had the glorious fate
To regulate, with Wisdom's soft controul,
The strong ambition of a TRAJAN's soul."

The second dialogue then concludes with some rules for rendering history alluring and delightful.

In these dialogues there will be found much amusement and much instruction. But a want of order is continually apparent. The different merits of Tacitus, Livy, and Sallust are mentioned largely, in seven or eight different places, instead of their characters being drawn to strike the reader at one view. This defect, for such it appears to us, seems to have its original, in some measure, from delivering these remarks in the form of dialogue. Of this species of composition we cannot approve, as, *in the present times*, it can scarcely be at the same time natural and entertaining.

separately, at considerable length, and with great accuracy.

Having treated of perspicuity, both in single words and sentences; and of ornament, as far as it arises from a graceful, strong, or melodious construction of words, our author, in his 14th lecture, proceeds to the consideration of figurative language, a subject which he discusses at full length, and in a very entertaining and instructive manner.

He first enquires, what is meant by figures of speech; and then gives an account of the origin and nature of figures; principally of such as have their dependance on language, including that numerous tribe, which the rhetoricians call tropes.

In his 15th, 16th, and 17th lectures, he

he treats of such figures of speech as occur most frequently, and require particular attention, such as metaphor, hyperbole, personification, apostrophe, comparison, antithesis, &c.—In the 18th and 19th lectures, he considers the general characters of style, diffuse, concise, feeble, nervous, dry, plain; neat, elegant, flowery, simple, affected, vehement, &c. and gives directions for forming a proper style.

Our readers will be particularly pleased with that part of the 19th lecture, wherein our author gives the character of Tillotson's style, of Sir William Temple's, Addison's, Shaftesbury's, and Bolingbroke's. The remaining lectures of the first volume contain a critical examination of the style of some of Mr. Addison's papers in the *Spectator*, and of a passage in Dean Swift's treatise, entitled, *A Proposal for correcting, improving, and ascertaining the English Tongue*, in a letter addressed to the Earl of Oxford, then Lord High Treasurer. These lectures will probably be considered, and, indeed, deserve to be considered, as one of the most useful parts of our author's work. He introduces them in the following manner:

"I have insisted fully on the subject of language and style, both because it is, in itself, of great importance, and because it is more capable of being ascertained by precise rule, than several other parts of composition. A critical analysis of the style of some good author will tend further to illustrate the subject; as it will suggest observations which I have not had occasion to make, and will show, in the most practical light, the use of those which I have made.

"Mr. Addison is the author whom I have chosen for this purpose. The *Spectator*, of which his papers are the chief ornament, is a book which is in the hands of every one, and which cannot be praised too highly. The good sense, and good writing, the useful morality, and the admirable vein of humour which abound in it, render it,

one of those standard books which have done the greatest honour to the English nation. I have formerly given the general character of Mr. Addison's style and manner, as natural and unaffected, easy and polite, and full of those graces which a flowery imagination diffuses over writing. At the same time, though one of the most beautiful writers in the language, he is not the most correct; a circumstance which renders his composition the more proper to be the subject of our present criticism. The free and flowing manner of this amiable writer sometimes led him into inaccuracies, which the more studied circumspection and care of inferior writers have taught them to avoid. Remarking his beauties, therefore, which I shall have frequent occasion to do as I proceed, I must also point out his negligences and defects. Without a free, impartial discussion of both the faults and beauties which occur in his composition, it is evident, this piece of criticism would be of no service: and, from the freedom which I use in criticising Mr. Addison's style, none can imagine, that I mean to depreciate his writings, after having repeatedly declared the high opinion which I entertain of them. The beauties of this author are so many, and the general character of his style is so elegant and inestimable, that the minute imperfections I shall have occasion to point out, are but like those spots in the sun, which may be discovered by the assistance of art, but which have no effect in obscuring its lustre. It is, indeed, my judgement, that what Quintilian applies to Cicero, "*Ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit,*" may, with justice, be applied to Mr. Addison; that to be highly pleased with his manner of writing is the criterion of one's having acquired a good taste in English style.

In another article we shall give our readers a general view of what is contained in the second volume of this very useful and entertaining publication.

ART. XLIV. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII for the Year 1783. Part I. 4to. Lockyer Davis.*

THE multiplicity of objects which have lately demanded our attention has prevented our taking earlier notice of the public transactions of this learned and respectable body. This number contains sixteen papers, of which we shall give an account in the order assigned to them in the volume before us.

L. A Letter from William Herschell, Esq. F. R. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

This letter we presented to our readers in the Magazine for December last, page 506.

II. *On the Diameter and Magnitude of the Georgium Sidus*; with a description of the dark and lucid disk and periphery Micrometers. By William Herschell, Esq. F. R. S.

(Read November 7, 1782.)

Whatever relations of astronomical discoveries proceed from the pen of Mr. Herschell must be curious and interesting. On this account we have transcribed this paper at full length, and propose to insert in this work whatever particulars transpire respect-

* Page 25.

ART. XLV. *Poems by a Literary Society; comprehending original Pieces in the several Walks of Poetry. 12mo. Nichols. 18.*

THESE poems, we are told, in a prefatory advertisement, are the productions of a society, who style themselves the Council of Parnassus. Some of the pieces rank above the poetical trifles of the day. We shall select two or three, that our readers may decide for themselves: for the last paragraph of the preface seems to teach us to expect future numbers of this nature, if this specimen meets with approbation.

On reading Dr. BEATTIE's "HERMIT".

* AH! when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn!

Or when shall day dawn on the night of the A
[grave,]
fate to set evening continued to mourn.

On the side of a hill, at the mouth of his cave;
"Till thro' the tall forest the zephyrs that breathe,
The nightingale's song on a neighbouring spray,
The torrent that murmur'd his grotto beneath,
Soft slumber impos'd 'till the dawn of the day.

ing the *Georgium Sidus*. This entertaining and valuable paper will be found* in the Astronomical department of our last number.

III. *Conclusion of the Experiments and Observations concerning the attractive Powers of the Mineral Acids.* By Richard Kirwan, Esq. F. R. S.

(Read Dec. 12, 1782.)

On this paper we have also given remarks, with an account of its contents. We then bestowed our sincere applause on its author, who, as a chemist and natural philosopher, must yield the palm, perhaps, to none, for patience of investigation, and ingenuity and accuracy, as an experimenter. As a scholar, and a man of taste in polite literature, he likewise ranks high. We wait with impatience for the further experiments which he seems to promise, in a note on this truly valuable paper, the account of which will be found in our Magazine for August last, page 145.

(To be continued.)

'Twas rapture that rose on his mind as he 'woke,
He sung, and y' nightingale ceas'd to complain—
Each gloomy idea his bosom forsook—

The lark's lofty notes were attun'd to his strains:

'Tis day! and the prospect is dreary no more.

The shadows of night that envelop'd the view
Are fled, and the skies to religion restore

A pledge that the morning of life shall renew."

"S. C."

SONNET to Dr. JOHNSON.

"JOHNSON! whose art instructs y' poet's lyre,
My Muse enraptur'd hails thy splendid page,

Where ev'ry beauty, ev'ry grace conspire,
And lofty Genius mix'd with judgement sage.

"Still may y' judgement guide y' improving age,
That genius still its noblest efforts raise;

So shall no scribbler urge the critic's rage,
No tuneful Muse e'er mourn neglected lays.

"In vain would sons of Envy mock thy power,
The fame they seek despite with wayward pride;

From thee they gain the flutter of an hour,
But for thy rays that little hour deny'd:

As planets to that sun their justice owe,
Whose blaze obscures the beam their borrow'd
lights bestow. "W. V. M."

T 2

In

* The author of this slight addition had not previously read a late edition, in which the original gloomy tendency was very elegantly obviated.

In some of these poems, we find the name of *Apollo*. Why is he not suffered to rest, and why did not this society chuse some other title than the Council of Parnassus? Parnassus and Poetry are no

longer allied. We wish success to these meetings, as they may cherish talents, which might otherwise have been lost; but let their *name* be changed.

ART. XLVI. *Remarks on the French and English Ladies, in a Series of Letters; interspersed with various Anecdotes, and additional Matter, arising from the Subject.* By John Andrew, LL. D. 8vo. Longman.

(Concluded from Volume I. page 552.)

WE have already given an account of the contents of the first eight letters in this collection; we shall now conclude our review of these remarks, in which, if there be sometimes room for censure, there will be found more frequently opportunities for bestowing applause.

LETTER IX. "On the Disparity of Notions on Love and Marriage in France and in England."

This letter contains several just observations, with respect to the customs of immuring girls in nunneries, and marrying them to men to whose dispositions and sentiments they are perfect strangers.

The education of the female may not have been wholly neglected, but practice is requisite, as well as theory, for a woman who is to become a wife, a mother, and the mistress of a family.

LETTER X. "On the French Nunneries. Story of two young Ladies."

Dr. A.'s account of the French nunneries is as follows:

"I will begin by observing that they are amazingly numerous throughout all France; Paris alone contains seventy.

"There are in that kingdom upwards of fifteen thousand monasteries and convents, of which about the half are appropriated to women.

"Dissertations without end have been made on the utility and inutility of such foundations. Men of philosophic minds, who consider things merely as conducive to the temporal welfare of human society, universally agree in reprobating them as the pest of mankind, on the footing they have been during for many centuries.

"It cannot be denied, that most of these institutions had their birth in the ages of ignorance and superstition: this alone, with many, is a sufficient argument to condemn them without hesitation.

"But as these ages have also produced some establishments beneficial to society, it were unjust and rash to level one's indignation promiscuously at whatever originated in those times.

"Motives of piety and religion were almost always the causes of their foundation: though men were very much misguided in general on these occasions, yet sometimes it happened that they acted very properly, and instead of being

censurable, were truly the benefactors of the public.

"Among those few religious institutions that merit applause, the Trinitarians and Charitable Brethren, among the men, and the Ursulines and Charitable Sisters, among the women, are perhaps the only that ought to be retained, as of real utility to the state; were all the others suppressed, without or with very little exception, it would be a highly meritorious deed in those who could effect it.

"Those two orders among the men have certainly a most humane and laudable aim in view. The first is employed in the redemption of those Christians who have been made captives by the infidels, and are detained in slavery at Constantinople, in Turkish Asia, and among the piratical states on the coast of Barbary.

"The employment of the Charitable Brethren is still more fatiguing and laborious: their profession is to attend the sick: to this intent their convents are in fact hospitals, wherein poor people, who are unable to take care of themselves at home, receive gratis every help and comfort they can wish for. This may truly be called Christian charity.

"The institute of the Charitable Sisters is formed precisely on the model of the Charitable Brethren; they perform the same duties to the women which the others do to the men.

"The generality of the other orders, both of men and women, might certainly be very well dispensed with; they contribute to thin countries of their inhabitants, without rendering them any service which they might not have done much better by remaining in the world.

"If good policy militates against the seclusion of men from public life, it certainly must oppose, with much more reason, the incarceration of women.

"Men, though pent up in solitude, may still, in some measure, not be wholly lost to the state; they often spend their lives in speculations, from which much benefit may be reaped: they cultivate literature and the sciences. Had it not been for the inhabitants of monasteries, during the Gothic ages, what would have become of Greek and Roman learning?

"In this point of view, the total extirpation of monastics is not desirable. There are many individuals, of a solitary, contemplative disposition, who delight in study and in literary occupations; and who may become very useful members of the community, though they are not inclined to mix in the bustle and business of active life. Witness our own universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"A moderate number of houses for the reception and maintenance of such individuals will never prejudice the state, provided that a strict examination

examination is made of the talents and pretensions of those who desire admittance. The two places last mentioned are proofs of this, and may serve as no improper models.

"But nothing of this sort can be alledged in favour of those receptacles, wherein so many women are buried alive, and absolutely lost to the world.

"The purposes of their retreat from mankind are to dedicate their lives to prayer and pious contemplations, and to avoid those temptations to which they would have been exposed, had they remained in the world at large.

"But who does not see that if these arguments were valid, we ought all of us to fly to convents and monasteries? No person has a greater right to take refuge there than another. We are all bound to submit to the chances and dangers accruing to morals from social intercourse: true virtue consists in combating and overcoming them, and not in flying from a scene of action, wherein we are equally obliged to act our part with the rest of our fellow-creatures.

"But let us not be deceived by false pretences. Motives of piety do often, undoubtedly, conduct women into convents; but it is, on the other hand, no less indubitable that motives of another kind are powerfully conducive in sending females to these places.

"Pride and avarice, those great perverters of human nature, operate most forcibly in favour of these institutions.

"When a noble family happens to multiply beyond the means it possesses of settling its progeny in a state of grandeur and affluence, the first idea that occurs, is to dispose of the females in a convent.

"Hence those places are so plentifully stocked with unhappy young women of good families, who may with great propriety be denominated the supernumeraries of ambition. Their residence in the world would necessarily diminish the fortunes of those who are destined to remain in it, and to whose convenience they are so often sacrificed in the most unrelenting manner.

"It were not, perhaps, uncharitable to assert, that as many nuns are made among the great, from this base and more worldly motive, as from views of religion."

The story with which this letter concludes we shall lay before our readers at length, in the miscellaneous department of some future Magazine.

LETTER XI. "On the Education in French Nunneries." The inhabitants of nunneries, we are informed by the Doctor, are literally worse than prisoners in England; for, besides their confinement, they are subject to every cruelty which their superiors choose to inflict.

The age appointed for a girl to take the veil is fourteen. The nuns and abbesses represent to them in splendid colours the enjoyment of a monastic

retirement, and the horrors and dangers to which the world may expose them. So true is it, that companions in misfortune are an alleviation. Those who are educated with a view of spending their lives in a convent are seldom suffered to stir out, but are employed in reading books of devotion.

Dr. Andrews disapproves of nunneries in a very sensible and rational manner, even as seminaries of education, and justly condemns the idea of secluding females from society. He considers it as equally indefensible on every account, and starts some very entertaining remarks on this subject.

LETTER XII. "On the various orders of Nuns established in France."

This letter contains information, we shall, therefore, extract some part of it:

"I shall begin by observing, as a general rule, that there is hardly a species or denomination of monks or friars that has not its counterpart in some female institution of the same sort, allowing for the necessary differences which must, by the laws of decorum, take place between the two sexes.

"The most ancient and most numerous of female orders, is that of the Benedictine ladies. It is of equal date with the monks of the like appellation; which commenced in the middle of the sixth century in Italy. It spread itself in a short time over Europe, and is esteemed the richest of any female order. There are many considerable abbeys of these ladies in France, the principal income of which is held, in a manner of commendam, by ladies of the first distinction, sometimes by princesses of the blood royal.

"In opposition, as it were, to the Benedictine and other monastic ladies, who enjoy large revenues, and live in much elegance, there is an institute of a nature entirely different: its intention is not only to remove women out of public society, but to treat them in the most mortifying manner a penitential disposition could have devised.

"They are denied every convenience and comfort of life. The softness and delicacy of the sex, instead of being a protection from needful austerity, seems, on the contrary, to have been considered, by the superstitious founders of this unhappy order of females, as affording an additional facility in contriving ways and means to render their existence miserable, and to excite their sincerest wishes for a speedy dissolution.

"Whoever is acquainted with the poor Clares, as they are very justly denominated, will acknowledge this description to be true.

"It is strange that young innocent women, whose morals are inapproachable, should thus become the dupe of religious zeal, or rather, indeed, absurdity, and shut themselves up in houses

of correction, as it were, to do penance for offences which they never committed.

"But is it not more strange, that in a civilized country, in a polite nation, and in an enlightened age, such extravagancies should not only be tolerated, but even encouraged, and held out as meritorious to human nature, and highly acceptable to the deity!

"The primitive severity of this institution was so excessive, that Pope Urban the Fifth, a man of learning and humanity, thought it necessary to offer a mitigation to such of the nuns as would accept of it; which numbers did accordingly, and have since formed a particular branch of that order: but many still adhere to their ancient strictness, to the surprise much more than the edification of the sensible part of mankind.

"About two centuries ago, while France was torn by civil dissensions, and the protestant party maintained its cause with equal vigour and success, some zealous monks and nuns of different orders took a determination to reform the abuses that had, through remissness and the iniquity of the times, gained footing among them.

"This they did by way of atoning in some measure for the general depravity of the age; and to set an example to the world of a total detachment from those pursuits that were inconsistent with a monastic life.

"They entered upon this business with a warmth and earnestness that astonished their contemporaries. They not only abstained from the eating of flesh, which is still the practice in many convents, but they even refrained from the use of wine: this latter regulation, however, did not last, as it was found too much for nature to bear in the midst of so many other austerities.

"The nuns who have embraced this rigorous system of reformation are called the Feuillantes; and though not altogether so strict a class as the poor Clares, are next noted for their severity of living.

"After laying before you the ridicule and absurdity of some female institutions, we may now proceed to the review of others that are of benefit to society.

"I have in a preceding letter mentioned the charitable sisters; which is doubtless a most laudable and exemplary vocation, worthy of all possible encouragement, and deserving of the highest remuneration, if those who dedicate themselves to it sought any other end than the conscientious discharge of the duties they have undertaken to perform.

"To the praise of the French women, this institution is very much diffused throughout the kingdom. There is no considerable town without an hospital; and there is hardly any hospital without some of these worthy women to attend it.

"Next in utility are the Ursulines, whose profession is to teach at free cost the female children of the poorer sort. They also are very numerous and very deservedly respected.

"There arose in France during the last century, and in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth, another institution equally beneficial.

"Two houses were founded for the reception

of women of ill fame. The one was for those whose confinement was involuntary; the other for such as were desirous of withdrawing themselves from their vicious courses. They were both properly endowed and regulated, and have been found of essential service to the community. They have proved the happy means of saving from misery and wretchedness of every kind, a multitude of those inferior victims of prostitution, whose lives are necessarily a scene of perpetual horrors, and whose condition affords them nothing but continual causes of affliction and repentance.

"As the memory of individuals who have been useful to society is intitled to notice and respect, it is not just to pass over in silence the lady to whose piety and munificence the last institution is owing. This is more especially due to her, as her conduct on this occasion was attended by some circumstances that render it peculiarly remarkable.

"The name of this celebrated lady was Madame de Miramion: she was of noble extraction, and had acquired great reputation in her youth by her beauty, virtue, and accomplishments. She married into a very illustrious family, and became a model of conjugal perfection. Her husband dying while she was young, she was sought and courted by men of the first rank and fashion; but having previously determined never again to marry, their courtship and assiduities were ineffectual.

"Among the many suitors whom she refused, was the famous Count Buffi Rabutin, so well known by his wit, and his imprisonment in the Bastille, for the liberties he took in his writings with some great personages in the court of Lewis the Fourteenth.

"He had conceived a violent passion for Madame de Miramion. As she testified no approbation of him, and repulsed his warmth with coldness and indifference, his pride overcame his reason: he carried her off by main force, thinking thereby to exclude all his rivals, and to compel her to accept of his hand. But this act of rashness did not succeed: she remained inexorable; and he was obliged to relinquish his prize.

"When she had delivered herself from this impetuous lover, she openly declared her resolution to resist all solicitations of this nature; and to discard all persons who should address her to that effect.

"She then made a vow of chastity; and invited as many other ladies as she knew to be charitably disposed to co-operate with her, and employ their fortune in relieving from distress those unhappy young women who had been guilty of leading an irregular life. She sought them out industriously throughout all places, and committed a variety of persons to assist her in this pious work. Whenever she saw a comely young woman in want, she never failed to relieve and protect her; if inclined to marry, she made it her business to seek out a decent industrious young man to be her husband; and if willing to retire into a convent, she defrayed the expenses required.

"It was chiefly to beauty reduced to poverty that she extended her cares; knowing the dangers

and temptations to which young women who are handsome and indigent, must naturally be more exposed than any others.

"In actions of this kind did this illustrious lady expend her income, at a time of life when so many others of her quality are plunged in gaieties and dissipation; and while possessed of beauties and attractions that rendered her an object of attachment and admiration to all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

"A life and character of such exalted merit certainly deserves to be recorded, for the example and imitation of the fair sex.

"She has been copied by others. I have heard of many pious ladies, who, like her, have devoted themselves to the succour of the beautiful and unfortunate among their own sex; and who by their timely generosity have contributed to the settlement, in a comfortable manner, of many who possibly might otherwise have passed their lives in vice and scandal.

"We may dismiss the subject, by observing, that, besides the convents, and other foundations for the retirement or occupation of the sex, there are also in France other ways for women to dispose of themselves, more consistent with their wishes, and more advantageous to their interest.

"I mean those chapters of female canonesses, where young ladies of birth and interest are admitted to enjoy an elegant maintenance upon the most agreeable footing imaginable; that of being confined no longer than they think proper, and of going or residing abroad as often as they judge it necessary for the designs they may have in view.

"They are not debarred any decent pastimes that young ladies can wish for; and are at liberty to quit their abode and marry whenever they please. On changing their condition, however, they forfeit their prebend; which, as it appears by this regulation, is either perpetual or temporary according to their own option."

LETTER XIII. "On the French Devotees."

Devotees are very numerous in France, as we are here informed. In Protestant countries, women of this cast have few opportunities of showing their character. In France, however, the numerous festivals render the seasons for public displays of religion very frequent.

This is a very good letter. It contains sound sense and entertainment. But we must proceed.

LETTER XIV. "Examination of some Opinions of the French concerning their Countrywomen. Their Ideas of Royal Mistresses. Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Pompadour. Agnes Sorel. Influence and Power of the French Women. When first introduced to Court. Progress of Gallantry. Dispositions of Men towards Wo-

men, according to various Climates and Governments. Artifice and Cunning of the French Women. Instances of it."

The royal mistresses in France, it seems, are rarely favourites with the people. Among the few who have enjoyed popularity is Agnes Sorel; of whom our author gives a particular description.

Every gentleman in France has a favourite. The omnipotence of the women seems universally allowed. They are lively, ingenious, and cunning, and seldom fail in the execution of any favourite project.

In however high a style the French may write about the gallantry of former times, the present fully equal any distant period.

"It is not three centuries (says the Doctor) since women were first introduced to Court in France, upon that free and ordinary footing they are at this day. The first monarch who, by his festive disposition, and love of pleasure, invited them thither, was Francis I.

"Before his time, the resort of the ladies to Court was only occasional; such as a high festival on account of the marriage or birth of some royal or princely personage, or the rejoicings for some auspicious event.

"Whatever the occasions were, they only recurred at long intervals; and the ladies led far more retired lives than they would be pleased with at present.

"The principal occurrences that drew them from their retirements were tilts and tournaments. Here they appeared in all the splendour of the times, and here the youths of noble families had opportunities of rendering themselves acceptable in their eyes, by feats of manly prowess.

"That familiar intercourse which now so much facilitates acquaintance was then utterly unknown: it often happened, that a young nobleman or gentleman became enamoured with a young lady on the bare rumour of her charms, and never enjoyed the sight of her, except at church, or until some concourse of this kind brought her forth to public sight.

"Immersed in castles and strong holds, the young ladies spent their time in domestic occupations, under the eye of their parents; they seldom sturred abroad for amusement, unless on a visit to some relation, or upon a hunting or hawking party, mounted on led palfreys, and surrounded by the dependents of the family.

"Such was the style of living that prevailed in France, not only among the younger, but even the married ladies, with few exceptions, until the commencement of the reign of the last mentioned monarch."

Our author then proceeds with remarking that the ladies of other parts of Europe were not more frequently
Brought

brought forward in the days of our ancestors :

" In England their appearance at Court did not become frequent until the days of Henry the Eighth, who was coeval with the above Francis.

" On their first introduction to Court in this habitual manner, much outcry was raised by the moralists of the age ; they complained of it as an infringement upon the former strictness of manners, and predicted a speedy decline of purity in morals and deportment.

" But, notwithstanding their declamations, the ladies, having got possession of this agreeable spot, were not disposed to relinquish it. The men, on the other hand, were too much pleased with their company to consent to their absence.

" In the mean time, as the revival of literature was taking place every where, it inspired the men with more gentle and refined methods of recommending themselves to the notice of the ladies.

" Instead of breaking lances on each other's shields or armour, or un-horsing each other at jousts and tilting, they composed songs and sonnets, and sung them to the sound of lutes, and other soft instruments.

" The ladies were not backward in improving themselves in the same line : they learned to sing by more melodious rules than heretofore ; they learned to play upon virginals, and other musical instruments of more elegant invention, and softer harmony than those in former practice.

" But as a just medium, when attained, seldom remains untransgressed, the politeness and refinement which had succeeded the ancient simplicity and plainness of manners degenerated gradually into licentiousness. The respective courts of Francis and Henry exhibited some scenes of this nature.

" On the demise of this last monarch, England under the three following reigns, of his son Edward, and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, remained within the bounds of decency in these respects.

" Neither indeed were the subsequent reigns of James and Charles the First notoriously depraved. It was not until the accession of Charles the Second, that profligacy in regard to women reared its head in a bare-faced manner, and made a considerable breach in the morals of the English nation.

" But it was far otherwise in France. The licentiousness that began in the days of Francis the First augmented fast under his successors. Henry the Second, his son, encouraged it by his own example ; and it continued to increase under his three sons and successors, Francis the Second, Charles the Ninth, and Henry the Third.

" Henry the Fourth was a prince of too much freedom in his own morals to discourage it in others. Gallantry since his time has made a rapid progress in France.

" His son, Lewis the Thirteenth, was in his person a pious and well-meaning prince : but his life, though exemplary, made no impression on his courtiers : his character was not sufficiently

respectable to gain imitators even of the virtues he had ; and he remains a strong proof, how much it is necessary that a king should have royal and princely, as well as personal good qualities, in order to be set up as an object of reverence and imitation.

" Lewis the Fourteenth was far from being a pattern of regularity. His youth was a scene of continual gallantry. Perhaps no sovereign in Europe, not even our voluptuous Charles the Second, exceeded him. His incontinency was fixed at last, upon his becoming acquainted with Madame de Maintenon, whom he made his wife.

" Previous to this event his courtiers had a very licentious example to follow in the conduct of their matter. A great part of his reign was marked accordingly by freedom and unrestraint in female manners. Decency in behaviour and in externals was duly preserved ; but libertinism gained ground, and has lost none since his time.

" His successor, Lewis the Fifteenth, was, during a long space, a complete model of conjugal attachment ; but he was surrounded by courtiers who professed very different maxims ; he could not resist the contagion, and gave at last into a course of life with which the world is sufficiently acquainted.

" Connoisseurs in these matters, of which there are numbers in France, pretend to discover a different kind of gallantry in each of the epochs I have mentioned. I have read some and heard still more discussions upon this subject : but all I can gather is, that in proportion as the persons noted for their gallantry were either more or less refined in their education and sentiments, their connexions of this nature were attended by more or less of politeness and decorum.

" The French in general frankly allow the present æra to be the most irregular and licentious of any ; they even seem to think it is accompanied with a degree of coarseness of which they acquit their forefathers : these, in their deviations from strict virtue, did not forget an appearance of decency ; but their descendants have thrown aside both appearance and reality.

" Such is the verdict of the French themselves on the present generation."

In order to accomplish any design of consequence, the French women will bear any labour ; and such is the fertility of their invention, that their designs are seldom frustrated. The instances which are produced in this letter are to the point, and are entertaining. We would lay them before our readers, if we had not already been so copious in our extracts.

LETTER XV. " Dexterity of the French Women in obtaining an Ascendancy over the Men. Their Interference in judicial Matters. Story of a Lawyer. Talents of the French Ladies in political Intrigues. Louisa, Mary, Queens of Poland. Notions of the

the French on the Beauty of their Women. Fineness of the French Women in their Intercourse with Men. Accused of Dissimulation and Ambition. Strictures on Female Lust of Dominion. Excessive Freedom of Behaviour and Manners in the French Women. Reflections on the frequent Tours to France by the fashionable People of England."

The business of this letter is amply set forth in the contents. We shall give our reader the account of the two French queens of Poland in our author's own words:

"Among these (French women) it may not be amiss to take notice of two that eclipsed all the rest by the splendour of their destiny.

"The first was Louisa, daughter to the Duke of Nevers, a woman of sublime understanding, and most enterprising spirit. She was the admiration of the whole court of Lewis the Thirteenth, and might have commanded the homage of any man she pleased in her own country: but fate had pre-determined she should wear a crown: she became accordingly the consort of Uladissas, the last monarch of that name in Poland; and after his demise, she married his brother and successor Casimir, the last also of his name.

"No princess ever supported her rank with more dignity, and shewed more capacity in the conducting of the most arduous affairs. She lived at a time, and in the midst of a nation that were equally tempestuous; she had obstacles to surmount, in the execution of the many designs which she formed and brought to pass, that required the greatest talents, and the firmest perseverance: she displayed both in an extraordinary degree; and enjoyed the reputation of being a person of consummate knowledge in the art of government, as well as of a noble disposition in whatever related to her exalted station. She was no less qualified, at the same time, for the purposes of domestic happiness: cheerful, witty, affable, generous, and what compleats the amiableness of her character, most tenderly beloved by both her husbands.

"The second was the no less celebrated Mary, daughter to the Marquis of Arquien. She was raised of honour to the forementioned Louisa, who perceiving in this young lady a conformity of disposition to her own, took her into the highest favour, and distinguished her upon all occasions.

"Mary soon became an object of competition among the Polish grandees. She honoured at last with her hand Prince Radzivil, head of one of the most illustrious families in Poland.

"On this husband's decease, the great John Sobieski, at that time Grand Marshal of Poland, became her suitor. She married him, and shortly after, on his elevation to the throne, was conjunctly, at the ceremonial of his coronation, crowned Queen of Poland. An honour which had not been always conferred on the consorts of

kings; but which she was adjudged worthy of receiving."

The reflections with which this letter concludes seem, on the whole, to proceed from a man of sense and observation.

LETTER XVI. "Avarice and Ambition in Men the fundamental Reasons why there is less of Gallantry in Republics than in Monarchies. The French more addicted to it than ever. French Ladies partial to Men of Merit. Anecdotes of three Ladies."

The reasons assigned for the prevalence of gallantry in monarchies are ingenious, but rather fanciful. We imagine that they might easily be controverted, but, if this were a place adapted to such a dispute, we have at present neither time nor inclination. We know that a favourite opinion is not easily resigned, and while such opinions are harmless, every man surely has a right to such an enjoyment.

The anecdotes of the three ladies are entertaining, but for them we must refer our readers to the work itself,

LETTER XVII. "Principal Causes of the Credit and Authority exercised by the French Women. The Opinion they entertain of themselves, and of the Women of other Countries. Conclusion."

In relating the causes that produce the influence of the ladies in France, Dr. Andrews seems right. The account of the treatment of females, in the different kingdoms of the continent, displays some knowledge of their customs, and some insight into human nature.

Our author thus concludes his work: "We may now take our final leave of the French ladies, by observing that, notwithstanding the defects that have been so freely mentioned, the balance of comparison between these and their many amiable qualifications greatly preponderates in their favour.

"Take them all in all, there are no women more calculated to render society happy; they possess every chief requisite for that purpose in the most eminent degree. Lively, cheerful, witty, facetious, their disposition fits them naturally for company; the communicativeness of their temper, and the engagingness of their behaviour, beget reciprocal harmony, and circulate a spirit of pleasure that is the principal delight and merit of conversation.

"Qualities so acceptable and endearing cannot fail to render them in general supremely agreeable

and prepossessing, and to cover a multitude of these familiar and dissimiles that are interspersed in some parts of their character, like weeds over a beautiful garden."

In the beginning of a former article which respected this work, we said that the style did not always seem well calculated for epistolary writing. It wants, in some places, that ease, ele-

gance, and airiness, which letters require. At the same time, we most willingly acknowledge, that we have received great pleasure from the perusal of these remarks. They are often ingenious, and the stories with which they are interspersed are entertaining and well selected.

ART. XLVII. CONJECTURÆ IN STRABONEM. Edit. Amstel. 1707.

FOR these corrections the learned world is indebted to Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose talents and erudition have long placed him among the first scholars, and most acute critics of his country. These emendations, or as their author modestly terms them *conjectures*, are addressed to Dr. Jubb, canon of Christ's Church, Oxford, at whose request they were written.

A few copies have only been printed, for private use; with the perusal of one we have been favoured by a correspondent, and we are happy to inform the public, that Mr. Tyrwhitt will derive additional fame from this publication, and that the long expected edition of Strabo will be rendered more valuable, and more correct, from these emendations.

We shall select a few of these corrections for the entertainment of our classical readers:

"P. DXXIII. A. Τρεῖς δὲ τοὶ παῖδες τῆς Βασιλῆος ὁ Ἀντίοχος, ὁ Βαβυλὼν καὶ ὁ Περσὶς, καὶ ὁ ἑὸς ἀδελφεὸς Εὐφρόνης δ' ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἐξ ἐκείνης βασιλείας ΟΛΕΘΗΝ ὡς γὰρ, καὶ τὰς ἐκείνης ἀδελφῶν ὡς. Casaubonus pulcherrime, pro βασιλῆος ὡς, reposuit ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ ΟΛΕΘΗΝ. Pausanias, qui receptam tuam lectionem Kuhnio videtur, de re omnino alia loquitur. V. eum, l. V. p. 380. Sed etiam pro βασιλῆος ἀδελφῶν reponendum credo Εὐφρόνης, *aliquis*. Ab aliis enim odor talis oriri solet. Quinetiam mox reponendum credo; ἡς τὸ πρῶτον ὡς ἈΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ, pro ἀπὸ τοῦ quod ridiculum est scribere erratum, de *ant. h.* quæ in hac et præcedenti pagina memorata sunt, ninium cogitantis.

"P. DLXIX. A. Περσὶς δὲ καὶ τὸ Ἀγ. ἀνδρῶν. — Εἰς τοὺς Ἀγ. ἀνδρῶν Ἀντίοχον.

Τῆς τε χυρῆς καὶ τῆς ὡς; καὶ τ. λ.

"Scribendum credo; Πλασμα δὲ καὶ τ. — Ἀλλος ἀνδρῶν Εἰς ΛΑΝΑΑΙ ὡς Ἀγ. ἀνδρῶν ΕΝΤΑΡΟΝ. Sic enim idem versus, quem hic, opinor, refutat Strabo, pagina proxima recte scribitur.

"P. DLXXXV. B. Καὶ τῆς τῆς οὐρανῶς καὶ τῆς ἐν τῇ οὐρανῷ τοῦ γαιματῶν πρῶτη, ὡς καὶ χαλκῶς. Τῶς αὖτε ὡς ἀντὶ τῆς τῆς, i. e. *celo scripta* appellantur, dubito. Quid si legamus? ΣΟΡΕΜΑΤΩΝ, *ignatum sepulchralium*. Talis certe vox a *οὐρος* non male deducatur, quanquam in lexicis non comparet.

"P. DXC. B. Εἰς τὴν οὐρανῶν τῆς ἐν τῇ οὐρανῷ τῆς. Περὶ Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ οὐρανῷ ἀντὶ τῆς, ὡς καὶ Λακωνικῶν ὑπερβαλλέσθαι, καὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ὑπερβαλλέσθαι. Scribendum credo, Ἀχαιοῖς.

"Lib. IX. p. DCXXXV. C. Scribendum est, opinor, sententia postulante; καὶ γὰρ μὴ γὰρ τῆς πολλὰς εἰδῶν ἀντὶ τῆς, ὡς τῆς ΜΗ λαμβάνει πολλὰ καὶ ἀντὶ τῆς πολλὰ. Vulgo ὡς τῆς.

"P. DCXLIII. D. Τοῦ μὲν γὰρ εἰς τῆς οὐρανῶς ἐν τῇ οὐρανῷ καὶ τῇ οὐρανῷ τῆς. *Dusse aliquid vidit Casaubonus*. Legendum credo, καὶ τῶν (τῶν οὐρανῶν) scilicet) ΚΑΙ τῆς μὲν οὐρανῶν.

"P. DCXLVII. B. Πῶς εἰς οὐρανῶν εἰς τῆς οὐρανῶς καὶ τῆς οὐρανῶς τῆς οὐρανῶς. Vett. q. τ. π. Utrumvis fortasse ferri posset, sed Strabonem scripsisse suspicor τῆς οὐρανῶν.

"P. DCCL. B. Reponenda est, credo, vox φησι, quæ intercudit. Εἰς τῆς οὐρανῶς ὡς τῆς οὐρανῶς φησι τῶν μὲν οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν ἐκ τῆς οὐρανῶς τῆς οὐρανῶς. Sic enim Achilles, ap. Homerum, Il. Σ 326.

Φησι δὲ εἰς οὐρανῶν περὶ καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν οὐρανῶν.

Ἰδὼν οὐρανῶν, ὡς τῆς οὐρανῶς οὐρανῶν.

"P. DCXLVII. C. Καὶ τῆς οὐρανῶς τῆς οὐρανῶς τῆς οὐρανῶς τῆς οὐρανῶς.

της Κνωσῆας καὶ τῆς ΔΕΤΚΑΔΙΑΣ. Vox ultima Casaubono merito suspecta est. Reponi posset, mutatione minima, ΔΕΤΚΑΔΙΑΣ, si de Leucadii marmoris præstantia testimonia supplerentur."

Ex pede Herculem. By these few emendations the learned reader may judge of the whole. Much of course

must naturally be expected from Mr. Tyrwhitt. The critic will find his expectations satisfied, and the reader, who peruses the authors of antiquity merely for amusement, will find many difficulties explained, and many erroneous passages restored. The *Greek* is printed without accents.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE following intelligence is taken from the papers, and as no more certain account has yet reached England, we offer this to our readers, 'as it appears to be authentic:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LYONS, JAN. 20.

"SOME malicious anti-balloonists (for there are a few here, as well as at Paris) have circulated several copies of the following epigram, which, however, the event has not entirely fulfilled:

Vont-ils lancer au-dessus du tonnerre,
Et dominer sur l'horizon?
Je vous jure, Messieurs, que non,
Ils vont se traîner sur la terre.

"The aerial navigators, contrary to the advice of M. Pilastre du Rosier, mounted in the gallery of the balloon on the 19th, and flattered themselves that they should reach Paris in six hours; but the designs of mankind are often defeated by the wind. At half an hour after twelve, the cords which held the aerial machine were cut, and it immediately rose to the height of about 400 fathoms. When they were at this great distance from the earth, the balloon burst with an explosion, and these human birds descended much quicker than they wished; nevertheless their fall was not attended by any material accident, none of them being hurt but M. de Montgolfier, who was slightly wounded; but had the machine burst over the Rhone, or any buildings, they must all have inevitably perished. The whole scheme is, however, in all pro-

bability, put an end to by this last *coup de theatre*. Those who are of M. Montgolfier's party assert, that M. de Fleisselles had informed the voyagers of the precise time when they were to return to the earth, which was twenty minutes, but that is merely a specious pretence to disguise the real state of the disaster."

Another account from Lyons, dated Jan. 19, says, "This morning the aerial voyagers embarked on board the Fleisselles, the enormous machine built there by way of balloon, and named the Fleisselles, in honour of the Intendant of that province. It rose in the sight of more than 300,000 persons, who filled the quays of the Rhone, &c. and were astonished at so majestic an object, to the height of 500 toises. The ship at first directed its course to the north, but at the last period of its elevation, meeting with a new current of air, retrograded to the south. The navigators, at this height, perceiving the machine become very warm, were afraid of its taking fire, and, therefore, descended not far from the theatre, where they had mounted. The noble and deliberate courage of M. Pilastre du Rosier has acquired him the surname of Brave."

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

ON Thursday last the question concerning the office of foreign secretary, which has of late occasioned much party heat and debate at the

Royal Society, was finally concluded. In consequence of the late regulation of the council (made with a view to prevent the ordinary and philosophical

business of the meeting from being disturbed by debates) that in future every motion shall be delivered in writing to the secretary, two meetings previous to its being put to the ballot, and signed by at least two members, Baron Maseres, Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. member for Warwickshire, the Rev. Dr. Horsley, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, and several other Fellows of the Society, did, on Thursday the 29th of January, deliver a motion in writing, the purport of which was, that "it be recommended to the Council to rescind their resolution respecting the residence of foreign secretary in London, and to request Dr. Hutton to resume the same."—The question of course was agitated last Thursday: the business was opened by Baron Maseres, and seconded by Dr. Horsley. These gentlemen endeavoured to vindicate Dr. Hutton (who is Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Academy of Woolwich) from any imputation of neglect in the office of secretary. Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, Mr.

Maty, Mr. Poore, and others spoke on the same side.—These gentlemen were answered by a paper given in by Dr. Watson, one of the Council, and which was read by the Secretary. This paper, which contained the reasons which had induced the Council to come to the resolution in question, was followed by Dr. Hutton's defence, which was likewise read by the Secretary; and the Doctor himself, who was present, rose to explain different parts of it. He was replied to in a very able speech of considerable length by Mr. Anguish (Master in Chancery, Accomptant General, and one of the Commissioners of Accompts) who vindicated the conduct of the President and Council. Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Frere, and some other gentlemen, spoke on the same side of the question. They were replied to by Baron Maseres, Dr. Horsley, and some others; and about eleven o'clock, after a debate of three hours, the question was put to the ballot, when the numbers were for the question, that is for the restoration of Dr. Hutton 47; against it 85.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

IT is impossible to withhold innocent entertainment from the people of England. Notwithstanding the state of the nation in general, and the prevalence of distress, the effect both of the late war, and unavoidable inclemency of the season, it is impossible not to soften the rigour of austere morality, and allow that people to enjoy their favourite amusements, who show themselves on all occasions ready to alleviate the sorrows of the poor and the friendless. The very liberal contributions in most parts of the country do honour to human nature. Surely they who do so much to cheer the hearts of the miserable ought to be permitted to amuse their own minds

in what manner they please. The consideration of the many instances of bounty which have appeared for some time past takes from that uneasiness which we otherwise should feel, when we see with what eagerness people indulge in their favourite diversions, in spite of national confusions, and every principle of economy. They show that although they are prodigal in their expences incurred by amusements, they are on proper occasions no less lavish in their generosity to the unhappy and the deserving. Let these reflections accompany the reader while he sees that we are more grave on some objects of public attention than in strict justice they may deserve.

COVENT-GARDEN.

NEAR the end of January, the pantomime called Harlequin Friar Bacon, and which we gave an account of

in our Magazine for that month, was withdrawn for the purpose of making such alterations as might render it more worthy

worthy of applause. As it originally stood, we accounted it a very pleasing puppet-show. But the appearance of a pantomime in Drury-lane, greater in merit than most ever exhibited there, and favoured with universal approbation, occasioned a dramatic jealousy at Covent-Garden. The manager of that house wished to maintain his sovereign and exclusive right to have the best pantomimes, and, therefore, recommended to the *author*—for every pantomime has an *author*, as much as a system of ethics, or a theological commentary—recommended to the *author* that he should make such changes and improvements, as to render it on the whole equal, if not superior to the pantomime of the other house.

This was a proper emulation, and deserving of the thanks of the public! Would that the execution had been equal to the intention! The first act is certainly purged of its superfluities, and improved into a something more regular and consistent than before. The Lilliputians seem more *at home*, and the Brobdingnagians carry about their *pasteboard bodies* with great facility, and if we may be allowed the expression, with a better deception. But of the second act—what shall we say? Brief let us be; it was the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity, without the least attention to fable, connexion, or any one requisite to make a pantomime agreeable. To enter on its particular demerits is a task something beneath that of a writer in this miscellany, and is more worthy of those benevolent critics who write criticisms *before* plays are acted, and print censures on performers who never appeared. One shocking barbarity we cannot omit—not that of introducing a live cock to be tormented, although that was bad enough—but the introduction of a song sung by Edwin in the character of a *hunch-backed* barber, the sentiments and words of which song, as well as the manner of singing it, are adapted to the pupils of the academy at Woolwich*, and to no other class of persons we know. It was an insult to the audience to introduce such a song. It was a gross prostitution of ink and catgut to write and

set it to music. It always gives us pain to censure a favoured writer, but we must in plain terms tell the author of the pantomime, that there has a licentiousness prevailed of late in the department of song-writing, which we shall ever reprobate, convinced that it vitiates the taste of the town, and hurts the delicacy of pure manners. We have only to add, that this pantomime in its altered state is called, *Harlequin Rambler*.

Feb. 3, Was presented at this theatre, The SHIPWRECK, a tragedy, being an alteration from Lillo's *Fatal Curiosity*. Our readers may remember that *Fatal Curiosity* was performed in the summer 1782, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, for which it was prepared by Mr. Colman. Our readers will also remember that many critics opposed the exhibition of it, because it was too horrid for representation. The opinion of the late Mr. Harris, of Salisbury, weighed with others, and the tragedy was played several nights with great success. It was thought that the author of the present alterations (Mr. Mackenzie, author of the *Man of Feeling*, &c.) would have profited by the opinions of that time, and softened the catastrophe. But we were surprised to find that he had heightened the distress in every part, by the introduction of a child, and many other circumstances. He has accumulated the distress of the wretched parents, in order that their crime may appear more excusable from the additional strength of temptation, and this was proper and laudable, had he by some means or other prevented the horrid conclusion—but this he has not done, and the play ends as before. There are many beauties in the parts, which are entirely new, and which do credit to the head and heart of the author, but there is a confusion in his structure of the fable, which impedes the right understanding of the several characters.

Our opinion of *Fatal Curiosity* was that which we now offer concerning the *Shipwreck*; we are clearly of opinion that the fable is improper for representation. The crime with all possible alleviations is too horrid—much

too

too horrid to be represented in such glowing colours as cannot but make us dissatisfied with our natures, and by frequent exhibition may leave impressions on our minds which we could not believe them capable of receiving. The crime of these unhappy wretches ought to be buried in perpetual oblivion. No mention ought to be made of it. If mentioned, it ought to be inculcated that no such crime ever did, or ever can happen. But the frequent representation of crimes undoubtedly destroys impressions of detestation. We become familiar with villainy and blood, and in an hour of temptation and misery are too often apt to realize those crimes, and fall into those weaknesses which we saw represented so as to claim the pity and benignity of a sympathizing world. The frequent occurrence of any crime in real life tends to make it less detested, less remarkable. May not then the frequent representation of it loosen the bonds that connect our minds with virtue, and make us think that there is a Providence which permits such crimes, as necessary appendages to our nature? We cannot dwell on this subject more fully at present, but if any of our readers think that our opinions on it are more speculative than just we shall gladly renew it, and endeavour to prove that experience, and not imagination has led us to offer objections to the representation of such horrid tragedies as that now before us.

The Shipwreck was performed by Mess. Henderson, Wroughton, Whitfield, Davies, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Kemble, and Mrs. Morton. Of these Mr. Henderson deserves the most praise. Indeed, we hardly remember a finer piece of acting than his *Old Wilmot*. In many parts he displayed inimitable excellence. It is impossible to convey to our readers the effects which were produced by his expression of

"Down, down my swelling heart,
Or burst in silence"——

And

——"Once we hoped
T' have call'd fair Charlot by a dearer name—
But we have done with hope—I pray excuse
This incoherence——*We had once a son.*"

And in this:

"There is a kind of pride, a decent dignity
Due to ourselves; which, spite of our misfortunes,
May be maintained and cherished to the last."

Mr. Wroughton played successfully, but we cannot speak much in favour of any of the ladies, except Mrs. Bates. Mrs. Kemble is an industrious performer, but her parts in tragedy require a strength which cannot be expected from her tender frame. Her part ought to have been played by Miss Younge. The illness of Mr. Henderson has prevented this tragedy from being acted since the first night. When it next appears, we may take further notice of it.

DRURY-LANE.

Feb. 14. A new comedy, called *THE REPARATION*, was performed for the first time. The author is Mr. Miles Andrews, who has already been successful in his dramatic attempts, witnessed *The Summer Amusement*, *Dissemination*, *Fire and Water*, &c. &c. We always thought Mr. Andrews had wit, and his new comedy not a little confirms our opinion. The characters and story are as follow:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Greg. Glovetop *Mr. Parfitt.*
Lord Heclic *Mr. Dodd.*

Loveless	<i>Mr. Brereton.</i>
Captain O'Swagger	<i>Mr. Moody.</i>
Pickax	<i>Mr. Baddeley.</i>
Belcour	<i>Mr. Farren.</i>
Janus	<i>Mr. Bannister, Jun.</i>
Captain Hardy	<i>Mr. Packer.</i>
Colonel Quorum	<i>Mr. Lee-Leaves.</i>
Lady B. Wormwood	<i>Miss Pope.</i>
Miss Penel. Zodiac	<i>Mrs. Hopkins.</i>
Anna	<i>Mrs. Wells.</i>
Harriet	<i>Mrs. Brereton.</i>
Louisa	<i>Miss Farren.</i>

Loveless, a man of family and fortune, in the earlier part of his life becomes

becomes enamoured of Julia, the daughter of Captain Hardy, a reduced officer; but, finding it impossible to succeed in his wishes, deceives her by a pretended marriage. During the progress of this, the father of Loveless insists on his son's marrying a lady of large fortune he had chosen, threatening him with disinheritorship in case of a refusal. After some conflict, he discloses to Julia the deception he had practised on her, who, shocked at the recital, flies from him with her infant child. The death of his wife leaves him in the wish and the power to make reparation to Julia; but, unable to find out the place of her retreat, and supposing she is actually dead, he resolves to leave England. At this moment the piece commences, and we find him disclosing his resolution to Belcour, a friend of his, whom he has come down to see at the seat of Lord Hectic, a vain man of fashion, who fancies himself a man of prowess, in spite of an infirm constitution, and who, by the assistance of an Irish cousin, Captain Swagger, has made some advances to Louisa, a young widow in the neighbourhood. Belcour endeavours to dissuade him from his resolution; at the same time disclosing a dishonourable passion he had himself conceived for Harriet, daughter to a Sir Gregory Glovetop, formerly a gentleman-usher to the old court, but which he declares he will desist from on hearing his friend's story. Lord Hectic contrives to pursue his plans upon the widow by the help of Janus, a pettifogging attorney, while Lady Betty Wormwood, sister to Lord Hectic, endeavours to prevent them, from a fear her brother should be seduced into a marriage, and herself deprived of his inheritance, while Miss Penelope Zodiac, a friend of her's, assists her wishes from a general dislike to ladies who think they have beauty, as well as from an apprehension she has engaged the heart of Colonel Quorum, a magistrate in the neighbourhood, whom she has wished to attach to herself. Various stratagems are practised upon the widow, who has been driven from the house of Sir Gregory Glovetop, where she

had resided with her friend Harriet, from the libertine importunities of his lordship, and the misrepresentations of his sister. Loveless and Belcour, on being consulted by Lord Hectic, begin to feel an interest in Louisa's story, and would assist her, did not his lordship assure them she was partial to his wishes, and would comply of course. During the conflict of these different interests, in which Louisa is driven to every species of distress, Loveless receives a letter from Captain Hardy, the father of his Julia, to whom he had now disclosed the story of his deceiving his daughter, and who insists upon immediate satisfaction. Unable to lift his arm against the father of his injured love, he comes to Lord Hectic to consult him, and entering abruptly into his apartment, he discovers the widow my lord had mentioned, and who had come there on a business of distress, to be his own lost Julia. An eclaireissement ensues; and after having satisfied the resentment of Captain Hardy, and appeased his rage by the influence of his daughter's offspring, the reparation is made by marrying Louisa: Colonel Quorum, the honourable admirer of Louisa, is likewise satisfied (though with the disappointment of his addresses) on finding her united to the man of her heart; Sir Gregory consents to his daughter Harriet's marriage with Belcour, and the piece concludes.

Since the first appearance of this comedy it has undergone several judicious alterations, and as now played may be pronounced the best comedy we have seen since the School for Scandal, to which, however, we by no means compare it even *longo intervallo*, but when our reader recollects what kind of trash has lately been thrust on the stage, under the name of comedy, he will not think we pay Mr. Andrews too high a compliment, when we prefer *Reparation* to all its contemporaries. From our sketch of the fable, it will appear that the author intended to succeed by a mixture of the pathetic and the humorous, both which, however, he has carried too far. His pathetic is too affecting for comedy, and his humour

sometimes

sometimes too farcical. The wit is in many places sterling, and the language of the whole chaste and delicate, if we except some expressions from the mouth of Miss Penelope Zodiack, to which the profligacy of modern manners has affixed a meaning of indelicacy. "To the pure all things are *not* pure" on the stage. The political allusions have been left out; that concerning the *back stairs* had well nigh damned the whole.

Except the character of Sir G. Glovetop, we could discover little or no originality in any of the characters, but we had much rather see a known character placed in new lights, and heightened by new situations, than the absurd monsters which in some plays and novels claim the merit of originality, and whose originality consists in this, that there is nothing in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, to which we can liken them. So that, although the characters in *Reparation* are not entirely new, the follies or virtues which constitute them are better ridi-

culed, or more advantageously seen, as in the character of Louisa, and Janus the attorney.

On the whole, we cannot but conclude, that *Reparation* is a very entertaining and interesting comedy, *as times go*, and we can say of it what we have not been able to say of any new comedy these three years, that we saw it a second and a third time with pleasure. The prologue and epilogue were much applauded, and deservedly. Our readers will find them in our poetical department.

The performers deserve the thanks of the author. They were all perfect in their parts, and in general unexceptionable in their performance. Mr. Brereton, Mr. Lewes, Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Bannister, Jun. of the men, and Miss Farren and Mrs. Wells of the ladies, are entitled to particular praise. The characters played by Mr. Moody, Miss Pope, and Mrs. Hopkins are against those performers. The first ought to be left out altogether.

NEW MINISTRY.

WE have repeatedly declared ourselves attached to no party, either in literature or in politics, and though we have not the vanity to imagine that we are seated on the calm summit of human wisdom,

Despicere unde queas alios, passimque videre Errare, atque eam pulantes quereere viam, though we are not exempted from human prejudices, we can with justice lay claim to the independence and impartiality of men whose judgement is not governed by their passions, and whose opinions are unbiased either by hopes or fears, except such as they share with every good citizen. When we review the means by which the leading men of both parties have attained that transitory consequence on which they found their pretensions to the exclusive government of the state, and the purposes to which they have uniformly employed it, we find that they have acted in strict conformity to the established practice of preceding and contemporary statesmen, and that the public weal has not been less a secondary consideration in their former conduct, than in their present base and intemperate struggle for power; which suspends all the operations of external government, and engages the executive and controlling branches of the constitution, ordained for mutual support, in a cruel and unnatural contest. Viewed abstractedly in this

light, their conduct would often call for censure, and seldom for praise. In what follows, we beg to be understood as speaking of the two parties comparatively rather than with reference to what is right; and that when we mention the measures of the one in terms of disapprobation, we may not be considered as the advocates of the other.

If the coalition, as it has been so often represented, was a monstrous combination of men of opposite principles, whose sole object in uniting was to gratify their inordinate ambition, it gave birth to an opposition formed of as discordant materials, which though less bold and vigorous in its advances to power, because not so firmly united, has proved itself not less tenacious of the possession. We have already taken notice of the rejection of the India bill, and the dismissal of the Portland ministry. It quickly appeared, that to wreat the management of affairs from their hands was the only measure in which Mr. Pitt and his friends were unanimous, or on which they had separately made up their minds; and that having effected their purpose, perhaps sooner than they themselves expected, they were not prepared with an arrangement of their own body, to fill the numerous places which the retreat of the coalition left vacant. The formation of an entire new ministry, in opposition to a great majority

majority of the House of Commons, was an attempt so new and hazardous as impressed the boldest and most subtle statesmen with some degree of doubt and apprehension. Add to this, that as all who were dissatisfied with the coalition, of whatever party, had repaired to one common standard, there was not less difference of opinion, nor less opposition of principle to be reconciled among them, before an efficient administration could be formed, than had been objected to that reprobated junction. Instead of acting with unanimity, vigour, and decision, as the arduous and critical situation to which their sovereign had called them required, they seemed afraid to enter the empty cabinet, and their first steps, after taking possession of it, betrayed hesitation, perplexity, and mutual distrust. The different departments were filled up slowly and reluctantly, and the adjournment for the holidays was almost expired, before the following arrangement was completed:

Mr. William Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of Caermarthen, Secretary of State for the foreign department.

Lord Sydney, Secretary for the home department.

Earl Gower, Lord President.

Duke of Rutland, Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Howe, First Lord of the Admiralty, and

Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor.

The above persons form the Cabinet.

Duke of Richmond, Master General of the Ordnance.

Sir George Howard, K. B. Commander in Chief of the Forces.

The Marquis of Graham,

John Buller, Esq.

Edw. James Eliott, Esq.

John Aubrey, Esq.

Charles Brett, Esq.

Hon. John J. Pratt, Esq.

Hon. Leveon Gower,

Lord Apsley,

Charles G. Percival, Esq.

James M. Heywood, Esq.

Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. Attorney-General.

Richard Pepper Arden, Esq. Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward of the Household.

Lord De Ferrars, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Paymaster-General of the Forces.

Henry Dundas, Esq. Treasurer of the Navy.

Sir George Yonge, Bart. Secretary at War.

Gibbs Crawford, Esq. Clerk of the Ordnance.

John Aldridge, Esq. Keeper of the Ordnance.

Thomas Baillie, Esq. Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordnance.

William Smith, Esq. Treasurer and Paymaster of the Ordnance.

Earl Ciarendon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Earl Bathurst, Ranger of St. James's and the Green Parks.

Lond. Mag. Feb. 1784.

Duke of Dorset, Ambassador at the Court of France.

Daniel Hailes, Esq. Secretary to the French embassy.

Earl of Chesterfield, Ambassador at the court of Spain.

Arthur Stanhope, Esq. Secretary to the Spanish embassy.

Earl of Aylesford, Captain of the Yeomen of the guard.

Earl of Tankerville, } Postmasters-General.

Right Hon. Henry F. Carteret, } General.

G. A. Selwyn, Esq. Surveyor of the Crown Lands.

Samuel Eftwick, Esq. Secretary and Register of Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Rose } Secretaries of the Treasury.

Mr. Steele } Secretaries of the Treasury.

Mr. Bankes to be Private Secretary to Mr. Treasurer Pitt.

That our readers may judge of the pains taken in forming this arrangement, to obtain a majority in the House of Commons, we have laid it before them at one view. The whole influence of the crown, and the interest of some powerful individuals, was exerted to tempt the ambitious, allure the needy, and intimidate the dependent. The new ministry derived no small accession of strength from the support of the East-India Company. We know not whether the combination, that could resist unbroken such united efforts, when the tide of popularity was turned against it, was not formidable to the constitution from the very circumstance of its power, had the designs of those who formed it been as pure as they professed them to be. A member who had been Lord North's confidential secretary during his long administration, and his supposed agent in corrupting parliament; who had canvassed boroughs, managed elections, and conducted all the secret business which constitutes so essential a part of modern politics, for all which services he had been rewarded with a pension; having now renounced his former connexions and his gratitude, was employed and trusted with an ill grace, by men who opposed the purity of their characters to every impeachment of their measures.—Lord North and Mr. Fox, it may be supposed, exerted themselves with equal diligence and more success, to preserve the adherence of their party. The means which they employed were less notorious, as being in their nature less liable to observation. On the meeting of the House, the opposition and Treasury benches resounded with mutual upbraidings of corruption and undue influence, perhaps with equal truth.

As the King's answer to the address of the 22d Dec. was framed to admit whatever construction it might be found convenient to put upon it, it was pretty generally believed, that unless the new ministry were supported in the House of Commons a dissolution of parliament would instantly take place. On the 12th of January the ex-ministers availed themselves of the majority which they still retained in the House of Commons to pass such resolutions as they thought best calculated to render that measure impracticable. They voted it a high crime and misdemeanour to issue any money for the

the support of the services voted this session, if the parliament should be prorogued or dissolved before an act for appropriating the supplies to such services should have passed.

That an account should be laid before the House of the several sums of money issued for such services from the 19th of December to the 14th of January.

That the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion should be read a second time on Monday the 23d of February. The intent of the second resolution was to prevent the distribution of money from the Treasury, for the purpose of returning members, a well-known practice on every general election. These steps were taken to secure the existence of a parliament which they had experienced so firmly devoted to their cause. Their next were more directly pointed against the ministry. They voted "That, in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions, it is peculiarly necessary that there should be an administration which has the confidence of this House and the public."

"That the late changes in his Majesty's councils were immediately preceded by dangerous and universal reports; that his Majesty's sacred name had been unconstitutionally abused, to affect the deliberations of parliament; and that the appointments made were accompanied by circumstances new and extraordinary, and such as do not conciliate or engage the affections of this House."

So decided a declaration of the House of Commons against ministers, it was thought, must be followed by their resignation; and that they only remained in office to try the fate of Mr. Pitt's India bill. The idea of a dissolution of parliament, in case of its being rejected, was as prevalent as ever, and seemed to be held up as an object of terror to the House of Commons. If it had its effect in bringing over some, it served to confirm others in their former connexions. This obvious bad consequence resulted from it, that as it was a point in which members were more generally interested than who should be minister, it forced many to declare themselves who would otherwise have remained neuter; and when men are compelled to take a side, it is not difficult to say how they will determine, between that which constrains them to action, and that which permits them to enjoy the prospect of sharing the victory, without participating the danger.

Jan. 14. Mr. Pitt opened his plan for the government of India, and leave was given to bring in a bill accordingly.

Jan. 16. Mr. Pitt refusing to give any explicit answer to questions respecting a dissolution, the House resolved, in addition to the last resolution of the 12th, "That the continuance of the present ministers in trusts of the highest importance and responsibility is contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his Majesty and his people."

As these resolutions failed of their intended effect, and put a stop to all business, it was difficult to see where the contest would end, or what might be its consequences. A general coalition began to be talked of; and from the temperance and candour of this day's debate, in comparison

of the former heat and violence, with the adjournment of the committee on the state of the nation, on the Tuesday following, to the 26th, it was hoped with some confidence that a negotiation for that purpose was on foot. They who entertained such hopes were not aware of the obstacles that stood in the way of an union. The ministry had manifested no inclination to submit to the decision of the House; and Mr. Fox had declared that he would not give up the principle of his India bill, the independence of the commissioners on the crown by being nominated by parliament, and their continuing for a given time in office. The patronage of India was too rich a spoil for either party to resign to their opponents, and to divide it between both was a matter not easily adjusted. The sudden moderation of opposition was to be deduced from another cause. An association of the country members was actually forming, who they saw were no longer disposed to be the obsequious partisans or tame spectators of a contest, which threatened utter ruin to the declining interests of the nation. It required little discernment to foresee that such an association would support that party which seemed most inclined to union; their majority was sunk from fifty-four to twenty-one; and it was hard to say what the obstinate perseverance of ministry might effect.

Jan. 23. Mr. Pitt's India bill was rejected, after the second reading, by a majority of eight. Of that bill it is unnecessary to speak, since there seems already to be but one opinion concerning it, and since those who wished to see it committed acknowledged its deficiency. Mr. Fox then moved for leave to bring in a new bill, which he was willing to accommodate to the general wishes of the House, reserving only the fundamental principles of the old bill, viz. that the seat of government of India should be at home, and the system permanent. Mr. Pitt being called upon in the most urgent manner from all sides of the House, to declare whether the parliament was now at an end, and persisting in a silence not very usual with ministers of late years, the clerk of the parliamentary enrollments was ordered to attend, to receive directions to deliver out the new writs with fairness, in case of a dissolution. On Saturday they obtained an assurance from Mr. Pitt that they should meet again on

Monday the 26th, when Mr. Eden, to ascertain the existence of parliament, brought forward the following motion: "That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's most gracious answer contains assurances upon which this House cannot but most firmly rely, that his Majesty will not by any prorogation or dissolution of parliament interrupt this House in their considerations of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the East-India Company, and for supporting the public credit and revenues of this country, objects which, in the opinion of his Majesty, and of this House, and of the public, cannot but be thought to demand the most immediate and unremitting attention of parliament."

Though Mr. Pitt opposed this motion, it evoked an answer from him, that in the present situation of affairs he thought a dissolution of parliament must be attended with great detriment.

ment, and therefore would not advise such an exercise of the prerogative. By an answer having been denied so long, when withholding it created enemies, it is evident that the cabinet was divided on this important point.

The meeting at the St. Alban's-tavern, which took place this day, inspired the friends of ministry with considerable hopes, and was not beheld by the coalition without alarm. A new standard was erected, to which all who felt or affected patriotism, who courted popularity, or could be flattered by the imaginary consequence of becoming arbitrators between the contending factions, would repair. Their own address, and the haughty inflexibility of his Majesty's servants enabled them to derive effectual support from a circumstance which, at first sight, portended the downfall of their party. By making every concession that was demanded of them, and intrenching themselves behind the resolutions which they themselves had passed, they blended their cause with that of the House of Commons, and from that time continued to gather fresh strength. Their condescension appeared to more advantage when contrasted with the sullen, unaccommodating obstinacy of administration, which served to irritate the House, by defying its authority.

Feb. 2. Mr. Grosvenor, the chairman of the meeting at the St. Alban's, moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that an administration firm, efficient, extended, and united is necessary at the present time, to heal the distractions of the country, and to save it from ruin and destruction," which passed unanimously. And as Mr. Powys and other members now declined supporting Mr. Pitt, in opposition to the resolutions of the House, although they condemned these resolutions, it was carried by a majority of nineteen, "That the continuation of the present ministers in power, after the resolutions of this House, is an obstacle to a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration, which can alone save this country." And next day it was voted, "That these resolutions be laid before his Majesty."

Feb. 4. The House of Lords, where the chief strength of ministry lay, passed several resolutions, of which it is difficult to discover the utility. They evidently tended to bring on a quarrel with the Lower House. They were founded on a vote of the House of Commons of the 24th of December, restricting the Lords of the Treasury from suffering the Directors of the East-India Company to accept any more bills; and on that of the 12th of January, which we have mentioned, and were to the following purport: "That for any branch of the legislature to assume a power to direct or control an authority vested in any set of men by act of parliament, and to be exercised by them at their own discretion, is unconstitutional and illegal." "That the constitution vested in the crown the right of appointing its ministers."

And, "That their lordships had every reason to be satisfied with his Majesty's wisdom in selecting men who merited the confidence of that House." An address grounded on these resolutions was presented to his Majesty.

We have mentioned those resolutions, as being, in our opinion, a feeble and ill-judged attempt in

support of ministry: the proceedings of the other House, as its privileges were concerned, will be seen in our Parliamentary History.

Feb. 11. Mr. Fox professed his willingness to modify his India bill, so as to meet general approbation, and Lord North declared, that, though he would not sacrifice his claim to power to the prejudices or passions of any man, yet he would willingly resign his pretensions if his country required that sacrifice of him. Mr. Pitt persisted in his determination never to resign in order to negotiate. The Chairman of the St. Alban's meeting was of opinion, that after what had been said he was bound to resign.

About this time a small change took place in the cabinet, the Duke of Rutland being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was thought that Lord Temple, who had differed at first with Mr. Pitt, respecting a dissolution of parliament, would succeed his Grace as Lord Privy Seal.

Much of the popular odium against the late ministry had arisen from the receipt tax. How ill grounded that was, appeared from the bill for amending it being committed on the 12th, with the entire concurrence of the present ministry, those who had formerly opposed it the most vehemently withdrawing before the division.

On Sunday the 15th, his Majesty sent to the Duke of Portland, to desire an interview between him and some members of the present cabinet, with a view of establishing a new and united administration, which his Grace declined, unless they should first resign. He could not think of sacrificing the dignity of the House of Commons to Mr. Pitt's punitious, but such was his desire of accommodation, that if that House should be satisfied that the words *new administration* implied a resignation of the present, all impediments to a negotiation would be removed. This concession the ministry refused to make.

Feb. 18. The order of the day being for bringing up the report on the Ordnance estimates, Mr. Pitt, as he had promised to satisfy the House what his Majesty's ideas were respecting the resolutions that had been laid before him, before the question of supply should be taken into consideration, said from authority, "That his Majesty, from a consideration of the circumstances of the times, had not dissatisfied his ministers, nor had they resigned."—Mr. Fox declared that this intelligence was of a nature unknown in the annals of this country, since the Revolution; and that the House might have time to think on the new and extraordinary circumstances in which they stood, he moved to defer the consideration of the report till Friday, which was carried by a majority of 12, although it was strenuously contended by Mr. Pitt and his friends, that those who advised to postpone the supplies could mean only to withhold them.

On Friday 20, Mr. Powis moved a resolution to the following effect: "That this House, long-ly impressed with his Majesty's parental goodness, and confiding in his royal wisdom, had every reliance that his Majesty will take such measures as are most likely to effect the object of their former resolutions—a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration." To which

Mr. Eden added an amendment: "That his Majesty will remove such impediments as may stand in the way of giving effect to the resolutions of this House." Mr. Pitt met this resolution with high language, and repeated with much firmness his determination to remain in office, till other means were adopted, or till he was driven from it. It was carried by a majority of 20, and converted into an address to the King, which was also carried by a majority of 21, and ordered to be presented by the whole House. The report of the Ordnance estimates was then brought up, and agreed to unanimously.

Such was the state of things when the course of publication obliged us to close our account. We will not speculate on the probable consequences. Whether the King possesses the uncontrollable prerogative of appointing his own

ministers, or whether the House of Commons may interpose with its negative, seems now fairly at issue; a question which we could have wished to remain among the undecided points of the constitution. We shall close this article with another specimen of parliamentary traffick, being an advertisement copied from the Morning Herald of Jan. 7th. "There will be a vacancy in a Western part of England, whether a d—— (dissolution) takes place or not. A gentleman of character and fortune would be effectually introduced by a person who retires. If this should attract the notice of such a person, it will be necessary that he should appear himself at an interview, as no agent, solicitor, or any other but the principal will be seen. Direct to C. D. No. 21, Old Bowtell-court, Carey-street."

Account of the Proceedings of the Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, who assembled at the St. Alban's-Tavern, with a view to conciliate differences, and forward an union of parties.

ON Monday the 26th of January, the first meeting was held, when an address was agreed to, and signed by fifty-three members of the House of Commons, and presented by a committee to the Duke of Portland and the Right Hon. William Pitt. It was to the following purport:

"We, whose names are hereunto signed, members of the House of Commons, being fully persuaded that the united efforts of those, in whose integrity, abilities, and constitutional principles we have reason to confide, can alone rescue the country from its present distracted state, do join in most earnestly intreating them to communicate with each other on the arduous situation of public affairs; trusting that by a liberal and unreserved intercourse between them, every impediment may be removed to a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same public principle, and entitled to the support of independent and disinterested men."

The Duke of Portland returned for answer: "That he should think himself happy in obeying the commands of so respectable a meeting. But the greatest difficulty to him, and he imagined still greater to Mr. Pitt, was Mr. Pitt's being in office."

Mr. Pitt's answer was: "That he would be very ready to pay attention to the commands of so respectable a meeting, and co-operate with their wishes, to form a stronger and more extended administration, if the same could be done with principle and honour."

On Tuesday the 27th, the gentlemen met at the said tavern, when there appeared to be seventy members, and the above answers being read, they came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his grace the Duke of Portland, and the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the attention they have respectively declared themselves ready to pay to the requisitions presented to them in our names.

"Resolved, secondly, That in anxious expecta-

tion of a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same public principles, we beg leave to express our most earnest wish, that some explanation may be had between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt on any difficulty in the way of confidential intercourse.

"Resolved, thirdly, That we do not presume to point out the mode in which such mutual explanation may be obtained, studiously avoiding any interference on our part, which may impede or counteract whatever steps are taken towards that communication which it is our object to effect.

"Resolved, fourthly, That the chairman be desired to communicate these resolutions to his Grace of Portland and Mr. Pitt."

The resolutions of Tuesday evening last being communicated to Mr. Pitt, he returned the following answer:

"Mr. Pitt having received from so respectable a meeting an intimation of their wishes, that some explanation may be had between the Duke of Portland and himself, on any difficulties in the way of confidential intercourse, begs to assure Mr. Grosvenor (the chairman) that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse with the Duke of Portland on the subject of an union consistent with honour and principle, which he agrees with the gentlemen of the meeting, in thinking of the greatest importance in the present state of the country. It, on his Grace's part, there are any objections to such intercourse, Mr. Pitt wishes to have them stated, and will immediately give a direct answer with regard to them."

The Duke of Portland returned the following answer (addressed to the chairman):

Devon-House, Thursd. Jan. 29, 1784.

"SIR,

"AS you have so very obligingly communicated to me the assurances you have received from Mr. Pitt, 'that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse between him and me on the subject of an union of parties, and that he is ready to give an im-

mediate

mediate and direct answer to any objections which I may have to such intercourse,' my sincere inclination to concur in the wishes of the very respectable meeting, of which you so worthily fill the chair; and my anxious desire to see such an administration formed upon a solid and secure basis, as may restore harmony to this distracted empire, and may be entitled to the confidence and support of every true friend of his country, make it necessary for me to trouble you with a repetition of the reasons which I assigned to you and other gentlemen who delivered me the representation and requisition of your meeting of the 26th of January, for declining an immediate interview with Mr. Pitt, on the present arduous situation of public affairs.

"I had the honour of stating to you, I did not think it possible that such a meeting would tend to forward the desirable end we all wish, as long as Mr. Pitt remained in his ministerial capacity, notwithstanding the resolution of the House of Commons on the 16th inst. Under these circumstances the embarrassment seems critical and difficult to be got over; but if any expedient can be devised for removing it, I shall be extremely ready to confer with Mr. Pitt, and to contribute every faculty in my power to promote the object of our joint wishes.

"I have the honour to be,

"With great respect,

"Your most obedient,

(Signed)

"PORTLAND."

Thos. Grosvenor, Esq. Chairman.

Thursday the 29th, the gentlemen met, and there being above eighty members present, they came to the following resolution:

Resolved, "That the chairman be requested to return our thanks to the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, for the additional favour they have now given of their attention to our wishes.

"To express our cordial satisfaction to find they agree in opinion with this meeting, that an union is of the highest importance, and is the object of their joint wishes.

"To intimate to them, that after these declarations we are the more strongly confirmed in our hope and expectation, that by the intervention of mutual friends, some expedient may be devised, which may tend to remove the difficulty, which is stated to be the most material obstacle to a communication between them, on the subject of a cordial and permanent union.

(Signed) "T. GROSVENOR, Chairman."

It is but fair to add, that the Duke of Portland had seen Mr. Pitt's answer, but Mr. Pitt had not yet seen the Duke's.

January 31, the following letters were received and read:

Berkeley-square, 31st Jan. 1784.

"Mr. PITT has already had the honour of stating to Mr. Grosvenor, that there are no difficulties on his part in the way of an immediate intercourse, for the purpose of effecting an union consistent with honour and principle. With regard to the embarrassment stated by the Duke of Portland in his Grace's letter, referred to in the resolutions of the meeting, arising from Mr. Pitt's remaining in his ministerial capacity, is an embarrassment which Mr. Pitt cannot remove, by resignation, in order to negotiate.

In these circumstances; Mr. Pitt has it not in his power to suggest any expedient, but is very desirous of learning whether the Duke of Portland can propose any thing which his Grace considers as such, and he begs at the same time to add that his present ministerial capacity is no obstacle to his discussing every point that relates to the desirable object in question, as freely and openly as he could do in any other situation."

Devon-House, Sat. 31 Jan. 1784.

"SIR,

"I am extremely sorry that Mr. Pitt appears so positively to decline suggesting any expedient on his part, to remove the difficulties which obstruct the conference you desire. I believe you will agree, that the continuance of the present ministry, and the honour of the House of Commons, are not very easily reconcilable.

"It was the sense of those difficulties, and my earnest desire of complying with the opinions of gentlemen whose sentiments claim my highest respect, that induced me to suggest the possibility of an expedient which you will easily discern would not depend upon me. The recollection of similar events in two successive years led me to flatter myself that there was a middle way between the actual resignation of ministers and the neglect of what appeared on the journals of the House of Commons. I hoped that Mr. Pitt would have adverted to those events, and I trust they will yet have due weight with him; I shall most certainly rejoice in any proposition that can promise to lay a basis for the tranquillity and settlement which are the objects of our common wishes. I have the honour to be,

"With great truth and regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"PORTLAND."

Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. Chairman.

Monday, Feb. 2, the following letters were read:

Berkeley-Square, Feb. 1, 1784.

"Mr. Pitt being sincerely desirous that there should not continue any obstacle in the way of such an intercourse as has been wished for, regrets that it is not in his power to suggest expedients to remove the difficulty felt by the Duke of Portland. He does not understand precisely what is the middle way which his Grace seems to allude to; the events in the two years to which his Grace refers appear to Mr. Pitt to have been only modes of resignation, and such a measure, in order to enter into a negotiation, is what the present ministry, as has been already declared, cannot agree to. Whenever any expedient is directly stated, Mr. Pitt will be happy to give every explanation upon it."

Devon-House, Monday morn, 2 Feb. 1784.

"SIR,

"I very sincerely regret that the expedient to which I referred should be thought unapplicable to the difficulties I had stated. I certainly suggested it as a mode of resignation, but as a mode of resignation the least embarrassing to government in the ordinary functions of office, and at the same time as a proof of a disposition to consult the honour of the House of Commons, as it stands pledged by the resolution of the 16th of January. This last is a preliminary, which, as a friend to the spirit of the constitution,

constitution, I must think myself bound invariably to require.

"With respect to myself, I am willing to hope that I have not been mistaken in the conception I formed of your wishes, by supposing that it was with Mr. Pitt that you were desirous I should have a liberal and unreserved intercourse, and not with the head of an administration, to which I was merely to bring an accession of strength. But Mr. Pitt's message places him in another character; and your own good sense will readily suggest to you, that it was impossible for me to suppose that your expectations extended to a confidential conference with him, as the representative of the present administration.

"If I had done this, I must have fallen in your esteem (which, I assure you, is a very serious object to me) as I should have shown myself intensible of what is due to the House of Commons.

"I have unreservedly submitted to you my ideas of the extent of your expectations. In conformity with those expectations (Mr. Pitt having uniformly declined to suggest any expedient on his part) I took the liberty of suggesting an expedient, which I thought might put us into a situation, in which the intercourse you wished might take place with propriety.

"I shall be happy to find that my propositions have met with your approbation; but, in every grant, I hope that my anxiety to merit the partiality you have shown me will entitle me to its continuance.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard and esteem, Sir,

"Your most faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed)

"PORTLAND."

T. Grosvenor, Esq. Chairman.

Feb. 4. They came to the following resolution: "That whatever may be the issue of the present contest between the two parties in the House of Commons, we will steadily persevere in our endeavours to effect the object of this meeting, which has been unanimously approved and adopted by the House of Commons; namely, the procuring a firm, efficient, extended, united

administration, entitled to the confidence of the people; and such as may have a tendency to remove the unfortunate divisions and distractions of this country."

From this time to the 18th the gentlemen continued to meet occasionally, and had various conferences with Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Portland, which have not yet transpired. As far as we can collect, from the part which the chairman and other leading members took in the House of Commons, the opposition conceded every point in dispute, except the resignation of ministry, on which Mr. Pitt also continued inflexible. About the 12th, Mr. Grosvenor resigned the chair, and the Hon. Charles Marham, member for Kent, was chosen in his room. On the 13th it was proposed, and unanimously resolved, to return the thanks of the meeting to the Right Hon. Lord North and the Right Hon. Charles Fox, for their open, candid, and manly declarations of their willingness to conciliate the differences then subsisting.

On the 17th not more than thirty members attended. They sat upwards of four hours.

On the 18th, it was reported that all their efforts to prevail on Mr. Pitt to come to a negotiation on equal ground had failed, notwithstanding several of his conditions had been complied with in the most conciliatory manner—That his first objection to treating was, that he could never condescend to act with Lord North; when Lord North with great cheerfulness declared his readiness to retire to a private station—Then he said he could not agree to any compromise upon which the India bill of Mr. Fox was to be revived. Mr. Fox declared himself ready to moderate the provisions of that bill. He then stated, that his personal feelings would not suffer him to resign his post for the purpose of negotiating, and that no resolutions of the House of Commons could bring him to it. This was a ground which they could not desire men who valued the constitution of the country to recede from, and, therefore, their conciliatory endeavours were rendered fruitless. After passing a motion declaratory of their sentiments, they agreed to adjourn, sine die.

STATE PAPER.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Caermarthen to Mr. Storer, and communicated by the latter to the Ambassadors of the United Provinces at Paris, the 4th of January, 1784.

"IN the present situation of affairs between the two nations, it is most highly necessary that the States-General should be sensible of the King's desire to take every measure which may accord with his dignity, to convince the Republic of his cordial disposition to do every thing on his part to dissipate the appearance of coolness which might seem in the eyes of Europe to occasion the long delay of the reciprocal envoy of ministers to the two courts. For which reason I desire, according to the intention of his Majesty, that without loss of time you hasten to represent to the Dutch plenipotentiaries, for the information of the States-General, that whatever may be the resolution of their High High-

nesses, with regard to the place which shall be chosen for the conclusion of the Defensive Treaty, the King consents and wishes to send to the Hague a minister of equal rank with the person who shall be authorized to treat with him, and that his Majesty is disposed to do every thing that may demonstrate his inclination for the re-establishment of the perfect understanding and the sincere amity which have so happily subsisted during so many years, to the mutual advantage of the two nations, which induces him truly to desire that the nomination of the respective ministers may meet with the least delay possible."

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

THURSDAY, January 1, 1784.

THE Archbishops and Bishops had the honour, according to annual custom, of addressing the King at his levee on that occasion, when his Majesty was pleased to make them the following most gracious answer:

"My lords, I return you my thanks for this dutiful and loyal address, and you may always depend upon my warmest zeal for, and constant protection of the church. I also return you my thanks for your congratulations on the commencement of the new year; the commencement of this year may probably be the most critical and important of any yet in the annals of this country: it has, from my accession to the throne of these realms, been my constant study equally to preserve the rights, liberties, and happiness of my people, with the prerogatives and rights which the constitution hath entrusted to me; it is my determined resolution to persevere in this conduct, in which I trust I may have the protection of the Almighty, and the support of every honest man in my dominions."

FRIDAY, 2.

The outer light-house on the Farn islands was swept away by the sea, in a heavy storm at south-east. A temporary light will be fixed on a swape in the innermost island but one, till the light-house is rebuilt.

SATURDAY, 3.

This day's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, requiring passes formerly granted to ships and vessels trading in the way of cruizers belonging to government on the coast of Barbary, to be returned into the office of the Admiralty of Great-Britain, and other passes of different forms to be issued.

FRIDAY, 9.

A trial came on at the Sessions-House on Clerkenwell-Green, at the instance of the girls manufacturers of this kingdom, against an officer of his Majesty's customs, for seducing three artificers of that manufactory to emigrate to France; and the officer being convicted, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500*l*.

TUESDAY, 13.

An air-balloon, which had been exhibited by Mr. Biaggini at the Pantheon, was let off from Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The immense crowd of spectators of all ranks and descriptions, when repeated advertisements had collected, were not a little mortified by the haziness of the day. Owing to this it continued in sight about four minutes only. Mr. Biaggini, we believe, was the first since Montgolfier's successful experiment, and no experiment had succeeded before, who constructed his air-balloon in England, and tried to profit his own ingenuity and the curiosity of the public. They are now become a common spectacle in most parts of our island.

FRIDAY, 16.

About half past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Aldermen Crosby, Townsend, Wiles, Eldridge, Lewis, Hart, Wright, Kitcher,

Gill, and Pickett, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, the City-Remembrancer, Town-Clerk, City-Council, and about 60 common-councilmen, went from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented the following address to his Majesty:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, consider it incumbent on us, at the present alarming moment, to approach the throne with renewed assurances of our most faithful and constant attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

"Your faithful citizens lately beheld with infinite concern the progress of a measure, which equally tended to encroach on the rights of your Majesty's crown, to annihilate the chartered rights of the East-India Company, and to raise a new power, unknown to this free government, and highly inimical to its safety.

"As this dangerous measure was warmly supported by your Majesty's late ministers, we heartily rejoice in their dismissal, and humbly thank your Majesty for exerting your prerogative in a manner so salutary and constitutional.

"It is impossible for us to consider that event without fresh admiration of the constitution handed down by our ancestors; and we trust, that in the well-compounded legislation of this kingdom there will ever be found some branch ready to defend the rights and liberties of this people, and to preserve inviolate the faith and honour of parliamentary engagements.

"Sire! the prerogatives of your Majesty's high office were annexed thereto for the good of the people; and we beg your Majesty will receive our earnest assurances that the citizens of London will always support the constitutional exercise of this power to the utmost of their power.

"Highly sensible of your Majesty's paternal care and affection for your people, we pray the Almighty that you may long reign in peace over a free, and happy, and united nation."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:

"I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address, and for the expressions of your attachment to my person, and your zeal for the excellent constitution of this country.

"My faithful citizens of London may always depend upon my earnest attention to the welfare of all my subjects, and may assure themselves, that in the exercise of the power with which I am invested by the constitution, I shall uniformly endeavour to promote the happiness and prosperity of my people."

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour

of knighthood on Barnard Turner, Esq. one of the sheriffs.

MONDAY, 19.

Ended the session at the Old-Bailey, which began the 14th. Eighteen convicts received judgement of death, 44 were convicted of felonies, and 36 acquitted. The verdict against Daniel Hickman, convicted in October session of feloniously assaulting a gentleman, and by threats and menaces of charging him with an unnatural crime extorting from him a certain sum of money, was confirmed by the judges, and he received sentence of death.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

The following malefactors were executed fating Newgate, viz. Robert Dewar, for forging a seaman's will—Mary Moody, for stealing a large quantity of linen and wearing apparel—John Rich for stealing a quantity of apparel—Patrick Bowman, for robbing John Spicer, in a field at Bethnal-Green, and wounding him in a desperate manner. They all behaved very penitently.

The sheriffs have given orders to Mr. Akerman, not to suffer the body of any convict who has suffered execution to be removed from Newgate till after seven o'clock in the evening of the same day.

SATURDAY, 24.

This day's Gazette contains addresses from the city of Norwich, and boroughs of Leicester and Great Yarmouth, thanking his Majesty for the dismissal of the late ministry, as the common enemies of the monarch's dignity and the people's rights, and conceived throughout in the same style.

SUNDAY, 25.

The following instance of barbarity was discovered:—A tradesman in St. John's, Westminster took a poor girl from one of the workhouses as an apprentice: last Friday, having been guilty of a trifling fault, the man and his wife beat her inhumanly, and afterwards shut her up in the cellar, where she remained till noon this day, when she was discovered, by some lodgers, sitting on a stone, with her hands resting on her thighs, up to the knees in water, occasioned by the spring tides, and frozen to death. On Monday the master was committed for trial.

MONDAY 26.

At half past twelve o'clock, the sheriffs met at Guildhall, on the hustings, in order to declare the numbers for a representative of this city, in the room of Frederick Bull, Esq. when there appeared for

Brooke Watson, Esq. 2097

Alderman Crosby 1043

Upon which Brooke Watson, Esq. was declared duly elected.

TUESDAY 27.

This day's Gazette contains an address from the freeholders of Middlesex, most humbly imploring his Majesty to appoint such an administration as may possess the confidence of parliament and the public.

Also addresses from the city of Canterbury, the borough of Southwark, and towns of Leicester and Ipswich, congratulating his Majesty on the dismissal of the late ministry and his choice of the present.

THE LORD MAYOR called the attention of

the Court of Aldermen to the miserable scene that has lately presented itself in almost every street of the metropolis, of a number of Lascars begging for the common necessities of life in a country to which their language is unknown, and who have no other mode of relating their distress but by gesticulations. His lordship remarked, that these poor wretches had frequently been brought before him for committing acts of vagrancy, which subjected them to punishment in Bridewell, but when an interpreter happened to be assisting in explaining circumstances, the Blacks pleaded necessity for the act, and that they had no food or habitation—that they were brought over in an East-India ship, wrecked in the voyage to England, and could neither get their wages nor a passage to their own climate.

The captain of the ship being called in, told a case widely different in all points. He said that humanity had been grossly imposed upon respecting these men, who had evaded every effort for restoring them to their country; that from the moment of their arrival, he had boarded and lodged them at Stepney, and paid 9s. a week for 40, so that they cost him 18l. a week; that he had provided a vessel, and offered to pay them six instead of four months wages, provided they would go back; that in their way to the vessel they escaped, and strolled about the streets, asking charity, which had proved to them a very profitable employment, some getting near two guineas a day, which they spent with the lowest prostitutes in the neighbourhood of Stepney, from whose habitations many were taken in a state of actual insensibility through intoxication; that bond in a very heavy penalty was given in their own country for returning these men; and that he wished most sincerely for the aid of the magistrates of London, to apprehend and secure them on board the ship now ready to receive them.

The court advised him to apply to the magistrates at the Rotation in Whitechapel, to apprehend and pass them to their own country, and did not appear that they were under the jurisdiction of the city magistrates.

FRIDAY, 30.

At twelve o'clock the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by some of the Bishops, went from the House of Peers to Westminster-Abbey, and heard a sermon from the Bishop of Lancaster. Not one of the temporal lords was present: and the service he returned to the House of Lords, and adjourned that House to Monday.—The Speaker of the House of Commons also went to St. Margaret's church, and heard a sermon from their chaplain.

TUESDAY, February 3.

This day's gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the cities of Westminster, York, and Exeter; the boroughs of Lancaster, Reading, Evesham, and the town of Colchester, expressing their thanks to his Majesty for the removal of the late ministry.

THURSDAY, 5.

The following address from the House of Peers was presented to his Majesty by the Lord with white staves:

"To the KING.

"We acknowledge, with great satisfaction, the wisdom of our happy constitution, which places in your Majesty's hands the undoubted authority of appointing to all the great offices of executive government. We have the firmest reliance in your Majesty's known wisdom and paternal goodness, that you will be anxious to call into, and continue in your service, men the most deserving of the confidence of the parliament, and the public in general.

"In this confidence, we beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most earnest assurances, that we will, upon all occasions, support your Majesty in the just exercise of those prerogatives which the wisdom of the law has entrusted to your Majesty, for the preservation of our lives and properties, and upon the due and uninterrupted exercise of which must depend the blessings which the people derive from the best of all forms of government."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address; and I desire you will rest assured that I have no object in the choice of ministers, but to call into my service men the most deserving of the confidence of my parliament, and of the public in general. I cannot too often repeat my assurances, that my constant study in the exercise of every prerogative entrusted to me by the constitution, is to employ it for the welfare of my people."

SATURDAY, 7.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the city of Exeter, the boroughs of Sudbury, Plymouth, and Launceston, the town of Wolverhampton, burgh of Dyfart, and county of Perth in Scotland; also the town of Belfast in Ireland, in which they express their satisfaction on the dismissal of the late ministry.

TUESDAY, 10.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the city of New Sarum; from the towns of Berwick upon Tweed, Preston, Chip-ping Wycombe, and Chippenham on the same subject, and in the same style with the preceding.

SATURDAY 14.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the cities of Winchester and Oxford, borough of the Devises, town and port of Hythe, borough of Leeds, inhabitants of Leeds, inhabitants of Halifax in the West Riding of Yorkshire, borough of Rippon in Yorkshire, town of Wakefield in the same county, borough of Lancaster, town of Kingston upon Hull, borough of Cambridge, and Newcastle-under-Lyme, town of Northampton, and boroughs of Tiverton and Westbury, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.

TUESDAY, 17.

This day's Gazette also contains addresses to his Majesty from the cities of Bath, Worcester, and Lichfield; the town of Birmingham; borough of Moniton; port of Dartmouth; and borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardnefs in Devonshire, thanking his Majesty for the dismissal of the late ministry; and from the town of Trowbridge, expressing their sincere attachment to
 LORD. MAG. FEB. 1784.

his Majesty, and their confidence in his administration.

SATURDAY, 21.

The poor of this metropolis, and of most other places in the kingdom, were delivered from a very grievous calamity by the dissolution of the frost which began here on Christmas day. It was a new moon on the 20th, at eight at night, and the thaw commenced a few hours after. How far the two events were connected, we leave the careful meteorologist to determine. During this dreary season the distresses of the poor were great, and it is but justice to the humanity of the times to add, that, besides the silent donations of private charity, many liberal subscriptions were made for their relief. The cold was often the most intense perhaps ever felt in this island; though the temperature of the air was very variable. The snow lay in many parts of the country to such a depth, as to render the roads impassable. This frost was not confined to England. It extended over all Europe north of the Alps, except by Geneva, Lyon, and along the Po and the Rhone. Along the Danube, at Vienna, at Prague, at Warsaw, where the Vistula was frozen over, and at Paris, where the streets were covered with snow, many persons, as well as here, fell victims to its rigour. In the Rhine the ice was sixteen feet thick. Bodies of it accumulated to such a height in the Maest, as to change the course of the river, which overflowed a great number of villages. The city of Maastricht was inundated to such a degree, that it could be entered only by the gates of Tongres and Brussels. The thaw was the mildest we remember.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1784, viz.

Berksh. Cha. Dalbiac, of Hungerford-Park, Esq.
 Bedfordsh. Wm. Goldsmith, of Streaty, Esq.
 Bucks. Rich. Scrimphorn, of Amerham, Esq.
 Cumberland. John Christian, of Unerig, Esq.
 Cheshire. Thom. Willis, of Swettenham, Esq.
 Camb' and Hunt'. T. Shephard, of March, Esq.
 Cornwall. Jos. Beauchamp, of Pengreep, Esq.
 Devonshire. Thomas Lane, of Cothert, Esq.
 Dorsetshire. Isaac Sage, of Thornhill, Esq.
 Derbyshire. John Radford, of Smalley, Esq.
 Essex. Robert Preston, of Woodford, Esq.
 Gloucestersh. Giles Greenaway, of Barrington, Esq.
 Hertfordsh. J. T. Ellis, of Widdall-Hall, Esq.
 Herefordsh. Ja. Walwyn, of Longworth, Esq.
 Kent. Charles Booth, of Steed-Hill, Esq.
 Leicestersh. C. Grave Hudson, of Wanlip, Esq.
 Lincolnsh. George William Johnson, of Witham on the Hill, Esq.
 Monmouthsh. Chr. Chambre, of Llanfoist, Esq.
 Northumberland. Sir F. Blake, of Fowbray, Bart.
 Northamptonsh. Rich. Kirby, of Floore, Esq.
 Norfolk. Sir Tho. Durrant, of Scottowe, Bart.
 Nottinghamsh. Pendock Neale, of Tollerton, Esq.
 Oxfordsh. Arth. Annesley, of Bletchington, Esq.
 Rutlandshire. John Hawkins, of Brooke, Esq.
 Shropshire. William Child, of Kinlet, Esq.
 Somersetshire. Andrew Guy, of Enmore, Esq.
 Staffordshire. John Edenfor Heathcote, of Long-ton, Esq.
 Suffolk. John Wenyeve, of Brettenham, Esq.
 Southampton. Sir J. Carter, of Portsmouth, Kut.
 Surrey. William Alderley, of Stoke, near Guild-ford, Esq.

Suffex. Thomas Dennet, of Ashurst, Esq.
Warwicksh. Fran. Burdett, of Bramcote, Esq.
Worcestershire. Thomas Bund, of Wick, Esq.
Wiltsh. Wm. Chatin Grove, of Zeals, Esq.
Yorkshire. William Danby, of Swinton, Esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Edmund Williams, of Tymawr, Esq.
Caermarthen. Robert Banks Hodgkinson, of
Edwinstow, Esq.
Cardigan. Wm. Williams, of Cardigan, Esq.
Glamorgan. John Richards, of Energlyn, Esq.
Pembroke. John Protheroe, of Egermont, Esq.
Radnor. Buile Shelley, of Michaelchurch, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. T. Ashton Smith, of Tretarthyn, Esq.
 Cuernarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llanerch, Esq.
 Deubigh. John Ellis, of Eytton, Esq.
 Flint. Thomas Patton, of Flint, Esq.
 Merioneth. David Roberts, of Blaenyddol, Esq.
 Montgomeryshire. Bell Lloyd, of Bodfach, Esq.

LENT ASSISES. 1784.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Alshurst and Mr. Justice Gould.
Hertfordshire. Wednesday, Mar. 3, at Hertford.
Essex. Monday 8, at Chelmsford.
Kent. Monday 15, at Maidstone.
Sussex. Monday 22, at East-Grinstead.
Surrey. Wedn. 24, at Kingston-upon-Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Loughborough and Mr. Justice Nares.
Bucks. Monday, March 8, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire. Thursday 11, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire. Saturday 13, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeshire. Tuesday 16, at Cambridge.
Norfolk. Friday 19, at Thetford.
Suffolk. Tuesday 23, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Heath and Mr. Justice Buller.
Berkshire. Monday, March 1, at Reading.
Oxfordshire. Wednesday 3, at Oxford.
Worcestershire. Saturday 6, at Worcester.
City of Worcester. Same day, at Worcester.
Staffordshire. Monday 8, at Stafford.
Shropshire. Saturday 13, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire. Thursday 18, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire. Monday 22, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire. Wednesday 24, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester. Same day, city of Gloucester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Skynner and Mr. Baron Eyre.
Northamptonshire. March 2, at Northampton.
Rutlandshire. March 5, at Oakham.
Lincolnshire. March 6, City of Lincoln.
Nottinghamshire. March 11, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham. Same day, at Nottingham.
Derbyshire. March 15, at Derby.
Leicestershire. March 17, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester. Same day, at the Borough
of Leicester.

City of Coventry. . March 10, at Coventry.

Warwickshire. March 20, at Warwick.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Parry and Mr. Baron Hotham.
Southampton. Tuesday, March 2, Castle of
Winchester.

Friday, Saturday 6, at New Sarum.

Dorset. Wednesday 10, at Dorchester.
Devon. Monday 15, Castle of Exeter.
City and County of Exeter. Same day, at the
Guildhall of the said city.

Cornwall. Saturday 20, at Launceston.

Somerfer. Thursday 25. Castle of Taunton.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Earl Mansfield and Mr. Justice Willes.
City and County of York. Saturday, March 6,
at the Guildhall of the said city.

Yorkshire. Same day, at the Castle of York.

Lancashire.. Tuesday 23, Castle of Lancaster.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Hon. Lloyd Kenyon and Hon. Daines Barrington.
Montgomeryshire. Thursday, April 1, at Welch
Pool.

Denbighshire. Wednesd. April 7, at Wrexham.

Flintshire. Tuesday, April 13, at Mold.

Cheshire. Monday, April 10, at Chester.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

James Hayes, Esq. Thomas Potter, Esq.
Anglesey. Wednesd. March 31, at Beaumaris.
Caernarvonshire. Tuesd. April 6, at Conway.
Merionethshire. Monday, April 12, at Bala.

CAERMARTHEN CIRCUIT

William Beard, Esq. Archibald Macdonald, Esq.
Caermarthenshire. Wednesday, March 24, at
Caermarthen.

County Borough of Caermarthen. Same day.
Pembrokeshire. Tuesday, March 30, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest. Same day.

Cardiganshire. Monday, April 5, at Cardigan.

BRECON CIRCUIT.

John Williams, Esq. Abel Moysey, Esq.
Radnorshire. Monday, March 29, at Presteign.
Breconshire. Saturday, April 3, at Brecon.
Glamorgansh. Saturday, April 20, at Cowbridge.

EAST-INDIES.

Feb. 13.

A Despatch arrived from India. It was dated the 7th of October, arrived at Bussora the 2d of December, and brought advice, that all the outward-bound ships had arrived safe. It further said, that the news of the peace had reached India on the 2d of July, and was communicated to Tippon-Saib in his camp before Mangalore, on the 18th, who, finding that he was no longer to be assisted by the French, between whom and the English hostilities immediately ceased, thought proper to conclude a cessation of hostilities with Col. Campbell, who commanded in Mangalore, in the walls of which Tippon-Saib had made a practicable breach, when the news of the peace reached him. The terms on which the cessation was concluded were, that all things, both within and without Mangalore, should remain in the same condition in which they then were. In a few days after Gen. McLeod arrived near Mangalore, with a strong re-enforcement for the relief of the garrison; but hearing of the cessation of hostilities, and the terms on which it was concluded, he threw his forces into the place; but desired a personal interview with Tippon-Saib, which accordingly took place. That Prince told the General he wished most ardently for peace; but was afraid

of giving umbrage to the French who were about him; and, therefore, requested General M^{le}Leod to go to Seringapatam (his capital) where all the English prisoners in his hands should be delivered up to him; and he wished they would then proceed immediately to Madras, for the purpose of negotiating a peace for him. All this was accordingly done, "and there is now every reason to presume the Company is completely restored to all its possessions in India."

AMERICA.

THE final evacuation of New-York by his Majesty's troops took place on the 25th of November, when it was delivered up to the American governor, George Clinton Esq. who took possession of it in due form, with some companies of New-York militia, amounting to about 550 men, which are to continue there as the garrison, till further arrangements are made by the American government.

The last of the British troops embarked from Long Island on the 3d of December, and sailed on the 5th. America, now free and independent, unfettered by the local politicks which confine to partial objects the attention of European States, has it in her power to expand her views to commerce universal and unrestrained, and presents a noble object for the observation of the historian and the philosopher. Posterity will see what effects such great and unlimited prospects will produce in the human mind.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Algier, Nov. 10.

THIS town was yesterday thrown into the greatest confusion by a conspiracy against the Bey. The principal conspirators have been discovered, and put to death, after undergoing the severest tortures, in order to know the motives which induced them to this horrible attempt; but they were not able to extort any sort of confession from them.

Cierson, Nov. 20. The plague has not ceased its ravages, though its malignity lessens. They reckoned 16,000 to have died here and at Gloubakow, a port situated at the mouth of the Nieper. In the last mentioned place every inhabitant was carried off, except seven or eight people.

Madrid, Dec. 5. We learn from the village L'Aldubuduli, near Almeria (in the kingdom of Murcia) that a disastrous accident happened there on the 29th of October: part of the mountain which commands that village (named the mountain of the Moors) opened in two parts, and tumbled down with a terrible noise, burying in its fall 27 houses, in which six men and women and six children remained dead.

Naples, Dec. 6. Besides the earthquakes which have desolated Calabria, and which are still felt in divers places, the unhappy inhabitants of this province are experiencing the scourge of epidemic disorders, owing to those disasters, and the consequent want of every necessity.

Madrid, Dec. 10. The reduction of the monasteries of this kingdom is at last deter-

mined upon, for which purpose the King has published an ordinance, containing 25 articles, to which is added a list of the convents to be suppressed or united to others.

The Emperor of Germany has legitimated all children born of illegitimate marriages; and has forbidden, under pain of severe fines, the further use of that part of some breviaries containing the lessons of Gregory VII. on the right of the Popes to depose Emperors. These manuscripts had been forbidden before, but the order had not been observed.

The Great Duke of Tuscany has published an edict, ordering bishops to present to ecclesiastical preferments, without consulting any other power whatever, reserving only the rights of private persons.

The Archbishop of Paris has given out a mandement or pastoral address on account of the peace: it is considered as a masterly composition, and concludes with the following words: "May the fortunate peace we have Heaven now to thank for never be interrupted! May for ever be forgot that fatal rivalry, which for many centuries has cost so much blood and sorrow to two nations that have the truest esteem for each other; may it be succeeded by the noblest emulation between them of improving the arts and sciences, and extend daily the circumscribed limits of human knowledge; may France and England be for ever united for the glory of Europe, and the welfare of all mankind!"

The losses sustained and complained of by two Dutch merchants, Chomel and Jourdan (who have some debts to claim from various merchants at Venice, but from which they were debarred by a partial decree of the senate of that republick) engross the immediate attention of the States-General. By their resolutions of the 9th of January, orders have been given to lay a general embargo on all Venetian ships now within any of the ports belonging to the republick. The ship *Il Cornere Martimo* is particularly pointed out, and ordered to be detained, if found, and its cargo sold, for indemnifying the above merchants; ordering at the same time, that a large squadron be sent out into the Mediterranean for the protection of the Dutch traders, as this would, perhaps, make some useful impression on the Venetians. By the same resolution it is also provided, that Chomel and Jourdan shall deliver a faithful account of all their just claims upon the subjects of the republick, and the question be put to the vote, whether the said complainants, after their demands shall have been fairly stated and vouched to by the aldermen of Amsterdam, ought not to be authorised to seize on the effects of all and every Venetian who may be found in the Dutch territories.

It seems that the Venetians had submitted the whole matter to the arbitration of the Court of Vienna; but the Emperor having declined his interference as a mediating power, their High Mightinesses thought it necessary for them to show their resentment against the Venetians. At the instigation, and by the advice of the Dutch Ambassador at Vienna, Comte de Walsenaer, their High Mightinesses have come to the

the above resolution, but before it was put in force, the Deputies of Utrecht expressing themselves against so abrupt a measure, it was agreed that Mynheer de Berkenrode, Ambassador from the United Provinces at the Court of Versailles, should apprise the Venetian minister at that place, to see whether he would not show, on the part of his masters, some disposition to give to their High Mightinesses the satisfaction they had a right to expect. Thus far has been carried an affair which if not speedily adjusted may occasion a very serious rupture between these two powerful republics.

Hague, Jan. 12. The States of Holland and West Friesland, which assembled last Friday, will continue their deliberations till next Wednesday. We learn that the States-General, not being yet able to obtain the satisfaction their High Mightinesses had a right to expect from the republic of Venice, touching the affair of Meli. Chomel and Jourdan, have requested the Prince Stadtholder, in quality of admiral-general, to expedite orders to Vice-Admiral Reint, who is cruising with a squadron in the Mediterranean, to seize all the Venetian ships he may meet with, till their High Mightinesses receive full satisfaction from the republic of Venice, in regard to this matter.

Amsterdam, Jan. 13. Orders have been sent to the Texel, to equip immediately the Rhynlandt of 40 guns, Snock of 26, and Zwickten of 24, for the Mediterranean, in addition to the squadron now there, under Admiral Jan Reint, a rupture being expected with the republic of Venice, who, we hear, are sitting out several ships of war.

Constantinople, Jan. 10. The plague still continues, but it is hoped that the present remarkably cold weather will destroy the infection.

Hague, Jan. 19. Monday the 12th curt. their High Mightinesses resolved, by a majority of six provinces, finally to decline the proposition of the Duke of Manchester, for carrying on the negotiations for peace at London or the Hague.

Paris, Jan. 30. During the last year, the number of baptisms in this city amounted to 19,688, that of marriages to 5213; the deaths amount to 20,010, and there were 5715 foundling children taken into the hospital.

St. James's, Feb. 11. A messenger arrived this morning from his Excellency Sir Robert Anstie, his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, with an account of the pacification between Russia and the Ottoman Porte being happily accomplished; and that a definitive arrangement was signed by Mous. de Bulgakow, the Russian envoy, and the Ottoman ministers, on the 8th of last month.

Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Porte.

THE Imperial Court and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, desirous of seizing every occasion which can tend to conciliate and establish a perfect harmony and friendship between the two powers; and considering the new face of affairs and state of things in the Crimea, at Taman, and in Cuba, are likely to occasion discussion, and perhaps a rupture between the two powers, the above Imperial and Ottoman courts have resolved to come to a friendly negotiation on the said subjects, and after having duly weighed

and considered them, are ardently desirous of preventing for the future any subject of contention between them, and also the advantages of a solid and happy peace, of good neighbourhood and established commerce, have found it necessary to regulate their future measures upon a solid and permanent foundation.

In consequence of these resolutions, the above powers having fully explained themselves each to the other on the above subjects, and desirous of stipulating the present treaty under the most solemn engagements and exact observance, have chosen, and furnished with full powers to complete the said treaty, the following persons; namely, her Imperial Majesty, the most august and most powerful Empress and Sovereign of all the Russias, has named, on her part, the high and noble Jaques de Bullakow, her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, counsellor of state, and knight of the orders of Saint Waldimir and Saint Stanislas; and his Majesty the Sultan Ottoman has nominated, on his part, the most honoured and most esteemed Vizir Kasim Pacha; his grand admiral, Stambul Cadis, actual Cadiaskir of Anatolia, Musti Zade-Ahmed Effendi, and his grand chancellor, the actual Hadgi Mustati Effendi, which plenipotentiaries aforesaid, after having mutually exchanged their credentials in due form, have signed and sealed the following articles:

Art. I. That the treaty of peace of 1774, the convention of the limits of boundaries of 1771, the explanatory convention of 1779, and the treaty of commerce of 1783, shall continue to be strictly and inviolably observed in all their points and articles, save and except the 3d and 4th article of the explanatory convention of 1779, which said articles shall be of no longer weight or obligatory force between the two empires.

But as in the aforesaid 3d article of the said treaty of 1774, it is declared, that the fortresses of Oczakow, with all its ancient territories, shall belong as formerly to the Sublime Porte, this declaration shall continue in full force and weight, and continue still to be observed as there-in set forth.

Art. II. It is hereby declared, that the Imperial court of Russia shall never lay claim to the rights that the Kan of Tartary have formed upon the fortresses of Sondjone-Cale, and consequently the court of Russia acknowledges the full and sole possession to be in the Ottoman Porte.

Art. III. That in admitting the river Cuba to be the frontier of Cuba, the said Imperial court, at the same time, renounces her pretensions to all the Tartar nations beyond the above river, and from the Black Sea.

And it is hereby also definitively agreed, that this act, as well on the part of her Imperial Majesty, the most august and powerful Empress of all the Russias, as well as on the part of his Highness the Sultan Ottoman, agreed and confirmed by solemn ratifications, signed and written in the accustomed manner, shall be exchanged at Constantinople, in the space of four months, or sooner if possible, to reckon from the day of the conclusion of the said treaty, of which their plenipotentiaries

plenipotentiaries have made their proper counter-
signed with their hand writings, sealed
with their seals, and mutually exchanged be-
tween them.

Dated and signed at Constantinople, this 9th
of January, 1784.

(Signed) **JACQUES DE BULLAKOW,**
Plenipotentiary from the Empress of Russia,
and by the Ottoman plenipotentiaries
above named.

By the preceding treaty, the Empress of Russia
restores not only the empire of the Crimea, the
city of Tauran, and a considerable part of Cuba,
but an incontestable right to the empire of the
Black Sea, and thereby the future controul of
the commerce of Constantinople, by which also
she has 1,500,000 new subjects to her empire,
and receives Turkey of the resources which
have hitherto been furnished for the supply of the cavalry.

B I R T H S.

HER Serene Highness the Princess of
Württemberg, a princess.—Lady of
Maria, Esq. a son.—26. Lady of James
Berkeley, Esq. a daughter.—*Jan. 2.* Right
Hon. Lady Kinnaird, a son.—11. Right Hon.
Diana Fleming, a daughter.—Lady of
Nicholas, Esq. one of the daughters of
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. a daugh-
ter.—12. Lady George Murray, a son.—15.
Hon. Lady Amelia M'Leod, a daughter,
21. Lady of Sir Harry Gough, a son.—30.
Agernon Percy, two sons.—*Feb. 2.*
Hon. of Westmorland, a son and heir.—3.
Sir Hugh Dalrymple, a son.—11. Lady
Elizabeth Maithland, a son and heir.—16. Lady
Anne Douglas, a daughter.—19. Lady of
Hon. William Grimston, a daughter.

M A R R I A G E S.

HENRY CUMBREY, Esq. of Stam-
ford, captain in the Royal South
Devonshire militia, to Miss Norrison, only
daughter of Raspin Norrison, Esq. late
Mayor, in Yorkshire.—20. Anthony
Eyre, Esq. of the guards, to Miss
Boodle, daughter of Richard Wilbraham
Esq.—22. The Rev. Mr. Howell, rector
of St. Michael, in the county of Dorset,
to Miss Randel.—23. Capt Robert Willon, of
Welford, to Miss Elizabeth Rogers.—
William Chambers, of the Royal Navy, to
Miss Mead.—*Lately,* in Dublin, Lord Viscount
to Miss Cavendish, daughter of the
Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart.—
Edwards Conyers, Esq. captain in his Ma-
jesty's forces, to Miss Susannah Scott.—
2. In Scotland, Sir James Sinclair, of Mey,
to Miss Jean Campbell.—3. In Bristol, Mr.
Thomas, of Temple Parish, aged 70, to
Mary Nuis, aged 16.—5. At Litchfield,
Richard George Robinson, one of the
Vicars of that cathedral, to Miss Hannah
of Litchfield.—9. Col. Thomas Dundas,
Esq. to Lady Elizabeth Eleonora Home,
daughter of the Earl of Home.—At Otford,
Thomas Bere, A. B. rector of Butcombe,
to Miss Box, only daughter of

John Box, Esq. of Wrington, in the same
county.—The Rev. Mr. Crossman, who holds
the living of Monckton, with that of Blagdon, in
Somersetshire, to Miss Brickdale, daughter of
Matthew Brickdale, Esq. one of the representa-
tives in parliament for Bristol.—11. John Mackle,
Esq. M. D. to Miss Deschamps.—15. Major
Thompson, of the 13th regiment of foot, to Miss
Jubb, daughter of Henry Jubb, Esq. of York.—
16. Mr. Arthur Stanhope, cousin of Lord
Chesham, to Miss Thibetwaight, sister of
Lady Chesham.—19. John Peachy, Esq.
member of parliament for Shoreham, in Suffolk,
to Miss Jennings, only daughter of George
Jennings, Esq. of Audley-square.—Sir John
Reade, Bart. of Shipton, in Oxfordshire, to Miss
Holkyns, daughter of the late Sir Chandos
Holkyns, Bart. of Harewood, in Hertfordshire.—
Mr. Barnes, of the Surrey militia, to Miss Ardley,
only daughter of John Ardley, Esq. late of Farn-
ham, in Surrey.—26. Edward Horlock Mor-
timer, Esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Bythsea,
only daughter of the late Thomas Bythsea, of
Week.—27. Mr. Potts, surgeon, in Pall-Mall, to
Miss Thorpe, daughter of John Thorpe, Esq. of
Bexley, in Kent.—29. William Falkner, Esq.
one of the clerks of the Council, to Miss Poyntz,
niece of the Countess Dowager of Spenser.—
Lately, the Rev. Mr. Weitcomb, of Winchester,
to Miss Sarah Kinsman.—*Feb. 5.* At Earl
Gower's house at Whitehall, the Hon. and Rev.
Edward Venables Vernon, to the Hon. Lady
Anne Leveson Gower.—10. Oswald Mosley,
Esq. eldest son of Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart.
of Amcotts, in Lancashire, to Miss Tonman.—
Lately, George Parkhurst, Esq. of Winchester,
to Lady Boynton, relict of Sir Griffith Boynton,
Bart.

D E A T H S.

AT Madras, in April last, Capt. Wm. Elliot,
in the Hon. East-India Company's service.
—*Nov. 1.* At Upsal, Charles Linnaeus, Pro-
fessor of Botany, aged 45 years; he was the only
remaining descendant of the celebrated Professor
of that name: he had employed two years in
travelling through France, England, and Holland,
in company with Mess. Banks and Jussien, in
order to gather together all the posthumous works
of his father, to which he was adding many
valuable notes when he received the awful
summons to leave this world.—*Dec. 11.* At Corke,
Col. Townshend, the petitioning candidate against
Lord Kingborough, the returned member for
the county of Corke.—23. James Hargrave,
Esq. formerly captain in the 55th regiment of
foot, and major of brigade in North-Britain.—
Mrs. Vernon, sister to the late Lord Shipbrooke,
and to General Vernon.—24. At Paris, Anna
Peter Marthal Duke of Harcourt. He was
born in the year 1701, had a regiment of dra-
goons in 1733, and was made Marechal de
Camp in 1743; lieutenant-general in 1748;
and had the order of the Holy Ghost in 1756,
and in 1764 obtained the government of Nor-
mandy. In 1771, he was created marshal of
France, and commander in chief in the province
of which he was governor.—27. In Scotland,
Mrs. Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of the late
Lord

Lord Basil Hamilton, and relief of John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Esq.—Thomas Bowyer, Esq. of Tudhoe-hall, only son of the late worthy and learned printer; by whose death, unmarried, 3000*l.* Reduced Annuities, bequeathed by his father contingently to the Company of Stationers for the benefit of six aged printers, becomes secured to them in perpetuity.—28. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, vicar of Devynnock, in the county of Brecon.—Daniel Wray, Esq. in the 82d year of his age: he was many years deputy-teller of the Exchequer, under the Earl of Hardwicke, and resigned about two years ago, when the constant attendance at the office became troublesome to him. He was punctual and exact in business. He was an excellent critic in the English language; an accomplished judge of polite literature, of virtue, and the fine arts, and deservedly a member of most of our learned societies, the Royal, the British Museum, the Antiquarian, &c. at all of which, as long as his health permitted, he gave constant attendance: he was a member of Queen's-College, Cambridge, and in his younger days had made the tour of France and Italy with two respectable friends, the son of Lord Chancellor King, and the Earl of Morton.—Mr. Young, assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—*Jan. 1.* At his seat in Dorsetshire, the Hon. John Damer, brother to Lord Milton.—2. Charles Rogers, Esq. F. R. & A. S. S. clerk of the certificates in the Customs.—3. The Rev. Dr. Griffith, rector of St. Mary at Hill, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Cornhill.—Mr. Ackland, Deputy-Filaster and Exigenter to the Court of King's-Bench.—4. Edward Hillierdon, Esq. of Sewardstone, in Essex.—5. Griffin Ranfom, Esq. father to the Right Hon. Lady Kinnaird.—7. Of a sudden pain in his breast, as he was returning to his house in Bishopgate-street, Dr. Joseph Jefferies, LL. D. lecturer of Civil Law at Gresham College, over the Royal Exchange.—8. Mr. Thomas Deletantville, many years teacher of the French and Latin Languages, and author of the *New French Dictionary, Exercises, &c.*—The Rev. Matthias Jackson, rector of the Carletons, near Norwich, and of Stratton Strawless, in Norfolk.—9. Frederick Bull, Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the city of London, and alderman of Queenhithe ward.—In the 57th year of his age, Sir George Savile Bart. The character of this gentleman has been long and deservedly so very respectable, that any further eulogy to his memory is altogether unnecessary.—11. At his seat near Cogges-hall, in Essex, Osgood Hanbury, Esq.—Lieut. General Jordan Wren, aged 90, Colonel of the 41st regiment of foot.—Henry Cottrell, Esq. of York, who a few months since arrived from India, after a residence of 23 years in the Company's service. He was third in council, and late chief of Dacca.—12. The Rev. John Blackiston, vicar of Cane-down, in Essex.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. Clerk of the Peils in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council in that kingdom.—In St. Alkmund's parish, Derby, John Smith, in the 105th year of his age.—13. Robert Francis, Gent. attorney at law, upwards of 40 years register of the Archdeacon of Norfolk's office.—In Scotland, aged

89, William Aikman, Esq. of Broomleton. Mr. Young, surveyor in his Majesty's Excise. In the 80th year of her age, the Countess Dowager of Hume. Her ladyship has let bulk of her estate and her elegant mansion in Portman-square, to a Mr. Gale, a relation of her ladyship, and a minor; a small estate in Jamaica to the Hon. J. Luttrell, a relation of her first husband. Several legacies in money to a number of friends; but the chief part of her greatness being only a jointure from her first husband, ther to Lady Viscountess Carhampton, never thought a year devolves to Lord Viscount Carhampton, father to the Duchess of Cumberland.—16. Mr. John Nicolson Russell, of New-Annuity-Office, South-Sea-House.—In the 94th year of his age, Canon H. Mildway, Esq. He has left one only daughter, maiden lady, whom he had by his first wife, sole heiress of—Eastment, Esq. of S. bone, in the county of Dorset, and who succeeded him in his immense possessions. He afterwards married Miss Edith Philips, daughter of Edward Philips, of Montacute in the county of Somerset. This extraordinary person, one of the representatives for Harwich in the beginning of the present century, and was supposed to be the only remaining member of Queen Anne's parliament. He spent the greater part of his life at the court of Hanover, and was a particular favourite of the Princess Sophia. On his return to England, such was the reputation of his extensive abilities, that his acquaintance was sought by all the great men of that age. He was the much esteemed friend of Lord Bolingbroke and was intimately connected with Lord Bathurst, Sir William Wyndham, Pope, Addison, &c. He had a principal hand in composing the *Critic's*, *Guardian*, and other periodical papers at that time. Of so singular a turn of mind was he, that, although he was often pressed to accept of the greatest civil offices, he constantly refused, choosing rather to preserve the untainted character of an independent country gentleman, nor was he ever known to ask the most trifling favour, because he would lay himself under no obligation. He retained all his faculties to the last, and could even read the *Standard* print without the help of glasses.—In Scotland, Sir Walter Riddell, of Riddell, Bart.—17. The Hon. Lady Frederick, lady of Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.—Viscount Cunningham, Esq. Major of Plymouth foot, captain-lieutenant in the first regiment of militia.—The Rev. Mr. Blackiston, lecturer of St. Andrew's Holbourn.—18. In the King's Bench prison, the Rev. Mr. Goodhall, of Queen-square, Westminster.—19. The Hon. William Parker, youngest son of the Earl of Macclesfield.—At Thetford, Mrs. Mary, aged 106; she had a very retentive memory, which continued till within a few hours of her death. Her husband died about seven years before her.—20. Samuel Lewin, Esq. of the Radnor militia.—20. The Rev. Dr. Bawn, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.—23. At Edinburgh, in the 76th Year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Webster, one of the ministers of that city.—24. Charles Smith

the governor of Madras.—26. The Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia Byron, Baroness Conyers in her own right. The title of Baron Conyers descends to her eldest son by her first husband, the Marquis of Carmarthen. The succession of the above peerage produces a most remarkable circumstance; that of father, son, and grandfather possessing peerages, and a right of sitting and voting in the House of Lords at one and the same time, in the persons of the Duke of Leeds, his son the Marquis of Carmarthen, and his grandson, the Earl of Danby. The Earl of Danby, who has succeeded to the title of Baron Conyers, is next to three of the first estates in this country: that of the late Earl of Holderness, and the present Duke of Leeds and Lord Godolphin.

—29. At Edinburgh, Sir George Clerk, of Pennicuik, Bart. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, and lord-treasurer's remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer.—31. John Randolph, Esq. late attorney-general of Virginia.—Lastly, on the hills near Bala, in Merionethshire, by the inclemency of the weather, the Rev. Mr. John Owen, as also Mr. Owen Edwards, both of that Neighbourhood.—At Cattlecomer, in Ireland, the Right Hon. John Earl of Wandesford, Baron Cattlecomer, and a baronet. His lordship's estate devolves to his only surviving daughter, the lady of John Butler, Esq.—Lastly, Thomas Gleen, Esq. auditor at law, and deputy recorder of County.—In Portland-Street, after being only six days in town, Mr. Meldenburgh, a native of Germany, distinguished among the literati of his country for his poetick talents, particularly for a beautiful critique in verse on the odes of Anacreon, as well as those of Dryden and Prior.—Capt. William Hillop, of the royal artillery, who commanded the detachment of that corps serving in India, of the wounds he received in an action against the French. His brother, Capt. James Hillop, aide-du-camp to the late Sir Eyre Coxe, was killed by the side of his gallant patron and commander some months ago.—At Vienna, Prince Lobkowitz, chief of that family.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Gazette, Dec. 19, 1783.

TO be baronets of Great-Britain, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten: John Guise, of Highnam-Court, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.—Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Knight, with remainder to Andrew Snape Douglas, Esq. captain in his Majesty's navy.—Charles Barrow, of Hygrove, in the county of Gloucester, Esq. with remainder to Thomas Cresley Boevy, of Flanley Abbey, in the said county, Esq.—John Morhead, of Tronant-Park, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.—The Rev. Richard Rycroft, Doctor in Divinity, of Calton, in the county of York.—John Silvester Smith, of Newland-Park, in the West-Riding of the county of York, Esq.—John Lombe, of Great Malton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. with remainders severally to his brother, Edward Hafe, of Malton, in the said county of Norfolk, Esq. and to the heirs male of the body, lawfully begotten, of Verue, wife of Richard Paul Jodrell, of

Saxlingham, in the same county, Esq. niece of the said John Lombe, Esq.—Thomas Durrant, of Scottowe, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.—Lucas Pepys, Doctor of Physick, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, physician extraordinary to his Majesty, with remainder to his brother, William Weller Pepys, of Ridley, in the county palatine of Chester, Esq. one of the masters in the High Court of Chancery.—Francis Wood, of Barnsley, in the county of York, Esq. second son of Francis Wood, late of Barnsley, aforesaid, Esq. deceased, with remainders severally to the Reverend Henry Wood, of the same place, Doctor in Divinity, eldest son of the said Francis Wood, deceased, and to the heirs male of the body, lawfully begotten, of the said Francis Wood, deceased.—William Fitzherbert, of Telfington, in the county of Derby, Esq.—and Thomas Beavor, of Stethel, in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

Dec. 20. Thomas Kelly and John Fitzgibbon, Esqrs. to be privy-counsellors in Ireland.

Dec. 22. Right Hon. John. Fitzgibbon, attorney-general of Ireland.

Dec. 27. Right Honourable James Grenville, privy-counsellor.

Dec. 30. Thomas Pitt, Esq. Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnock, in the county of Cornwall.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by more than two hundred members, went up to St. James's, and presented the address voted on Friday the 20th. His Majesty's answer was nearly as follows:

"That he felt the peculiar necessity of a strong, united, and extended administration, and such as might possess the confidence of the public: that his endeavours to compose the present distractions by an union of the ablest men, upon a fair and equal footing, had been very recently used, but without success: that till such an administration could be formed as his faithful Commons desired, he could not see how it could conduce to the public good to remove his present servants from all the offices of executive government; more especially as no charge had been specified against any one of them, and as the representations of large and respectable bodies of his subjects had expressed a satisfaction in the late change which he had thought proper to make in his councils."

THURSDAY, 26.

There was a numerous meeting of members at Mr. Fox's in St. James's Place. Mr. Fox recommended the utmost temper to be observed in their proceedings, and it was in consequence resolved to adjourn the consideration of his Majesty's answer, and of consequence all other business, to Monday the 1st of March.

A new negotiation for an union of parties was opened on Wednesday 25th, and had proceeded so far, that written preliminaries were sent from Mr. Pitt to the Duke of Portland.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per C reduced	3 per C. concls.	4 per C. concls.	Long Ann.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Win. Deal	Weather.
27	243	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	17	12 1/2	122 1/2	54 1/2	42 diff.	—	57 1/2	5 1/2	18 1/2	7	N W	Frost
28	214	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 56	75	17 1/2	12 1/2	121 1/2	—	41	—	—	—	18 1/2	7	S E	—
29	213	56 1/2	55 1/2 a 56	74 1/2	17	12 1/2	121 1/2	—	41	—	—	55 1/2	20	—	S E	—
30	—	—	55 1/2 a 56	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	121 1/2	—	40	—	—	—	19 1/2	—	N W	—
31	Sunday	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	121 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
1	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	55 1/2	19 1/2	—	N W	—
3	213	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	122	54 1/2	38	—	57	—	20	7	N W	—
4	213	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	30	—	—	—	19 1/2	6	N E	—
5	213	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	25	—	—	—	19 1/2	—	N E	Rain
6	213 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	122 1/2	—	25	—	—	56	20 1/2	—	N E	Snow
7	—	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
8	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N W	Frost
9	213 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	122 1/2	53	25	65	56 1/2	—	19 1/2	5	N W	—
10	213 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2	122 1/2	—	30	—	—	—	20	4	N W	—
11	214	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	74 1/2	17	12 1/2	122 1/2	—	—	—	57	—	20	4	N W	—
12	215	57 1/2	55 1/2 a 56 1/2	75	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	—	27	66	—	57 1/2	19 1/2	—	N E	—
13	215 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	—	26	—	—	57 1/2	19 1/2	4	N E	—
14	—	58	57 1/2 a 58 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	—	—	26	—	—	—	19 1/2	4	N W	—
15	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N W	—
16	215 1/2	58	57 1/2 a 58 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	—	26	—	57 1/2	57 1/2	19 1/2	4	S	—
17	215 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	—	27	—	—	56 1/2	19 1/2	4	W	—
18	215 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	—	54	26	—	57 1/2	—	19 1/2	4	N	—
19	215 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	—	26	—	—	56 1/2	19 1/2	—	N	Rain
20	216	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	—	54 1/2	30	—	—	—	19	2	S W	Frost
21	—	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	—	30	—	—	56 1/2	19	2	S W	—
22	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	Rain
23	216	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	53 1/2	30	—	57 1/2	—	19 1/2	5	S W	—
24	—	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123	53 1/2	—	—	—	—	19	—	S W	—
25	215 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	75 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123	—	26	—	—	—	18 1/2	—	S E	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	Fair

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR MARCH, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE Duke of Portland, in reply to Lord Temple, said, that he thought the papers on the table sufficient to enable their lordships to determine on the bill, but should any other occur to him as necessary, he would certainly introduce them for their inspection.

This brought on a sort of debate, although there was no question before the House, in which the principle of the bill was more attended to than the information necessary to decide upon it. Lord Temple was not satisfied with the noble Duke's answer, and entreated him to say whether he would oppose a motion for all the evidence on which the House of Commons had passed the bill. Lord Loughborough thought it impossible for any individual peer, or even for the House itself, to give a positive answer, unless those papers were pointed out which it was intended to call for. To move for all the evidence that had been before the House of Commons could only be done with a view to protract the passing of the bill. It had taken that House three years to enter into a thorough investigation. Did any noble lord wish to protract passing the bill for three years longer? He enforced the necessity of an immediate remedy to heal the miseries and distractions of India, where war and rapine were laying waste the country. He applauded the minister for having stepped forward, and by establishing a responsibility, taken the most effectual method to redress those grievances that were so notorious, and so loudly com-

plained of. He might indeed have found means to make friends of the India Company; have held them between him and the public; and been toasted for his condescension, and extolled to popularity in every part of the town; but he rather chose by a bold procedure to take the whole upon himself, than by underhand means to have the board of directors at his will. Lord Thurlow arraigned the principle and tendency of the bill, and expatiated on the uprightness and integrity of Governor Hastings, whose spirited arrangement and amazing talents, in defiance of faction, and every impediment, had not only supported our honour in India, but enabled us to make such acquisitions as would repay the expences of the war in that quarter, while we had been losers in every other part of the globe. The Earl of Carlisle conceived that the noble Duke's answer was as full as could be required, and said, as there was no question before the House, he should move to adjourn. Lord Temple begged to postpone the motion for adjournment, for a few minutes, as he wished to present a petition from the East-India Company, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill. The Duke of Portland rose, not to oppose the petition, but to explain why he thought it unnecessary to lay any more papers before the House. A great deal of time had been taken up by the committees of the other House, in examining all papers that related to the Company; they had selected what were most material, and such were those now before their lordships.

The petition from the Company was then read. It was conceived in nearly the same terms with that presented to the House of Commons, and stated moreover, that the bill authorised the new directors to carry on a trade with the property and at the risk of the petitioners; that if their lordships should think any reasons or necessities of state might warrant so harsh a measure as that of divesting the petitioners of their franchises and property, the petitioners entertained the most perfect confidence, that the actual existence of such state necessities or other reasons would be first established, by the clearest and fullest evidence; and referred to the example of all former times, in which every encroachment upon the sacred rights of private property or private franchise had been anxiously compensated, by the wisdom and justice of the legislature.

Dec. 10. In the House of Commons, a new writ for Yorkshire was moved for, in the room of Sir George Savile, who had retired on account of his health.

Mr. Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the American trade bill of last session for a short time longer. In a committee went through the army estimates.

Dec. 11. Agreed to the resolutions of yesterday on the supply,

That 17,483 effective men, including 2,300 invalids be employed as land forces for 1784.

That 636,190*l.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of maintaining the said men, &c.

That 284,213*l.* be granted for the forces and garrisons in the plantations, garrison of Gibraltar, &c. &c.

That 8,252*l.* be granted for pay necessary to be advanced to a regiment of light dragoons, and five battalions of foot, serving in the East-Indies for 1784.

That 10,587*l.* be granted for the payment of general and general staff officers in Great-Britain for 1784.

That 67,551*l.* be granted for allowance to the paymaster-general, &c. &c. and for the amount of Exchequer fees to be paid by the paymaster-general,

and on account for poundage to be returned to the infantry of his Majesty's forces for 1784.

And 9,371*l.* for the charge of two Hanoverian battalions serving in Great-Britain, for 183 days, from the 25th of June 1783, to the 24th of December following.

As the Speaker was putting the question on the last resolution, *Mr. Flood* rose, and introduced a conversation on the Irish Volunteers, which was altogether foreign to the business before the House, in the course of which he was frequently called to order. He then moved an amendment that 15,483 men be substituted in the room of 17,483, which being seconded only by Sir Joseph Mawbey was negatived.

Dec. 12. In the House of Lords, *Earl Temple* presented a petition from the directors of the East-India Company. It was moved and agreed to that the petitioners should be heard by their counsel on the second reading of the India bill.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, *Mr. Minchin* opened the Ordnance estimates. He stated the debt of the Ordnance by debentures and otherwise, after all deductions, as amounting to 874,196*l.* the expence of the services performed by the office of Ordnance in 1783, and not provided for by parliament, to 111,634*l.* and the ordinaries and extraordinaries for 1784, to 430,369*l.* He explained particularly a charge in the extraordinaries of 18,100*l.* for the purchase of the late Sir Gregory Page's house and offices, with the garden and fifty-six acres of land, on Blackheath, for the purpose of a royal military academy, that at Woolwich being inconvenient from its unhealthy situation and want of room. *Mr. Hussy* objected to this purchase as a certain source of endless expence in repairs, additions, alterations, &c. and implored the noble lord at the head of the Exchequer to take compassion on the distresses of the public, and resist this demand for 18,100*l.* After a good deal of conversation on the subject, it was agreed to refer the propriety of the purchase to the investigation

vestigation of a committee. The sum of 18,100*l.* was deducted from the extraordinary, and the unprovided services, ordinaries, and extraordinaries, were voted without further debate.

The House being resumed, counsel was called to the bar on Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill. *Mr. Dundas* took notice of the very thin attendance of members whenever that business came before the House, and moved that the further consideration of it might be adjourned till January next, without fixing any particular day. *The Attorney-General* was of the same opinion. As this is a method of getting rid of any business, on which it is not intended to proceed, *Mr. Montague* observed, that it would not rebound to the credit of either party to let a matter drop entirely, which had taken up two years in discussing; and as the House was then very thin, he moved to adjourn the further consideration to Wednesday the 17th, when the sense of the House might be taken, which was agreed to.

Dec. 15. In the House of Lords, *the Earl of Abingdon*, after a long speech, in which he compared *Mr. Fox* to *Oliver Cromwell*, moved that the judges might be summoned to give their advice in point of law upon the India bill, and stated four queries which he meant to propose for their consideration. The motion was opposed by *Lord Sandwich* and *the Duke of Manchester*, and negatived without a division.

The Duke of Richmond begged leave to present a petition from the city of London, praying that the India bill might not pass into a law. The petition was read. *The Duke of Manchester* objected to it, as containing very improper language. Instead of being drawn as a petition, it carried the appearance of a wish to criminate, and actually charged the House of Commons with having passed an act that was unjust, oppressive, absurd, and a gross violation of the constitution. *The Duke of Richmond* defended the petition, as speaking the very language of a famous protest, signed by the late Marquis of Rockingham, himself, and

several other lords, and contended that no language could be too strong for the occasion. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day was then read for the second reading of the India bill, and counsel called to the bar in behalf of the Company. The counsel entered at large into the affairs of the Company from its first establishment. They produced and read the several charters, and acts of parliament, by which the Company's tenure had been established and regulated since they first received the sanction of parliament in the reign of King William, the documents specifying the different tracts of land that had been ceded to them by the powers in India, and a variety of written and oral evidence to prove the Company's merits with the public, and the flourishing state of their affairs. But when they proposed to prove that peace was restored to the Carnatic, *Lord Loughborough* opposed wasting the time of the House by entering upon evidence of such public notoriety. From the manner in which the learned gentlemen had already lengthened out the business, he suspected, that they had been instructed to protract the bill by every means their ingenuity could suggest. He should, therefore, move, that they be restrained from going into proofs of the evacuation of the Carnatic, and the establishment of peace in it, as these were facts universally admitted. *Lord Thurlow* conceived that the counsel had acted with the greatest propriety. They were employed by their clients to defend them from a general imputation alledged in a bill, which brought no specific charge. How was this to be done, but by producing, first, authentic documents of their right, and afterwards a fair statement of their transactions and circumstances, to prove that they had not abused that right. The preamble to the bill stated, that the Company by mismanagement had brought themselves almost to bankruptcy, and that it required the immediate interposition of government to save them from ruin. Now, if they could adduce evidence to prove that they had not mismanaged; that their

finances here were not despicable, and their affairs abroad in a flourishing state, surely the preamble of the bill could not be founded in fact, and the plea of necessity, which had been so strenuously maintained, could not exist. But admitting that the Company were actually the culprits they were said to be, would their lordships have it recorded in their journals, that they had refused them an opportunity to establish their innocence? Ought they to be denied the privilege which the constitution allowed to an individual? He exhorted their lordships to beware how they proceeded, and not to violate the rules of the House, in compliance to a measure originating in an open violation of whatever is most sacred and dear to Englishmen. Forms were the hedges of the constitution; and the moment these were broken down, that would be lost. *Lord Loughborough* replied, that so far was he from wishing to hinder the Company from producing any evidence that they thought material to their case, that he was ready to admit all that they were proceeding to prove. *The Earl of Mansfield* left the woolsack. The evidence which the counsel were about to produce appeared to him the most material that they could offer. The bill deserved immediate investigation, and as much unnecessary delay would be occasioned by the present motion, he hoped the learned lord would withdraw it. To this *Lord Loughborough* assented, and the counsel were ordered to proceed. They then called witnesses to substantiate the Company's state of their affairs, which they proved article by article, but did not establish them all as charges of which the recovery was certain; read various despatches, to prove that they enjoyed profound peace, a firm government, and an increasing revenue in India;

and having exhausted all the evidence which they had brought up, requested the indulgence of the House till next day for further preparation.

The Earl of Carlisle and *Earl Fitzwilliam* expostulated on the unreasonableness of this request. If it was made a rule to adjourn on the mere suggestion of counsel, the House would lie at the mercy of the learned profession, and it would be impossible to bring any proceeding to a conclusion. There was no pretext for want of preparation on the part of the counsel. The petition, in support of which they had been heard for so many hours, had been presented six days ago, and the very same gentlemen had appeared as advocates for a similar one at the bar of the House of Commons. *The Duke of Chandos* thought the request reasonable, and moved to adjourn, in which he was supported by *Earl Ferrers* and *Lord Sydney*. *The Duke of Portland* opposed the motion. Since the bill had been brought into parliament, the public had been inflamed against it, by a gross misrepresentation of its object and tendency. Rumours of different kinds had been circulated with the most sedulous industry, and one had prevailed for the last three days, of such a complexion, that if it turned out to be true, he should think it his duty to bring it before the House*.

This brought on an altercation between *the Duke of Richmond* and *Lord Temple* on one side, and *the Duke of Portland*, *Lords Fitzwilliam* and *Derry* on the other, till *Lord Townshend* recalled their lordships' attention to the question, which had been entirely lost sight of in the discussion of the rumour, and after some further debate the question of adjournment was put. The numbers were, Contents 69, Proxies 18. Not-contents 57, Proxies 22. Majority for the adjournment 8.

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* The report to which his Grace alluded, was, that his Majesty in a conference with *Lord Temple* had declared himself averse from the East-India bill, and that he had authorised his lordship to make known his sentiments in these pointed terms: "My Lord, not only am I not a friend to this bill, but I shall hold every one to be my enemy who shall vote for it; and if these words are not sufficiently expressive, I leave your lordship at liberty to use such other words as may appear more expressive to you." *Lord Temple* avowed his having had a conference with the King, and that the advice he had given was unfriendly to the object and principle of the bill. What regard was due to the other part of it the reader will be able to judge from the sequel.

The Prince of Wales divided with the Ministry. This was the first time of his voting in the House.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 17th, on account of the death of the Speaker's mother.

Dec. 16. In the House of Lords the counsel for the East-India Company finished their evidence, and were heard in argument upon that evidence. It having been previously agreed to postpone the debate, the further consideration of the bill was adjourned to next day.

Dec. 17. When the order of the day being read, Earl Gower declared his dissent from the principle of the bill. It went to condemn where no criminality was proved. It went to rob a body of men of their corporate rights without the appearance of guilt, and when their innocence was clearly established. It was pretended that from the circumstances of the Company, the mismanagement of their directors, and the disobedience of their servants abroad, it was absolutely necessary for parliament to interfere, to save them from ruin. The real cause, he suspected, was the immense patronage that the minister would acquire by this new arrangement. *The Earl of Carlisle* took the lead on the other side, and combated most ably and at great length the arguments of the counsel against the bill. They had conducted their opposition on three grounds; on the supposed confiscation of private property; on the wanton demolition of the charter; and on a statement of the Company's accounts to prove that their situation was not such as would justify the measure proposed. Instead of confiscating private property, the first object of the bill was to render it more secure. That property was inseparably mixed with the general interests of the public; and the question was, whether the public had a right, under this connexion, to watch and superintend it, or was to let it proceed gradually, but visibly to ruin. Would the endeavour to make the government at home more respectable render this property more precarious? Would the attempt to prevent disor-

ders and misconduct abroad diminish or increase its value? Was that industry of the legislature to be condemned, which professed to draw the attention of a commercial company from the mad pursuit of territorial acquisitions to the real and solid objects of commerce?—To lean to the reasoning of the learned gentlemen, they must conceive that the constitution received its death blow upon the alteration or resumption of any charter. In arguing so, they did well to pass over the alterations that had been made in this very charter by the legislature. It was not a religious mystery, for they had already pryed into it; and would not admit that they had been guilty of profanation. It was, indeed, a solemn compact between the state and certain individuals, for the promotion of the general interest. He knew it was covenanted that the rudder of the vessel, in which the public was embarked as well as the Company, should be committed to the hands of the latter. But must the public patiently abide by all the consequences, and though they perceived that these unskilful mariners were running with obstinate ignorance upon every danger, had they nothing to do but to fold their arms, and gallantly go to the bottom with them? Was not the general benefit the essence of every compact of this nature? And ought not the general inconvenience and public danger to cancel every such instrument? But the counsel for the Company had said, it was his clients' chartered right to be ruined as they chose; they were no longer free, if they might not undo themselves as they would; and there was an end of all public faith, if they were straightened in this privilege. Be it so, as long as they pulled down destruction only on their own heads. But who were involved in this ruin besides? Every inhabitant of India subject to the British government, who must remain without redress, exposed to new sufferings and fresh calamity: the whole people of England, who must be taxed to make up the deficiencies of the Company, who must suffer because ambition and speculation had reduced

to our admiration and surprise, would cease. The government of India must therefore be in India.

The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Barrington) took a middle course. He considered the bill as exceptionable in many of its parts. But the necessity of some regulations in the East-India Company was generally admitted, and how were these to be established but by a new bill, or by committing the present. He, therefore, recommended, as a decent respect to the House of Commons, which had passed this bill by a majority of 114, to commit it, expunge all that was unconstitutional, amend all that was faulty, and insert such regulations as would restore to the crown its just rights, and introduce such a temperate reform in the management of the Company's affairs, as every dispassionate man must allow that the present state of the Company demanded.

The question of commitment was put and negatived. *The Earl of Coventry* moved that the bill be rejected. The House divided,

Contents 75, Proxies 20—95

Not-contents 57, Proxies 19—76

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The bill was rejected by 19

The Earl of Mansfield, and *Viscount Stormont*, Lord President of the Council, divided against the bill.

We have entered more minutely into the merits of this memorable bill, than our limits will permit in general, because we consider a system for the better government of our possessions in India as a question of the first national importance, and because the business still remains to be agitated. If the arguments in support of it should appear to any of our readers more cogent than those against it, let it be remembered that it is easier to point out the defects of a system which trial has brought to proof, than to anticipate the result of an experiment; and that a detail of known and existing abuses makes a more forcible impression, than a deduction of probable consequences.

In the House of Commons, passed the American trade bill.

In a committee went through the land-tax bill.

Also the Irish postage bill, with amendments.

The fate of the India bill was already pretty clearly foreseen. As soon as the Speaker had resumed the chair, *Mr. Baker* rose, and to introduce the business with due solemnity, moved that the Serjeant at Arms should be sent with the mace to the different avenues leading to the House, to command the attendance of members, which being complied with, and the serjeant returned, *Mr. Baker* called the most serious attention of the House to the very alarming report that had been for some days in circulation, relative to the opinion of a great personage, expressed to a noble lord, on the bill which the House had sent up to the Lords, for vesting the affairs of the East-India Company in certain directors. The wisdom of our ancestors, when it vested the legislative authority in three distinct branches, most judiciously intended that they should be independent of each other, each left to its own judgement, uninfluenced and unbiassed. If any one of them should be able to influence both or either of the other two, as well might the influenced branch be dismembered from the other two. The report alluded to had a direct tendency to create that bias which the constitution abhorred, and to unhinge the frame of our government. To say that the King was an enemy to any particular measure, then under the consideration of parliament, could have no other object, but to prevent men from voting according to their judgement, and to influence them to vote solely from the dictates of their hopes or fears. He would not say that any noble lord had spread that report, but it was the duty of the House to express their abhorrence of it, be the author who he might. It had been also rumoured, that a noble lord had advised a great person against the bill, in vindication of which it had been said, that a peer of parliament was an hereditary counsellor of the crown. Such peer was only a counsellor of the crown, collectively with his fellow peers, in their capacity of legislation. Every member of the House of Commons was, by the same rule, a counsellor

fellor of the crown, by elective right. Here lay the distinction. The peer was a counsellor by heritance, and so exercised functions of legislation: the member of the House of Commons exercised his only as delegated to him from the people. It would be ridiculous to suppose, according to the maxim of the constitution, "that the King can do no wrong," that any man should advise the King except those who were responsible for the advice they gave. Where was the responsibility annexed to any adviser but the ministers? They were bound to account for their conduct to the public; but how was guilt to be attached to the secret adviser? He concluded by reading two resolutions, in which he hoped the House would concur:

"That it is now proper to declare the opinion of this House, that to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of his Majesty, on any matter depending in parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanour, derogatory to the dignity of parliament, and destructive of the principles of the constitution."

"That this House will on Monday next resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present state of the nation."

The first resolution was read, and seconded by *Lord Maitland*. *Lord Nugent* said, that when a person so dear to him was glanced at he might be expected to say something. When a charge was made he would enter upon a defence. At present, shadows were all that he had to combat.

Mr. Pitt opposed the resolution, and expressed his surprise that having lost the confidence of their sovereign ministers had yet the boldness to remain in office. It was high time for them to depart, when their favourite bill stuck in the Upper House, and the confidence of both the prince and public was withdrawn from them. He concluded by moving the order of the day, which was seconded by *Lord Maitland*.

Lord North contended for the propriety of the resolution, which in his

LOND. MAG. March 1784.

opinion was now become necessary. He admitted the privilege annexed to the peerage, of advising the crown, with many circumstances of qualification, and said that *Mr. Pitt's* eagerness to get into power had so blinded him, that in the ardour of youthful precipitation, he had forgotten that he was giving his advice to men, who were in no haste to relinquish the prize for which he was running so violent a race. *Mr. W. Grenville*, brother to *Lord Temple*, called for a specific charge, because the character of his noble relation ought not to be whispered away. *Mr. Fox* declared with great warmth, that if he could trace up the report to *Lord Temple*, he would not hesitate a moment to move for his impeachment. This he apprehended to be impossible, from the nature of the transaction. He then read the report from a written paper, nearly as we have stated it. Who would wonder that such words had produced a very sensible effect? In consequence of them, no doubt, it had happened, that several lords, who had left their proxies with peers who supported the bill, had withdrawn them, and given them to other peers, who were known to be hostile to it. This change had taken place in nearly twenty instances, though the noble lords who had done so had not changed their sentiments on the bill from the arguments that were used against it in the Upper House, as not one of them had been there to hear the debates. He intimated his intention of bringing in a new India bill immediately, if the other should be thrown out. He warned *Mr. Pitt* against secret influence, if his Majesty should be prevailed upon to change his ministers, and give him a share in a new administration, of which he seemed not only ambitious, but intemperately greedy. He had heard a report of an intention to dissolve the parliament. He hoped those who should succeed him would not take so desperate a step. It might be ruin to the nation, and those who made themselves unnecessarily and wantonly the authors of that ruin could have but little claim to compassion or lenity. The order of

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the day was negatived by a great majority, and Mr. Baker's two resolutions were carried without a division.

Mr. Erskine then moved, "That it is necessary to the most essential interests of this kingdom, and peculiarly incumbent on this House, to pursue with unremitting attention the consideration of a suitable remedy for the abuses which have prevailed in the government of the British dominions in the East-Indies, and that this House will consider as an enemy to his country any person who shall advise his Majesty to prevent, or in any manner interrupt the discharge of this important duty." This was felt as a resolution that would prevent a dissolution of

parliament, and an amendment was proposed, to leave out all the latter part of it, from the words "East-Indies." After some debate the amendment was rejected by a great majority, and the original motion was carried without a division.

Dec. 18. In the House of Lords, Lord Effingham moved that the present state of persons imprisoned for debt should be taken into the consideration of a committee of the House, previous to a bill being brought in for their relief, which was ordered.

In the House of Commons, passed the American intercourse bill.

Went through the Post-Office bill in a committee.

O P T I C S.

ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL LUNAR TRIS.

THE following account of this unusual appearance is extracted from two letters, addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. F. R. S. by Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. F. R. S. and inserted in the last new volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

THIS phenomenon was seen at Wycliffe, near Greta-Bridge, in Yorkshire, on the 27th of February, 1782. After saying that in all probability it was not visible at any great distance from the place of observation, he tells us, for we shall use Mr. Tunstall's own words, that the colours of this lunar rainbow were tolerably distinct, "similar to a solar one, but more faint; the orange colour seemed to predominate. I was unfortunately not a spectator myself; but can sufficiently rely on the authority, as a clergyman in my house, and some servants, on whom I can depend, observed it for near a quarter of an hour. It happened at full moon, at which time alone they are said to have been always seen. Though Aristotle is said to have observed two, and some others have been seen by Suellius, &c. I can only find two described with any accuracy; viz. one by Plot, in his History of Oxfordshire, seen by him in 1675, though without colours; the other seen by a Derbyshire gentleman, at Glapwell, near Chesterfield, described by Tho-

resby, and inserted in No. 331, of the Philosophical Transactions: this was about Christmas, 1710, and said to have had all the colours of the *Iris solaris*. The night was windy, and though there was then a drizzling rain, and dark cloud, in which the rainbow was reflected, it proved afterwards a light frost.

"The particular circumstance, which appeared extraordinary to Thoresby, of the bow being nearly equal in size to that of the solar one, seemed to be verified by this, as the extent appeared nearly of the same dimensions. The wind was at south-west."

In the second letter Mr. Tunstall informs us, that, since the former account, he had observed two more *Lunar Rainbows*. The first on July the 30th, about eleven o'clock, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, without colours, and the second on Friday the 18th of October, "perhaps (Mr. Tunstall says) the most extraordinary one of the kind ever seen, and of which I was myself a spectator for most of its duration, as were many in my house

house and neighbourhood. It was first visible about nine o'clock, and continued, though with very different degrees of brilliancy, till past two. At first, though a strongly marked bow, it was without colour; but afterwards they were very conspicuous and vivid, in the same form as in the solar, though fainter; the red, green, and purple were most distinguishable. About twelve it was the most splendid in appearance; its arc was considerably a smaller segment of a circle than a solar; its south-east limb first began to fail, and a considerable time before its final extinction; the wind was very high, nearly due west, most part of the time, accompanied with a drizzling rain. It is a singular circumstance, that three of these phenomena should have been seen in so short a time in one place, as they have been esteemed ever since the time of Aristotle, who is said to have been the first observer of them, and saw only two in fifty years, and since by Plot and Thoresby, almost the only two English authors who have spoken of them, so he ex-

ceedingly rare. They seem evidently to be occasioned by a refraction in a cloud or turbid atmosphere, and in general indications of stormy and rainy weather, so had a season as the late summer having, I believe, seldom occurred in England. Thoresby, indeed, says the one he observed was succeeded by several days of fine serene weather.

"One particular, rather singular, in the second, viz. of July the 30th, was its being six days after the full of the moon, and the last, though of so long a duration, was three days before the full; that of the 27th of February was exactly at the full, which used to be judged the only time they could be seen, though in the Encyclopedie there is an account that Weidler observed one in 1719, in the first quarter of the moon, with faint colours, and in very calm weather.

"No lunar Iris I ever heard or read of lasted near so long as that on the 18th instant, either with or without colours."

Such is Mr. Tunstall's account. If any of our readers should be fortunate enough to see any of these phenomena, we shall be happy to communicate their observations to the public through the channel of the London Magazine.

C H E M I S T R Y.

COAL TAR AND COAL VARNISH.

THE dissemination of important discoveries is one grand end proposed by the authors of this Miscellany. The following account of Coal Tar and Coal Varnish is so curious, and their real utility has been so well authenticated, that we shall no longer withhold the annexed paper from our readers.

ACCOUNT OF THE QUALITIES AND USES OF COAL TAR AND COAL VARNISH.

Bitumen est ferventissimum et violentissimum gluten, cujus hæc est virtus, ut ligna quæ eo lita fuerint, nec vermibus exedi, nec solis ardore, nec ventorum flatibus, nec aquarum possint violentia dissolvi, nempe incorrupta est vis bitumini, aquisque contumax; id-que ligna conservat, ne comburant humorem noxiam, neque patitur aerem penetrare, et tinea tenuitatem aliæque a lignis vitia prohibet, propter quæ diuturnitatem operibus maxime præstat.

Bernardus Cæsius *De mineralibus.*

THE EARL of DUNDONALD, in 1780, discovered a new and easy method of extracting tar from coal;

for which a patent was obtained for the term of fourteen years.

Many trials for extracting tar from coal

coal had been made by the late Marquis of Rockingham, near Sheffield, and by various persons at Colebrook-dale; and at Newcastle, under the direction of a German, calling himself Baron Van Haak.

The quantity made by these different attempts was trifling, and the expence of the process so great, that the tar could not be sold to profit by the manufacturers, under twenty-eight shillings *per* barrel. The following description of the uses and qualities, and manner of making use of coal tar, together with a variety of very ample certificates, will, it is hoped, prove satisfactory to the public, who may be supplied from Lord Dundonald's manufacture with tar and varnish, at the price of foreign tar, and of turpentine varnish; and in one respect, coal tar may be regarded as one third cheaper than common tar, since an equal quantity of the former covers one-third superficies more than the latter.

Coal tar is of a blacker colour than common tar, and entirely free from water; of which there is a considerable quantity in the latter. It needs no mixture of lamp-black for doing the mast-heads, yards, timber-heads, and blacking strokes of ships. It lays on smoother, with a finer skin, and better gloss than common tar; vessel's bottoms payed with it keep a long time clean.

Tar, when intended for a vessel's bottom, should be boiled to a proper consistence. It is known by dipping a stone, chip of wood, or any thing else, into the tar; which, when cooled, shews the consistence of the stuff. Coal tar has this advantage over common tar, that it is not apt to boil over; consequently requires less attendance, is less liable to accidents, and may, in the boiling down, have a quicker and stronger fire applied to it. It is recommended not to boil the stuff too much for a vessel's bottom. It should be of a tough, waxy consistence; but not boiled so as to be brittle.

Directions for preparing Vessels' Bottoms, so as to defend them from the Worm.

WORMS will not penetrate into wood that has been properly impreg-

nated and payed with coal tar; for this purpose, if the vessel's bottom be of fir, nothing more is requisite than to bream or fire her well; and while the plank is yet hot, to lay on raw, or unprepared coal tar, which will sink into the then open pores of the wood, and penetrate to a considerable depth; and, after the seams are caulked, lay on a coat of half stuff, or prepared coal tar. Oak not being of so open a texture as to imbibe a sufficient quantity of tar, or take it to any depth, the method above described may not, for any length of time, be a sufficient preservative against worms in oak bottomed ships. It will be further necessary, that they be sheathed with white wood fir, soaked or impregnated with coal tar. Sheathing thus prepared will not need to be filled with nails, as in the common way, to prevent the entrance of the worm, no more nails being necessary than to hold on the sheathing. A coat of half stuff over all is necessary, as was formerly mentioned. The sheathing nails should be coated or lacquered over with coal tar; which is done by heating the nails in a wire basket, over a stove, or blacksmith's fire, and dipping them quickly, while hot, into coal tar; as the nails cool, the tar dries on their surface. Nails thus prepared are not subject to rust, or to render the wood what is called iron-sick; consequently the sheathing will not need so frequently to be ripped off and renewed.

Coal tar is recommended as the best covering for guns, shot, chain-plates, bolts, and all other iron-work, it being found to be an effectual preservative of cast and hammered iron from rust; for which purpose common vegetable tar will not answer, as it contains an acid that corrodes iron.

It is particularly recommended for doing over shot, and the inside of iron guns that are laid up in the Navy and Ordnance wharfs; it prevents them from scaling. At present the windage of the guns is constantly on the increase; and, by the mutual exfoliation of guns and shot, the guns, in a few years, become unserviceable.

Coal varnish is made of rosin, dissolved in essential oil of coal: this

varnish is preferable to turpentine varnish, in as much as the oil that it is made of is lighter and more penetrating than oil of turpentine.

The effect that coal varnish has, when laid on wood, is to close its pores, by filling them with the resin that is contained in it, rendering, by this artificial impregnation, white or sap-wood equal in quality to red wood.

Coal varnish is recommended for mixing with colours to make varnish paints, as it nourishes and preserves wood better than paint prepared with linseed oil, which last makes but a superficial coating, or covering, and doth not penetrate the wood.

Coal oil, when rectified, may be used to advantage in painting, to dilute or thin down linseed oil: for the above use it goes one-third farther than oil of turpentine.

Besides the tar, pitch, essential oil, and varnish, already spoke of, there are other articles made either immediately from coal, or produced in processes that are connected with Lord Dundonald's discovery; such as,

Cinders.

Lamp-black.

Volatile alkali (vulgarly called Spirit of Hartshorn.)

Sal ammoniac.

Glauber's salt,

And fossil alkali (or barilla)

The uses of these articles, in different manufactures are too well known to require any description here. The editor will only point out to the public the uses for which he apprehends that coal tar and varnish are principally adapted,

Uses of Coal Tar.

Ships bottoms and sides.
Do. bends and blacking strokes.
Do. timber heads and rails.
Do. mast heads and tops.
Do. yards and bolt-sprits.
Do. buoys and water-casks.
Floodgates.
Jettys.

Wood work.

Wood work.

Iron work.

Piles.
Pallisades.
Pale and rail.
Cart and waggon wheels.
Shingle roofs, particularly in the West-Indies.
Espaliers for fruit-trees, and all sorts of wood-work exposed to the air or water.
Ships rudder bands.
Do. chain-plates.
Do. bolts.
Do. anchors.
Guns.
Shot.
Shells.
Mooring chains.
Iron rails in streets.
Fire-engine cylinders, and working irons.
Do. cast-iron pumps, bolts, and nuts.
Do. buckets and clacks.
Sheathing, slate, and other nails.
Spades, shovels, mattocks, hoes, and all other iron-work, made for home use or exportation.

Uses of Coal Oils, Varnish, and Varnish Paints.

Ships sides.
Decks.
Masts.
Paintstroke.
Sterns and figure heads.
Gun carriages.
Powder barrels.
Boats.
Coach, house, and sign painting.

There are other purposes for which it is believed that coal tar and coal pitch may be used to advantage; such as a cement for docks, sluices, cisterns, and the piers of bridges; and, as raw coal tar penetrates stone to a considerable depth, it may be used for doing over houses that are built of a porous stone, apt to transmit the rain or moisture through the walls of the

house. If the colour of the tar should be an objection, the house may be harled, or cast with small gravel and lime, and afterwards white washed. Lime takes better band, or hold, on stone payed with coal tar than on raw stone. Coal tar may be used for doing over tiles, to prevent them from imbibing moisture, or wasting by the weather.

Coal tar, notwithstanding its sup-

posed inflammability, has, by an accident that lately happened at Mr. Cunningham's distillery, at Balmireno, in Fife, been found to be a preservative of wooden buildings or sheds from fire. Some experiments calculated to ascertain the power that coal tar may have in certain situations of preventing wood from being consumed by fire are proposed to be soon communicated to the public.

M E D I C I N E.

AN admirable little tract has lately been published by a gentleman of the faculty, intitled 'A serious and friendly Address to the Public, on the dangerous Consequences of neglecting common Coughs and Colds, so frequent in this Climate; containing a simple, efficacious, and domestic Method of Cure, necessary for all Families*.' From this work we have extracted the following paper, and have thought it more advisable to present the substance of this valuable pamphlet to our readers in the department of Medicine, than in the Literary Review.

ON THE DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES OF COMMON COUGHS AND COLDS.

"The slightest catarrhal defluxion, or cough, ought not to be neglected, if it does not go off in a few days."

DR. FOTHERGILL.

IT is unnecessary to inform the public of the numbers of persons of both sexes that are afflicted every winter with most dreadful colds, coughs, and consumptive complaints, in this great metropolis, and every large town in this kingdom, from the neglecting of slight colds in their early state. But, common as this case is, the truth of which most men acknowledge, is it not strange that it should not be striking enough to enforce a stricter attention to it than is paid in common? For its consequences are not less (to speak within compass) than an annual loss of twenty thousand persons in the island of Great-Britain, besides the numbers who suffer long and painful illnesses, from rheumatisms, pleurisies, quinsies, &c. arising from the same neglect, and afterwards recover.

The intention of the present paper is to convince the public of the danger of depending too much upon the fatal expectation of colds going off spontaneously: of trifling with little complaints; and of trusting to such

means as are not likely to remove them.

A cold arises from the effect of cold or moist air applied to the surface of the body and lungs, from going too thinly clad, or exposing the body to cold air, after having been heated by exercise, or when the pores are opened from drinking warm liquors.

Almost every body knows the symptoms of a cold, or what are the common sensations, or effects, of what is called, *the having a cold*; but as these begin on some more violent than in others, we shall give the common symptoms as they generally arise.

A cold, then, is a sense of chillness on the skin, attended with a lassitude or weariness, and slight shivers at times, with a slight headach, and aching pains in the limbs, a stuffing of the nose, frequent sneezing, and a running of a clear limpid water from the eyes and the nose, with or without a dry tickling cough or hoarseness. Sometimes the sneezing, stuffing of the nose, or cough, give the first intelligence of its approach,

approach, and sometimes it is preceded by some of the other symptoms. These, as they are found to come on with more or less violence, permit the patient to continue his usual employment or pleasure, until they get so far increased, or have laid such hold on the constitution, as to oblige him to desist, unless nature, by some happy effort, restores the obstructed vessels to their proper offices, and causes the several fluids to be circulated through the proper tubes. If the patient is not relieved this way, fevers, rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, or some other part, must ensue. Cholics, sore throats, &c. are daily brought on by colds.

As coughs are the most common and violent effects of cold, and so commonly disregarded, and as these are the most insidious attendants, and capable of bringing on the most serious complaints, we cannot too strongly enforce a proper sense of the danger that attends them. Inflammation in the lungs is excited by the perpetual action which is given to the chest by coughing; and great injury is done to the fine membrane which lines or covers the passage to the lungs, and the whole cavity of the chest, as well as the lungs themselves, from the same cause. The least inflammation happening to the pleura, or lungs, is very much to be feared may pave the road to consumption and death; and we will hazard our reputation, if three parts of the consumptions which happen do not take their rise from these commonly neglected trifling coughs, as they are but too commonly called, exciting inflammation, &c.

It is not unusual for a patient to tell you that he ails nothing, except having a cough; when, in fact, his pulse is full, quick, and hard; his tongue coated with a thick white fur; and he makes thick muddy water, or such as is very high coloured; he has cold shills running down his back, forebells in the chest, and on the muscles of the belly, besides other symptoms of fever; but he will insist he has not the least fever, and that the cough is the cause of all these symptoms, if he happens to be informed of them; but it

sometimes happens, that all these are disregarded, till he is obliged to take to his bed; for he persuades himself he cannot be feverish, because he feels himself cold; and to remove which coldness, he continues to drink warm cordials, or hot spicy drinks; and, because he has no appetite, he eats rich relishing things, as he thinks to give him one, and to keep him from being starved: all of which have a full tendency to encourage or create inflammation, and would be the direct means to employ for that purpose to an enemy, were one disposed so to do.

By these improper things, a trifling cold, in the first instance, is increased, and a fever and inflammation is caused; and especially if the person is full of blood, and been used to *live* what is called *well*. The many varieties of the symptoms, and danger attending them, depend greatly upon the age, strength, and constitution of the patient, and the manner in which he has lived; for a person who has been accustomed to eat hearty suppers of gross animal food, and drink strong viscid liquors, may be cut off in the course of a few days; while a thin, spare, or more delicate person will linger many months, in consequence of having fewer materials in the habit for violent inflammation.

In curing colds, three things are essentially necessary; to open the obstructed pores, to discharge any irritable matter out of the constitution, and to observe such a kind of diet as shall consist of a mild and innocent nature, and such as is calculated to prevent fever and inflammation, and at the same time be conducive to recovery.

As soon as a cold or cough is found to come upon a person, he should immediately lessen the quantity of his food; it should consist of suppers moderately warm, especially at night, such as small broths, water gruel, and the like; the solids should be rice, sago, light puddings, fruits, and vegetables; the drinks should be barley-water, small beer, apple-water, linseed-tea, toast and water, or any other cooling liquid that is void of irritable or heating qualities.

Fevers and colds become heightened

by the continuing to eat animal foods, rich sauces, and drinking of wines and spirits, which are designed to support animal strength, and furnish the body with activity and fire, for exercise, pleasure, or business, and now, instead of being wholesome and friendly to the constitution, become its enemy, and nourish fever and inflammation. For this reason the All-wise Creator has deprived us of appetite in fevers, and rendered food loathsome to the sight; the cooling fruits and vegetables, and preparations of them, possess more nourishing properties than is commonly believed: these were the physic of the primitive physicians, and many of the moderns, who are the greatest ornaments to this country, perform the greatest cures by a judicious adoption of them.

The above kinds of nourishment, together with a plentiful dilution of soft drinks, involve the floating acrimony, and lessen the spasmodic affection, and tend to promote perspiration. Small wine, or lemon or vinegar wheys, amazingly contribute to this end; if they are made too strong of wine, or spirits of hartshorn, &c. they heat and stimulate, and have a very contrary effect to what was intended; the patient is hot, burns, and is restless, instead of having a moist skin and a refreshing and balmy sleep.

Bathing the feet in luke-warm water, or bran and water that is a little hotter than milk just taken from the cow, at going to bed, is an excellent simple means of producing a regular circulation, and gentle perspiration. And this will be greatly assisted by drinking gruel, or other warm liquid, after the patient is in bed.

If the patient has a cold, attended with stuffing of the nose, a cough, and hoarseness, let him receive the steam or vapour of a large pan of warm water, wherein a few camomile flowers, or elder, or rosemary, have been boiled; this steam should come in contact with the whole head and face, and be continued for a full quarter of an hour, or more, and should be kept hot by fresh supplies of hot water being put into the pan.

If the cough is the most trouble-

some complaint, besides the means just mentioned, the patient must be perpetually taking soft, mucilaginous drinks, prepared by the boiling of quince-seeds in water, and sweetened with honey or sugar-candy, to the palate, or linseed-tea, a decoction of barley, figs, and raisins, &c. A tea-spoonful of pargoric elixir, or syrup of white poppies, in half a pint of either of them, may be taken by spoonfuls, which will sheath the passage to the lungs, and quiet the cough; currant jelly, and some of the soft marmalades, contribute to the same end. Rob of elder is a most excellent medicine for this purpose, and is aperient, sudorific, and cooling, is preferable to spermaceti and oily medicines in general. But as oils and spermaceti have sometimes their use, we would recommend them not to be taken in large quantities, as they are too often done, because they turn rancid upon the stomach; when they are thought proper, the following smooth emulsion is thought excellently good, as thus:

Take of barley-water, six ounces by measure, white sugar, and powder of gum arabic, of each three drachms, incorporate the sugar and gum arabic together in a mortar, with a small quantity of the water, and gradually mix one ounce of fresh and sweet oil of almonds, linseed, or oil of olives, and then by little at a time add the rest of the water, and it will be a soft white emulsion.

If opiates are proper, half an ounce of syrup of white poppies, or pargoric elixir, may be added, which will be shewn when we come to speak of opiates. A dram or two of spermaceti carefully mixed with the same quantity of gum arabic, after the same manner may be prepared into an emulsion, and is better than dissolving it with an egg, and not so apt to turn rancid. An excellent emulsion may be prepared of white poppy-seeds, or blanched sweet almonds, which will not only serve such, but is nutritious and cooling, and very good in fevers of the inflammatory kind. It should be prepared thus:

Take of almonds blanched, fresh, as
four

sound, or of white poppy-seeds, two ounces, beat them in a marble mortar with the same quantity of sugar, till they are smooth, adding a small quantity of water, to facilitate that purpose; a quart of Bristol, or pure water, or barley water, may be added to these ingredients, and strain it through a muslin rag, or fine sieve, and then it is fit for use; if it is required to be more mucilaginous, an ounce of gum arabic may be dissolved in it; half a pint, taken a little warm now and then, wonderfully sheaths the sharp mucus, and dilutes the acrimonious juices in the first passages.

We have already spoken of one species of inhalation, the vapour from a pan of water and camomile flowers, but to answer a different purpose than what we are now going to advise another. The great Boerhaave, Baron Van Swieten, and the late Sir John Pringle, very strongly recommended the receiving of warm vapours to the lungs, in coughs and complaints of that organ; our experience, if of any weight after such authorities, fully admits the fact, and confirms the veracity and usefulness of them. Mr. Mudge, a very ingenious surgeon at Plymouth, has lately published a book, describing a machine which conveys the vapour very commodiously to the lungs, which he calls an *Inhaler*, wherein he declares, that the use of a tea-spoonful of pargoric elixir, taken at bed-time in some warm liquid, and the use of the warm vapour of simple water through his machine, will cure a catarrhus cough in a night's time.

The cold air should be carefully prevented from coming to the lungs after having inhaled; it is better done in bed than up for this reason, and because it generally promotes perspiration. In trying to do good we should be careful to avoid every thing that may prove injurious.

If a cold be at all severe, nothing can so soon contribute to lessen that severity, and prevent a fever, as gentle purging; we prefer the mild simple things to such as are more active and violent, for it is not the very great number of motions that are pro-

cured that gives the expected relief, as the stronger purges hurry through the bowels, and do not carry the irritating causes out of the body, nor do they tend to cool the blood and juices, and thereby prevent both fever and inflammation, which is the material object we should have in view. Manna, and Glauber's salt, cream of tartar, tamarinds, rhubarb, and sal polychrest, lenitive electary, or indeed any other gentle cooling means, which the patient has been accustomed to use, will be right to have continued.

After the body has been sufficiently opened (or indeed before, if the symptoms are pressing) that is, if there be much fever, pains in the limbs, head, or back, the cough hard and troublesome, or there be any darting pains in the chest, or under the breast-bone, or if the muscles of the belly be made sore by the perpetual coughing, bleeding is absolutely necessary, for these pains denote inflammation having seized some part, and as nothing stops the progress of inflammation so much as bleeding, from six to ten ounces of blood may be taken away immediately; a few ounces taken away *now* may prevent the repetition of the operation very many times. If this period is missed, and the inflammation suffered to go on for the want of it, you will perpetually hear of danger arising from bleeding of producing agues, or that it is not right to bleed in cold weather, or some other simple reasons given why the operation should not be performed. Wherever there is a tendency to inflammation, and particularly in the lungs, none that are in their senses will hesitate to take blood away. Suppose you are nervous, gouty, or low (terms that are very vague and uncertain, and often mislead) a few ounces of blood will not do great harm, but the omission may; the quantity must be proportioned to the necessity, age, and strength of the patient, and to the manner in which he has been used to live; for one would not bleed a delicate person, and one who lives regular, in the same quantity as those who live freely, and are more robust.

The great fault is, that bleeding, like
B b other

other means, neglected too long before it is performed, loses much of its power; for when mischief has taken place, the disease will have its regular course, and twenty repetitions will not have so salutary an effect, or be able to reduce the inflammatory state of the blood, as one timely one would in the beginning. A few ounces of blood in coughs may generally with safety be lost; but a repetition requires able advice to direct properly.

After a proper regimen has been observed, the body been opened, and a few ounces of blood taken away, if the cold should not have been attended to in time, or not get any better with the above-mentioned treatment, antimonials, given in mild doses, very much contribute to relax the skin, open the pores, and remove fever and inflammation; and indeed it requires able advice very often to remove bad colds.

In twelve hours, fever and cold will often be carried off by a prudent use of antimonials; but bleeding and purging should precede its use. If Dr. James's powder be preferred, from three to five grains may be given every three, four, or six hours. The patient does not reap benefit from being ruffled by it; and persons full of blood, and those that are weakly, receive much injury from this cause, and we fear that the indiscriminate and officious use that is made of it does much harm; the more mildly and regularly it operates the better and safer; that is, by gentle sickness, sweating, urine, or stool, or all together moderately.

If the body and skin should be very hot and feverish, five or six grains of nitre, in barley-water, or the almond emulsion, will lessen the heat, and not interfere with the antimonials, when taken between the hours of taking the antimony.

The following mixture is one of the best general medicines to cure fevers in most constitutions that perhaps can be prescribed, and possesses no quality likely to do harm, a circumstance which the author would wish a prescriber to have always in view.

Take of the fresh juice of lemons three ounces, salt of wormwood two

drachms, emetic tartar one grain, simple spear-mint-water five ounces, sugar as much as may be palatable. The whole of this mixture will make four doses for an adult person, and may be taken at the distance of four, five, or six hours between each dose; younger persons may take two spoonfuls at the same distances of time, as may be found necessary; but we would advise people not to trust to this, or to any general medicine too long, for fear some symptom, attending particular cases and constitutions, should indicate some other mode of treatment, and which none but the experienced can distinguish or discover.

Dr. Buchan has very strongly recommended a plaster of Burgundy pitch to be applied to the back for an obstinate cough; we have known it of service, but a blister is often as little troublesome, and more speedily beneficial. Where a blister is objected to, use the other, but depend not on externals only of any kind.

Opiates are often given in troublesome coughs; we are of opinion that they ought not to precede bleeding and purging, especially if there be the least fever or inflammation: Dr. Fothergill held this opinion, where the breast and lungs are much agitated by coughing rest ought to be procured; but as opiates increase the heat of the body, and lessen its powers, they should be given with caution. A tea spoonful of paregoric elixir, or syrup of white poppies, in any of the emulsions or mucilaginous drinks, as was before observed, and taken at going to bed, will certainly do no harm, and will tend to quiet the cough, and procure sleep.

We think it our duty, after having given some directions to remove colds, and prevent them becoming dangerous, to offer a few remarks, whereby colds may be prevented, and constitutions, subject to catch them rendered less liable to do so, and make the weakly to become strong, and the strong more vigorous.

In a variable climate like our's much will depend upon regularity in living, and the mode of dressing agreeably to the

the season of the year, and severity of the weather. In England, we are very neglectful in this particular, but we must admit that a great deal depends upon custom begun early in life, and regularly continued. Very weakly constitutions may be very much improved, and strengthened, by training them gradually to bear the vicissitudes of this changeable atmosphere, and make them become what is called *hardy*; but we have seen this very often carried too far; the vigour of the body, as well as the mind, in some constitutions, may be very largely increased, whilst in others, if you press it beyond a certain *pitch* you injure both. Parents, who have these objects in view, would do well to consider the natural strength both of body and mind, and to bend the bough very gradually; otherwise, they will often break it in the attempt. So it is in persons that are ill, or recovering from sickness; when the body is in good health, it may be made, by degrees, to bear almost every change without inconvenience, but whilst disease, or its effects, remain upon them, the most trifling innovation in diet, clothing, &c. is not without hazard of danger.

Nothing, perhaps, contributes more to strengthen the constitution, and render the body less liable to catch cold, than bathing in the cold bath, or in the sea. Yet this should never be used whilst the patient has a cough or cold upon him, but if it is begun in relaxed or weakly constitutions, or such as are called nervous, colds and their consequences will be prevented. It may be used twice or thrice a week.

Next to cold bathing, warm clothing demands our attention, which we recommend to be sufficiently worn to prevent the keen blasts of the north and north-east winds from blowing off the perspiration from our bodies, and thereby closing the pores of the skin, and producing colds, rheumatisms, fevers, &c.

Moisture is also very injurious to the body, but moisture and cold applied together are more powerfully bad than either of them alone. Therefore, what can cold and moisture be

resisted so well by, as warm clothing? that is, warm stockings and shoes; and such as are accustomed to have winter coughs, asthmas, sore throats, &c. will find a thin flannel waistcoat, worn next to the skin under the shirt, to be one of the best preventatives known; and we are surprised to find the judicious Buchan object to flannel.

No body of men enjoy better health than coachmen and chairmen, who go through every vicissitude of weather, and we attribute it to their going so warmly clothed as they do; and their health would be still more permanent, if they had not a bad custom of drinking warm purg, and other warm drinks, and immediately after going into the cold air; whereas a glass of any spirits, or a pint of cold strong beer, fortify the body against cold much more, because the warm drinks open the pores, and the cold ones do not.

We are sorry to see so many absurd fashions invented for our fair countrywomen, fraught with so much danger to their health, and of course to their beauty. If they are to wear great hoops, short stays, and petticoats up to their knees, they require warm flannel drawers, and warm under coverings, to keep them from the influence of cold. It is a matter of some surprise, that delicate as they really are, more mischief does not accrue from such modes of dressing. In a morning, they are wrapped up, with close warm gowns, and the face, neck, and chest carefully guarded from cold by a warm cap and handkerchief; and in the evening are seen half naked in the street, the play-house, or in a cold coach. Or, perhaps, after sitting in a warm room, heated with large fires, a number of candles, and full of people, for three hours together, then, all on a sudden they walk through a cold airy gallery, and winding stairs, with currents of wind blowing up; and afterwards be driven a mile or two in a cold coach, through a pinching frost, or damp midnight air.

Our young men are equally careless in conducting themselves in the same things, as well as in their clothing: one minute they are in a hot crowded

play-house, and the next exposed to the cold piercing eddies, and great currents of air that are felt round the Garden, the larger streets, and St. Paul's; and so indiscreet is pride, that you seldom see them in a great coat when they are dressed for the evening, although they have been wearing it almost the whole day before.

Our young citizens are particularly regardless of this circumstance; one part of the day they are in a close warm accompting-house, and in the evening with light thin clothes, with the breast open, and perhaps under a course of mercury. Mercury is injurious to the body, when troubled with a cold, and it is dangerous to be exposed to wet and cold during the time it is taken, as it contributes to the catching cold by its debilitating powers.

We could wish the morals of the people were such as not to require its so frequent exhibition; but as we cannot be expected to reform the age, we think it our duty to recommend warm clothing, whilst they are requiring its specific virtues, that it may not do more injury than good.

Too warm clothing relaxes and de-

bilitates the body, and promotes too plentiful perspiration; a medium is therefore to be observed, but a want of that which is proper is attended with more serious mischief than by too warm a clothing, if it be not imprudently thrown by *suddenly*.

Children that are subject to gripes, convulsions, coughs, &c. should always wear warm stockings; these, and many of their complaints, arise from their tender limbs being chilled by the severe cold of our winters, and their legs and feet not being covered at all—a pernicious custom!

To conclude, if every person that finds himself afflicted with a cold, would take the trouble to read these remarks with attention, so as to understand the whole well, and not to cursorily catch one part, without attending to the other; and afterwards carefully to apply the means here recommended, we flatter ourselves, without presumption, that the complaint would soon be removed, and the patient, instead of languishing many months of a consumption, in consequence of having neglected this care, would enjoy good health and vigour.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE following paper is the production of the late Sir William Blackstone, and was written several years ago, while he was employed in compiling his history of Magna Charta. As it is little known, we shall give it a place in our work, and only remark, that it was produced by his declining to use a curious and seemingly contemporary roll, with which he was favoured by Dr. Littleton, then Dean of Exeter. This roll had formerly belonged to the Abbey of Hales Owen, in Shropshire, but as it has not the seal appended, Dr. Blackstone did not consider it as an original.

The Dean, upon this rejection, wrote a defence of the originality of his roll, which was read to the Society of Antiquaries, who were, or seemed to be, so firmly persuaded of its authenticity, that Dr. Blackstone's answer, which was produced very soon after his opponent's paper, was suppressed. Such is the little history of this memorial, which we shall publish entire, as so valuable a literary curiosity well merits a place in our Miscellany.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE LITTLETON ROLL.

BY THE LATE SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE.

ON June 8, 1761, the Right Rev. and very learned the Bishop of Carlisle (then Dean of Exeter) communicated to the society a vindication of the authenticity of a parchment roll,

which belonged formerly to the abbey of Hales Owen, and contains the great charter and charter of the forest of Hen. III. And as this was communicated to Mr. Blackstone, when he

was preparing his edition of those charters in quarto, which was published at Oxford, A. D. 1759, his lordship infers, that the various readings of this roll ought to have been inserted in that edition, as Mr. Blackstone was mistaken in supposing it to be only a contemporary copy, and not an original.

After so serious an appeal to the learned in antiquities, Mr. Blackstone would think himself wanting in that respect which he owes to the society and his lordship, if he did not either own and correct his mistake in the octavo edition which is now preparing for press, or submit to the society's judgement the reasons at large upon which his suspicions are founded. He hath rather chosen, perhaps injudiciously, the latter.

His lordship, to prove the authenticity of the roll, has vouched the opinions of the late Mr. Folkes, of two of the judges, and of this learned body in its favour. So far as authority can be brought to extend, in deciding a point of learning, Mr. Blackstone acknowledges this argument to be quite unanswerable: but he has been taught that no authority, however weighty, should put a stop to the spirit of enquiry; and he believes that a closer examination of the instrument in question, than is usual upon public exhibitions, might have furnished a few observations tending to a contrary opinion.

His lordship is pleased to suggest, that the sole objection which is made by Mr. Blackstone to the roll's authenticity, is because the great seal is not now appendant to it. Mr. Blackstone made no such objection: he declared his opinion that this roll never had passed the great seal, but did not subjoin any reasons, and the contents of this paper will shew that he had other and stronger objections. Nor could he indeed, consistently with himself, have relied on so trifling an argument; having cited, in his introductory discourse, many charters as clearly authentic, to which no seal is now remaining.

His lordship observes, that the method of promulgating ancient statutes

was not only to transmit them to the sheriffs of counties, but also to cathedrals, and the great religious houses; that most of the original great charters now extant belonged to cathedrals or abbeys; and that the abbey of Hales Owen had as fair a title as any to be honoured with an original great charter, since that convent was founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and Chief Justice of England, in the 9th of Hen. III.—the very year when this roll bears date.

The method of promulgating statutes, by transmitting them to religious houses, is perfectly new to Mr. Blackstone. He knows it was usual to send them to the sheriffs, to be proclaimed in their county-courts; and he is aware that, by the statute entitled *Confirmatio Cartarum*, 25 Edw. I. the charters of Hen. III. are commanded to be sent to all cathedrals, and read twice a year to the people: which fairly accounts for the charters that were found in cathedral churches. And, as for those that have been discovered in one or two monasteries, they were probably deposited there for safe custody by some special concurrence of circumstances, as was manifestly the case at Lacock, whose foundress's husband, the Earl of Salisbury, was sheriff of Wiltshire in the 9 of Hen. III. and as such had possession of the charter there found, which is endorsed as belonging not to the monastery of Lacock, but to the county of Wilts at large, *ex deposito militum Wiltshire*.

The abbey of Hales Owen was, therefore, not entitled to the custody of an original charter, merely upon the general footing of being a great religious house; nor can Mr. Blackstone allow the particular probability of transmitting an original to that convent on account of the relation it bore to Peter de Rupibus, as its founder. In the first place he apprehends, that in the 9th of Hen. III. the date of the present great charter, this prelate was not chief justiciary, but Hubert de Burgh, who witnesses the charter as such; as appears from all the originals, and even from the Hales Owen roll. Nor, according to Spelman and Dugdale,

dak, was he ever chief justice in the reign of King Hen. III. but only, for a very short time, in the reign of King John; and during that period, by his mal-administration in his office (according to Ralph de Coggeshale and the annals of Waverley) was one cause of the barons' insurrection. And, since some clauses of King John's charter were personally pointed at him, and others of King John's and King Henry's were intended to curb the exorbitant power of his office, he was not probably over anxious to perpetuate those memorials of his own misconduct.

His lordship observes, that the two charters are quite complete on the roll; and yet another skin appears evidently to have been sewed to the bottom of it, the threads still remaining at this day; and then asks, of what possible use could another skin of parchment be, but only to contain the great seal? And this circumstance is relied on as a most cogent reason in favour of the roll's authenticity. But herein Mr. Blackstone has the misfortune to differ with his lordship, and to think it a decisive proof, or at least a very violent presumption, that this roll never passed the great seal. For he will venture to affirm, and appeal to the experience of the society, that no instance can be shewn of a slip of parchment being tacked on to another skin, merely to hold the label of the great or any other seal; (which might be then taken off at pleasure, and fastened by the same operation to another instrument) but the label of the seal always passes through the substance of the skin whose authority it is meant to attest.

He will not dwell on the very singular circumstance, that two distinct charters should be written on one roll of parchment, in order to save the King's wax, by sealing them with a single seal.

But he cannot help observing, how uncommonly the charter of the forest concludes, supposing it an original instrument, viz. "*testibus supra nominatis*," without mentioning either names, time, or place. This is usual enough in copies, but every original and every insipidus of this charter, which Mr.

Blackstone hath hitherto seen, have the date at full length, and the names of the witnesses subjoined; who, though so much alike as might easily mislead a copyist, are by no means numerically the same with those which are set to the great charter, since the Bishop of Salisbury is a witness to one and not to the other of those instruments.

But then it is asked, of what possible use could another skin of parchment be? a question that admits of no very difficult solution. The truth of the matter seems to be, that the roll in dispute is only part of a statute roll begun (as the hand-writing shews) in the reign of King Henry III. and intended to contain a collection of acts of parliament, with the two famous charters at their head, and to be carried on from time to time, by sewing fresh parchment at the bottom when the upper part was full. Such rolls, of a considerable length, continued down in different hand-writings, were frequent in religious houses; and very many of them are preserved in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other public libraries.

There yet remains another principal reason that induced Mr. Blackstone to consider the roll as copied, viz. its extreme inaccuracy, which, in many places, totally obscures the sense. A few specimens of which are the following: In Ch. 8. of the great charter, for "*aut reddere nolit cum possit*," the roll reads "*vel reddiderit nolit cum possit*." In Ch. 26. for "*brevi inquisitionis*," the roll has it "*brevi acquisitionis*." In Ch. 36. for "*Si quis—super hoc convincatur*," the roll reads "*Si quis—super hoc commoveatur*." In the attestation, for the Earl of "*Hertford*," the roll reads "*the Earl of Hereford*," though another Earl of Hereford appears within five names afterwards. In the charter of the forest, Ch. 14. instead of "*chiminagium*," or way-money (a term well known in the forest law) the roll substitutes "*chnig-nagium*," more than once, a word without any meaning at all. These capital mistakes, among others, the effect not of haste but of absolute ignorance in the transcriber, occasioned the

editor of the charters to deem with less reverence of this roll than he finds was expected of him. But though he could not be induced to believe it

an original, yet he thought it in many respects curious; and cautiously avoided exposing its blemishes to view, till forced to this public explanation.

IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE we enter upon the addresses which have lately been presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, and his Lordship's answers, we are happy to present the following curious and original papers to our readers, which have been communicated to us by an ingenious correspondent, whose writings have frequently been admired in this Miscellany as sources of real amusement and information. His own introduction supercedes the necessity of any further preface.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE public has of late beheld the Bishop of Derry making a very remarkable appearance for a prelate of these days, as a promoter of popular exertions in Ireland. It will, therefore, be a considerable gratification of political and biographical curiosity to peruse a correspondence which took place about four years ago between his Lordship and Mr. Boswell, concerning an union of Ireland with England, and the state of the city of Edinburgh as relative to that subject.

The BISHOP of DERRY to JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

Portpatrick, Nov. 19th, 1779.

I Am certain it is unnecessary to apologize to you for any trouble one takes the liberty of giving you, where the interest of a nation is concerned; I shall, therefore, wave all ceremony of that sort, as upon an exchange of circumstances I hope you would do with me, and open the purport of my letter.

The inhabitants of Dublin are violent against an union with England. The rest of Ireland are, perhaps, as warmly for it. As I am certain that Dublin could not be a great sufferer where the rest of the nation are great gainers, and that Edinburgh is a case in point, I should be much obliged to you, if you would be kind enough to ascertain for me what the present number of houses may be in Edinburgh, and what it was at the time of the union: it may possibly not be any great

trouble to ascertain from thence what the value of land was before the buildings, and what since. Is it easy with you to ascertain the number of inhabitants from parochial registers? If it be, I should be very thankful for that too, and also for one or two epochs in the progress of your population. Excuse all this, my dear Sir, in one who has every engine at work that can throw light and information on a deluded people, and who, from his knowledge of your temper and pursuits, is persuaded of your wishes to co-operate in so beneficial a cause. I am, Sir,

With the truest regard,

Your very faithful

And affectionate servant,

THE BISHOP OF DERRY*.

To James Boswell, Esq. Edinburgh.

JAMES BOSWELL, Esq. to the BISHOP of DERRY.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 15th Dec. 1779.

I Am afraid your lordship and I differ as much in Irish politics, as I found from your lordship's conversation in London last autumn, we differ

in American politics: as I never could believe the ministerial proposition, that a majority of our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantick would choose

* The subscription is particular, but the original, in his lordship's own hand-writing, and sealed with his arms, may be seen at the publisher's.

choose to have their property at the mercy of the representatives of the King's subjects in this island, neither can I believe that all Ireland, Dublin excepted, would be for an union with Great-Britain. When I was in Ireland ten years ago, a very sensible man addressing himself to me as a Scotchman, said, "We are bad enough in this country; but, thank God, we are not so bad as you are. We have still our own parliament." The noble exertions of the Irish this winter sufficiently confirm the remark.

At any rate, my lord, I cannot help being very clearly of opinion that the capital of Ireland would suffer sadly by an union. Whether Scotland has been benefited by our union with England is to me a problematical question, depending upon a variety of inquiries and probabilities. As Sir George Savile said, when Wedderburne boasted of what he had *gained* by his return to the court party—"This House *knows* what he has *lost*." Scotland, we know, has lost her spirit, I may say her existence; for she is absorbed in her great and rich sister kingdom. But sure I am Edinburgh has been grievously nipped in its growth, by depriving us of our parliament, and all its concomitant fostering influence; so that we are now placed

"Far from the sun and summer's gale."

I endeavoured to obey your lordship's commands, in procuring for you a comparative state of the number of houses in Edinburgh now, and at the time of the Union. But I find that there are no cess* rolls preserved so old as the

time of the Union. They were carried to the castle in 1745, and lost, or mislaid, or destroyed, it is not known how. I believe the houses in Edinburgh remained pretty much the same from the time of the Union till within my own remembrance. There has, indeed, been a great many new ones built within these twelve or fifteen years, owing partly to some influx of wealth, and partly to that exuberance of paper credit, which at length proved so fatal to this country. To ascribe to the Union such improvements as would have happened without it, is an enthusiasm no better founded than that of a worthy old lady, a Jacobite aunt of mine, who said "there had been no blackcock in Annandale since the Revolution."

Let us, my lord, be satisfied to live on good and equal terms with our sovereign's people of Ireland, as we might have done with our sovereign's people of America, had these been allowed to enjoy *their* parliaments or assemblies, as Ireland enjoys *hers*, and instead of calling the Irish "a deluded people," and attempting to grasp them in our paws, let us admire their spirit. A Scotchman might preach an union to them, as the fox who had lost his tail. But your lordship is an Englishman, and brother to the Earl of Bristol†. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble servant,

JAMES BOSWELL.

To the Right Reverend
the Lord Bishop of Derry.

Such were the tenets and opinions of the Bishop of Derry in the year 1779. The papers which follow will enable our readers to form a just idea of his lordship's present political conduct. We waive comments; and shall endeavour to lay before the public a complete collection of the Addresses from the Irish Associations to the Earl of Bristol, and his lordship's answers. It is scarcely necessary to add, that these papers appeared soon after the *Grand National Convention*.

DROGHEDA ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Drogheda Association on the parade, the 3d of December, 1783.

Resolved unanimously, That the following address be presented to the

Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol, by Major Cheshire.

"My Lord,

"Convinced that to exalted characters like your's, the approbation and thanks

* Land-tax books.

† Augustus Earl of Bristol, who took a distinguished part in the House of Lords against the American war.

thanks of good men can only be acceptable, permit us, therefore, to make our most unfeigned and warmest acknowledgements to your lordship, for the truly noble and spirited part which you have taken in the cause of this country, and to congratulate your lordship upon your arrival in this town from the National Convention.

" Whilst we admire the virtuous exertions of your lordship, we cannot but lament that the House of Commons have in the first instance refused to gratify the wishes of the people: however, we console ourselves with the hope, that (by a steady perseverance in the glorious cause in which we have embarked) at a future period we must and will be heard.

" Signed by order,

" THOMAS CHAMNEY, Sec."

" Gentlemen,

" It is easier for you to conceive than for me to express the emotions of gratitude and satisfaction arising in my breast upon receiving the warm approbation you have given to my conduct at the Grand National Convention.

" If any external circumstance could add to the inward comfort I feel from having supported the undoubted rights of a country, which of all others I love and revere, and in which alone the manly spirit of liberty expatiates through the whole land, it would be

the approbation of men whose condition I wish to behold as free as their minds.

" But that comfort which you cannot increase, you have confirmed; for a zeal which you approve cannot have been intemperate, and services which you determine to support cannot prove ineffectual.

" As to the House of Commons—the free and virtuous members for counties, unison to the voices which sent them to parliament, were almost to a man with us; but,

" The representatives of mean, corrupt, decayed, and depopulated boroughs, to a man, almost, were against us.

" It could not be expected they should sign their own death-warrant—that must be done by another hand.

" But, I must observe, that they who denied to the people their indubitable rights have yet afforded them wholesome instruction, and having overpowered by numbers the voice of reason, have now taught that people to add to their remonstrance the irresistible force of numbers.

" Your requisitions were just, and deserved to be heard: let them now be firm, and they must be heard.

" I am, Gentlemen,

" Your very faithful servant,
" BRISTOL."

LONDON DERRY ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the associated corps of the city and liberties of Londonderry, on parade, the 7th of December, 1783,

JOHN FERGUSON, Esq. Col. Commandant,

Resolved unanimously, That the following address to the Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, be presented to his Lordship by our commanding officer, at the head of the corps under arms:—

" My Lord,

" On your lordship's return from the discharge of that important duty which the *unanimous voice* of the volunteers of this city and county appointed you to, we, the Associated Corps of Londonderry, think it incumbent on us to

LOND. MAG. March 1784.

express, in the warmest terms, our grateful and perfect approbation of your distinguished and patriotic conduct.

" Although, my Lord, *venality and corruption* hath, for the present, denied the just and necessary restitution of the rights of the people, yet we do not despair, but, relying on the *justice of the cause*, we are DETERMINED to persevere in seeking such a parliamentary reform as will EFFECTUALLY *destroy the encroachments of the aristocracy*, and make the House of Commons what it ought to be, 'the real representatives of the people.'

" In this great and necessary pursuit, we rely on the assistance of your lordship, and of every true friend to the

C c

freedom,

freedom, peace, and happiness of Ireland."

Signed by order of the associated corps,

"JOHN FERGUSON,

"Colonel-Commandant."

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

Palace, at Derry, Dec. 7th, 1783.

"Gentlemen, and fellow citizens,

"I never harboured a doubt but that the conduct of your Delegate General, discharged with a spirit equal to your confidence, would receive the approbation to which his integrity was entitled, and your virtues were pledged.

"The venality and corruption to which you allude may for a moment obstruct, but cannot ultimately elude the restitution of your rights.

"The present House of Commons, even if they were a *legitimate body*, are certainly the *servants* and not the *masters* of the people; they profess to be so before their election—they should be COMPELLED to find themselves so after it.

"During the progress of their political courtship, they utter a thousand fervent vows, and reiterate numberless

enthusiastic promises, to captivate your affections; which, in the very moment that the basket of their political matrimony is pinned, they utterly forget; and, regardless of the vows they have plighted, and of the accounts they one day must yield, they overstep both, with an effrontery equal to their hypocrisy, and with a confidence which nothing could explain, except your credulity.

"I advise you, therefore, no longer to endure so insolent a monster, but, conscious of your own rights, and indignant at their encroachments, *speak* to this *mock representative of fictitious and unsubstantial constituents* a language suitable to yourselves, and which freemen of every nation, and Irish freemen above all others, know but how to enforce.

"You do well to rely on my assistance in a cause which decides the freedom, the peace, and happiness of Ireland.

"I have not yet disappointed your just expectations, but as we see that all men are liable, may the moment of my transgression be the last of my existence.

"BRISTOL."

While the Earl of Bristol engaged the attention of Ireland and England, by his answers to the addresses of the Associations, he himself formed a resolution of raising a corps of volunteers, to consist of ten companies, and each company of 100 men. A beginning was soon made, and the first company quickly formed. These new volunteers were mostly Roman Catholics; and *all* tenants of the bishopric of Derry.

Agreeable to a notice sent by the Rev. Andrew Cochran, in the name of the Earl of Bristol, his tenants on the lands of Drimrah, county of Tyrone, held a meeting at Drimrah-bridge on Monday, December the 8th, 1783, and there came unanimously to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we the several persons under-named are happy in having it in our power to comply with the request of the Earl of Bristol, if by that we can testify our gratitude and esteem for the steady of all patriots and the best of all landlords: and that we do

most cheerfully agree to form ourselves into a volunteer company, in defence of the common cause of *freedom*, and to be entirely at the devotion of his lordship.

Resolved, That Mr. Cochran be requested to transmit these our resolutions to the Earl of Bristol, and that we will attentively await his further directions.

Signed by the tenantry.

N. B. This corps, including Roman Catholics, immediately amounted to near sixty, and many strangers desired to be incorporated.

The following address and letter have been published in the papers, but as they are closely connected with the subject before us, no reader, we hope, will be displeased to see them reprinted:

Extract of a letter from General Flood to John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq. secretary to the National Convention, dated Cleveland-row, London, Friday, Dec. 26, 1783.

"Dear Sir,

"THIS day se'nnight I had the honour to deliver to his Majesty, at his levee, the address of the National Convention. It is against custom to accompany any address so delivered with any explanation, and it is also against custom for his Majesty to deliver any answer.

"I request that you will make the proper communication thereof to the secretaries of the several provinces, and am, &c.

"HENRY FLOOD."

The following is the copy of the address:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Delegates of all the Volunteers of Ireland.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of all the volunteers of Ireland, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne with all humility, to express our zeal for your Majesty's person, family, and government, and our inviolate attachment to the per-

petual connexion of your Majesty's crown of this kingdom with that of Great-Britain, to offer to your Majesty our lives and fortunes in support of your Majesty's rights, and of the glory and prosperity of the British empire. To assert with an humble but honest confidence that the Volunteers of Ireland did, without expence to the public, protect your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland against your foreign enemies, at a time when your Majesty's forces in this country were not adequate to that service. To state that, through their means, the laws and police of this kingdom had been better executed and maintained than at any former period within the memory of man; and to implore your Majesty that our humble wish to have certain manifest perversions of the parliamentary reformation of this kingdom remedied by the legislature in some reasonable degree, may not be imputed to any spirit of innovation in us, but to a sober and laudable desire to uphold the constitution, to confirm the satisfaction of our fellow-subjects, and to perpetuate the cordial union of both kingdoms.

Signed by order,

JOHN TALBOT ASHENHURST, } Secs.
JAMES DAWSON.

CONNAUGHT VOLUNTEERS.

THE Address of the Delegates of the Volunteer Corps of the province of Connaught, 1st of January, 1784.

To the Earl^l of BRISTOL,

My Lord,

AS we conceive it to be the duty of freemen to support the assertors of their freedom, we think we cannot mistake our object in addressing our unanimous thanks to a nobleman, who has so early proved himself the decided and virtuous friend of the real principles of the constitution. Upon these motives, my lord, we proffer to you our attachment, confident that in the attainment of your ambition is lodged the emancipation of the rights and privileges of the citizens of Ireland.

JAMES JOYCE, } Sec. Province
of Connaught.

R E P L Y.

"Gentlemen,

"TO be selected from that chosen band of patriots which constituted the National Convention, as the favourite of your attention, and the object of your thanks, however it may heighten the obligation, yet cannot increase the zeal which animates the discharge of my favourite office. It has mingled gratitude with principle, and added duty to inclination—and if to struggle amidst a numerous host of virtuous and resolute citizens for the redemption of our captive rights from the

polluted grasp of a corrupt and desperate oligarchy, and to determine on their restitution, or to perish in the pursuit, can be deemed ambition, I am, perhaps, the most ambitious man in Ireland—but if this ambition, the single one which beats in my bosom,

has earned to me the attachment of the province of Connaught, I am also the most contented, and, give me leave to add likewise, the best rewarded.

“BRISTOL.”

Downhill, Jan. 13, 1784.

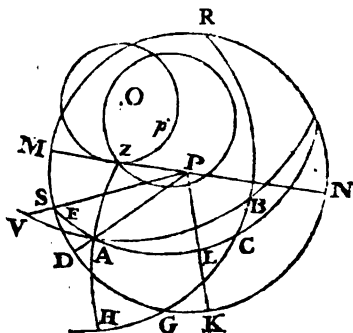
M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

27. QUESTION (I. Nov.) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAYE.

P R O J E C T I O N.

DESCRIBE the primitive circle EDGR to represent the equinoctial, in which take any point S; and from that point set off 13° to D for the diff. of right ascension, between spica Virginis and Arcturus, and $65^\circ 57'$ from D to K for the difference of right ascension between Arcturus and a Lyræ. From P, the pole of the equinoctial, draw PS, PD, and PK; and on these lines respectively set off PV, the polar distance of Spica Virginis, $100^\circ 1' 25''$; PA the polar distance of Arcturus, $69^\circ 40' 47''$; and PL, the polar distance of a Lyræ, $51^\circ 24' 34''$. Through the two points V and A describe the great circle VAB; and through the points A and L describe the great circle ALC: find p and O, the poles of those two circles; round which, at distances equal to the angles which the circles made with the horizon, respectively, describe two lesser circles, intersecting each other in Z, the zenith of the place of observation. Draw the meridian MN through P and Z, and ZM will be the latitude required.



C A L C U L A T I O N.

Round Z, as a pole, describe the horizon HCBR cutting the great circles VAB and ALC in B and C; also, through A, the vertical circle ZAH, meeting the horizon in H. Then, in the triangle PAL, there are given two sides, PA, PL, and the included angle APL to find the angle LAP, which is equal to the angle DAE: and as the leg DA is known in the right angled triangle DAE, the angle DEA, and hypotenuse AE may be found. Moreover, VP, AP, and the contained angle VAP being given in the triangle PVA the angle PAV may be found, and from thence its supplement, PAB; which being taken out of the angle PAL will leave the angle BAC. We have, therefore, in the triangle ABC, all the angles given to find the side AC, which being added to AE, gives EC. Hence, in the triangle GEC, we have given the angles at C and E, together with the contained side CE to find the angle CGE, the supplement to which is the complement of the latitude of the place of observation. The latitude, therefore, is $41^\circ 47\frac{1}{2}'$ N.

Again, in the right angled triangle ACH, AC, and the angle ACH being given AH, the altitude of Arcturus will be known; and from thence its zenith distance AZ: the three sides ZA, ZP, and PA are therefore known in the triangle ZPA; from whence the right ascension of the mid-heaven, and hour of the night when the observation was made, may be found: which hour was $12^h 35'$, or $35'$ after midnight.

28. QUESTION (II. Nov.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

In the spherical triangle BAC, the sides AB, AC, and the included angle BAC are given to find the side BC.

In AC, the greater side, take AD=AB, and describe the arc BD. Then, by B. IV. Art. 241, of Robertson's Navigation, the versed sine of the angle BAC is to the square of radius as the difference of the versed sines of BC and CD is to the product of the sines of AC and AB. But, when the radius is unity, the versed sine of any arc, or angle, is equal to twice the square of the sine of half that arc, or angle; therefore, $2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC : 1 :: 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC - 2 \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD : \sin AC \times \sin AB$. Consequently, multiplying means and extremes, $\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD = \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB$; or, dividing by $\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$, and taking the square roots on both sides, $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD - 1} = \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD}$. Now $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD - 1}$ is, evidently, the tangent of an arc, which has $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$ for its secant; and $\sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD}$, which is equal to it, is, by the nature of logarithms, $= \frac{2 \log. \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC + \log. \sin AC + \log. \sin AB}{2}$

$-\log. \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$ which is the first part of the rule.

Again, if $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD$ be the secant of an arc, $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD \div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CB$ will be the cosine of it; and the product of the tangent of an arc by its cosine will be the sine of the same arc: consequently the sine of this arc will be expressed by $\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD \times \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times \sin AC \times \sin AB \div \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle CD}$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC \times \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle CD = \sqrt{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC \times s.AC \times s.AB}$$

$\div \sin \frac{1}{2} \angle BC$; and, consequently, its log. sin. by $\frac{2 \log. s. \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC + \log. s.AC + \log. s.AB}{2}$

$-\log. s. \frac{1}{2} \angle BC$: and this being taken from $\frac{2 \log. s. \frac{1}{2} \angle BAC + \log. s.AC + \log. s.AB}{2}$

leaves the log. sine of $\frac{1}{2} \angle BC$. Which was to be demonstrated.

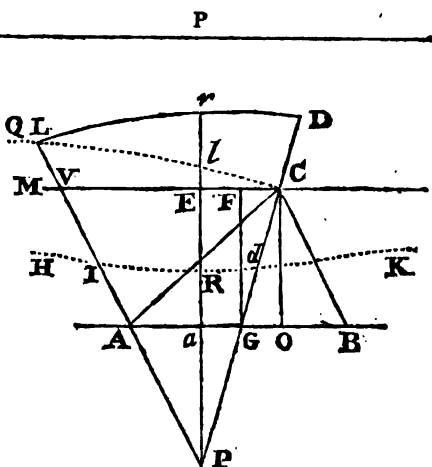
29. QUESTION (III. Nov.) answered by Mr. SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

From any point G, in the indefinite right line AB, draw GC equal to the given bisecting line, and making the angle AGC equal to the given one. Produce CG to P, making GP=GC, and through C draw the indefinite right line MN parallel to AB; also through G and P draw GF and PE both perpendicular to MN; and in EP, take ER=EC, and through the points R describe the inferior conchoid HIRK, the pole of which is P, and directrix MN.

From P draw lines Pr, PL, &c. cutting the indefinite right line AB in the points a, A, &c. and set off on them from a, A, &c. $al=aC$, $AL=AC$, &c. and through the points C, l, L, &c. describe the curve C/LQ. Moreover, describe the curve DrL, cutting the curve C/LQ in L such that if lines PD, Pr, PL, &c. be drawn from P, cutting the conchoid in d, R, I, &c. and this curve in D, r, L, &c. the rectangles of $Dd \times DP$, $rR \times rP$, $LI \times LP$, &c. may each of them be equal to the rectangle contained by EC and the given perimeter P. Then, through L, the point where the two curves C/LQ, DrL intersect, draw LP, cutting MN in V, the conchoid in I, and AB in A; also parallel to it draw CB, meeting AB in B, and ABC will be the triangle required.

DEMON-



DEMONSTRATION.

Because CP is bisected in G, and LAP parallel to CB, AB to EC (MN); GF perpendicular to MN, and parallel to EP, by construction; it is manifest that AP = AV, = BC; that AG = GB, and CF = FE = half the difference of the segments of the base, made by the perpendicular CO. But LA = AC by construction; therefore, PL = AC + BC, and LV = AC - BC. Now VI = ER, by the property of the conchoid, which is = EC, the difference of the segments of the base, by construction; and, by a well known property of triangles, EC (VI) : AC - BC (LV) :: AC + BC (LP) : AB. Therefore, by composition, VI : LI :: LP : LP + AB (AC + BC + AB) : consequently, VI x AC + BC + AB = LI x LP = VI x P, the given perimeter, by construction; therefore, AC + BC + AB is equal to P.

Q. E. D.

An algebraical Answer to the same by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

Put $a = GO$ (see the last fig.) $b = CO$, $c = CG$, $p =$ the perimeter, and $x = AG$, = GB. Then $x + a = AO$, $x - a = OB$, $\sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} = AC$, and $\sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2} = BC$. Consequently $2x + \sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2} = p$; or $p - 2x = \sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2}$; and, by squaring both sides of the equation, $p^2 - 4px + 4x^2 = x^2 + 2ax + a^2 + b^2 + 2\sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} \times \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2} + x^2 - 2ax + a^2 + b^2$; or $\frac{p^2}{2} - 2px + x^2 - a^2 - b^2 = \sqrt{x + a^2 + b^2} \times \sqrt{x - a^2 + b^2}$. And, by putting c^2 for $a^2 + b^2$, and again squaring both sides, $\frac{p^4}{4} - 2p^2x + 5p^2x^2 - p^2c^2 - 4px^3 + 4p^2cx + x^4 - 2c^2x^2 + c^4 = x^4 - 2a^2x^2 + 2b^2x^2 + a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + b^4$; or, by again putting $c^2 = b^2 + a^2$, and proper reduction, there will finally result $x^3 + \frac{4b^2 - 5p^2}{4p} x^2 + \frac{c^2 - \frac{1}{2}p^2}{16} x = \frac{p^3}{16} - \frac{pc^2}{4}$. Consequently, when b , c , and p are given in numbers, x may be found, and from thence the sides of the triangle.

30. QUESTION (I. Dec.) answered by the Rev. Mr. GARNONS.

In the first article, put x and y for the indices of the fourth letter of the first word, and the fourth letter of the second word, respectively: then $x - y \times x^2 - y^2 = x^3 - x^2y - xy^2 + y^3 = 1323$; and $x + y \times x^2 + y^2 = x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = 10503$. These being added together give $2x^3 + 2y^3 = 11826$; or $x^3 + y^3 = 5913$. Moreover, if the first equation be taken from the second, there will remain $2x^2y + 2xy^2 = 9180$; and this being multiplied by $\frac{1}{3}$, gives $3x^2y + 3xy^2 = 13770$. Now, this being added to the sum of the cubes, there will arise $x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 = 19683$; and the cube roots being taken, will be $x + y = 27$. But the first equation being $x - y \times x - y \times x + y = 1323$; by substituting 27 for $x + y$, and dividing both sides by it, $\frac{x - y}{27} = 49$; and consequently $x - y = 7$. Hence, by addition and subtraction, $2x = 34$, and $2y = 20$: consequently $x = 17$, and $y = 10$. The 4th letter of the first word is, therefore, R, and that of the second word K.

Next put v and z for the indices of the fifth letter of the first word, and the second letter of the second word; and the two equations will be $v^2 - z^2 = 178$, and $v + z + vz = 47$. Then $v^2 = 528 + z^2$; and $v + vz = 47 - z$, or $v^2 = \frac{47 - z}{1 + z}$; consequently, $528 + z^2 = \frac{47 - z}{1 + z}$; $= \frac{2209 - 94z + z^2}{1 + z + z^2} = 528 + z^2$; or $2209 - 94z + z^2 = 528 + 1056z + 528z^2 + z^2 + 2z^3 + z^4$. Hence, $z^4 + 2z^3 + 528z^2 + 1150z = 1681$; and, as the sum of the coefficients of z and its powers is exactly equal to the known side of the equation, it follows that z is equal 1: consequently $v = 23$. The fifth letter of the first word is, therefore, Y; and the second, as well as the 7th letter of the second word A.

The first term of the arithmetical progression, mentioned in the third article, being 1, the last 17, and the number of terms 5; it follows that the common difference must be 4; and, consequently, the three intermediate terms are 5, 9, and 13; answering to the letters E, I, and N; which are, therefore, the second letter of the first word, the first letter of the second word, and the third letter of the first word, respectively.

From the fourth article $s^2 + r^2 = 520$, and $s + r = 448$: the first of these being added to twice the latter gives $s^2 + 2sr + 3r^2 = 1416$. From whence $(s+r)^2 = 1416 - 2r^2$; and $s + r = \sqrt{1416 - 2r^2} = \frac{448}{r}$, by the second equation: consequently 1416

$= \frac{200704}{r^2}$, and $2r^4 - 1416r^2 = -200704$, or $r^4 - 708r^2 = -100352$; and, by completing the square, $r^2 = 354 \pm 158$. But this being not a square number when the upper sign is used, the lower one must be taken; and then $r^2 = 196$, or $r = 14$; $\therefore s = 18$; and the fifth and sixth letters of the second word are S and O.

The equations resulting from the terms of the fifth article are, putting u and w for the indices of the required letters, $u^2 + w^2 - u - w = 62$, and $uw + u + w = 35$. Let the latter equation, together with uw , be added to the former, and we have $u^2 + 2uw + w^2 = 97 + uw$; hence, $u + w = \sqrt{97 + uw}$. Again, from the second equation $u + w = 35 - uw$; therefore $35 - uw = \sqrt{97 + uw}$; from whence, by reduction, and completing the square, &c. uw will be found $= 24$; and from thence, $u + w = 11$. Therefore, by *Prob. 39, p. 102, Simp. Algebra*, $u = 8$, and $w = 3$; and the first letter of the first word is H, the third letter of the second word C; and the *enigma* stands explained thus:

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	E	N	R	Y	J	A	C	K	S	O	N
8,	5,	13,	17,	23	9,	1,	3,	10,	18,	14,	13

The Question was also answered by Mr. Duffaut and Mr. James Webb.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

46. QUESTION I. by Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Walking along an even and direct road, by the side of a river, I observed a tower on the other side of it, and took the altitude of its top $5^{\circ} 24'$, walking on 100 yards farther, I again took the altitude of the top of it, which was $10^{\circ} 27\frac{1}{2}'$; I then walked on again, intending to take another observation when I was directly opposite to it, but was prevented by some high trees, which grew before it; I, therefore, went on to a place which was 500 yards from my first station, and again observed its altitude to be $8^{\circ} 36'$. It is required from hence, to determine the height of the tower geometrically.

47. QUESTION II. by SIGNIOR DOM. ANTONIO SANTOS.

In a given circle to inscribe a triangle, so that the difference of the segments of the base, made by the perpendicular, may be of a given magnitude, and its area a *maximum*.

48. QUESTION III. by Mr. JAMES WEBB.

Mr. Maclaurin, at p. 185 of his *Algebra*, 2d edit. says, if $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, be any cubic equation, and if $q^2 - 2pr$ be put $= e^2$, the greatest root of the equation will always be greater than $\frac{e}{3^{\frac{1}{3}}}$: and in any equation, $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$, $q^2 - 2pr = e^2$, $\frac{e}{3^{\frac{1}{3}}}$ will always be less than the greatest root of the equation. It is required to give the investigation of these two theorems.


49. QUESTION IV. *by NAUTICUS.*

Two ships which had sailed, at the same time, from two ports in the parallel of $49^{\circ} 57' N.$ met in latitude $48^{\circ} 53' N.$ and, on comparing notes, found that one had sailed at the rate of 5, and the other at the rate of 3 miles an hour, and also, that the sum of the distances run by each ship, and the distance between the ports they sailed from, when added together, was 250 miles. Quere the course and distance run by each ship, and the distance between the ports they sailed from.

50. QUESTION V. *by Mr. L. O'HYNES HALLARAN.*

Let ABC be a given parabola, BC its axis, B the vertex, and A a point in the curve; moreover, let DE be a right line, given in position, and meeting the axis CB, produced in D.

Now, if a body set out from D, and move along the right line DE, with any given, uniform velocity; and another body set out, at the same time, from A, and move along the curve from A towards B, with any given uniform velocity likewise. It is required to assign the situation of the two bodies when they are the nearest possible to each other, and also how long they will then have been in motion.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of June, and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE following paper was communicated to us last month, by Mr. De Magellan, whose kindness has frequently been exerted in the service of our work. The subjects, however, which demanded early insertion were then too numerous to allow room for this paper. We shall now present it to our readers with a supplement from Professor Richardson's Russian Anecdotes.

An Account of the Annual Assembly of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, held the 10th and 21st of October, 1783, under the auspices of Catharine II. Empress of all the Russias, the Protectrix of Sciences and Arts, of which the Princess de Dashkew was President, in the presence of a great number of the nobility, and other distinguished persons

Communicated by J. H. DE MAGELLAN, F. R. S. and Member of the same Academy.

THE Princess de Dashkew, President of the Academy, opened the assembly, by an elaborate and masterly discourse, in which the object and motives of its convocation were fully expressed.

Soon after John Albert Euler, secretary to the Academy, gave notice of the premiums or prizes which were adjudged by it to the authors of two dissertations on the very interesting and curious problem proposed in 1778 for the year 1781, and which the Academy had returned for the present year, viz.

“ To show, by sound arguments, whether an uniformity of the diurnal motion of the earth can be demon-

strated: or, if such motion is not uniform, whether its change on account of the resistance of the ether, or of any other cause may be proved; to point out the phenomena hence arising, and what means may be had to rectify the measure of time, and its variations arising from this unequal motion, so that a just estimate may be made of the relative duration of late centuries in relation to that of ancient ones.”

In consequence of the account given by the commissaries, appointed by the Imperial Academy to examine the different memoirs which had been sent for answering the above question, it was resolved to divide the promised premium of one hundred golden ducats

into two equal parts, to be shared by the authors of the two memoirs, the first of which was marked with the note *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*, and the second by these lines from the second book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*,

Dies & mensis & annus;

Seculaque & p-fita spatiis equalibus horæ.

The sealed names being opened, it appeared that the author of the first memoir was Mr. John Frederic Hennert, Doctor of Philosophy, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Utrecht, member of the Society of Sciences at Haerlem, Rotterdam, Vli-fingue, and Utrecht.

The author of the second memoir was found to be Mr. Paul Frifi, Professor of Mathematics at Milan, member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Stockholm, Upsal, Copenhagen, and of the learned Societies of London, Haerlem, &c.

After the above prizes were adjudged, the Academy having proposed in 1780, for this present year, the following problem, viz. *To explain and elucidate the theory of those machines, whose force is derived from fire, or whose movement is communicated by the vapour of water*, the prize, being also of one hundred gold ducats, was conferred on the author of a French memoir marked No. 2. with the motto *Tentare licet*: the sealed annexed bill being opened, it was found its author's name was Mr. Sebastian Maillard, second captain in the *Corps du genie* of his Sacred Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and professor of fortification in the Imperial Academy of Engineers at Vienna.

The sealed bills, containing the names of those authors of the memoirs not crowned by the academy, were burned without opening them.

Mr. Roumoufky, counsellor of the Imperial Court, read then an extract made by him in the Russian language of the two crowned memoirs above mentioned, on the astronomical question of the earth's motion.

After which, Messrs. Roumoufky, Krafft, and Lexell, members of the Academy, appointed by the same to examine the circular instrument invent-

ed by J. H. De Magellan, a Portuguese gentleman, residing in London, and foreign pensioned member of the same Imperial Academy, which he lately sent to the President, the Princess de Daschkaw, explained to the Academy the great advantages of this instrument for the uses it is intended, namely for measuring angular distances between astronomical or other objects at sea: it was of course deemed to deserve the general approbation of the Academy. Mr. Lexell read a description of this instrument, and gave an account of the results from different trials and observations he had made with it, by which its great utility was completely demonstrated.

Finally, the secretary read the new question of mineralogy proposed by the Academy, for a prize to be decided in the year 1785, whose program, printed both in the Latin and Russian languages, was distributed among the persons who were present at the assembly. It contains a very learned and philosophical introduction, in which the bold and indefatigable labours of modern enquirers after natural knowledge are mentioned, as encountering the greatest difficulties for scrutinizing the contents which lie both within the deepest bowels of the earth, and in the most high limits of the globe: but although the changes and vicissitudes the globe itself has undergone may be well observed in the mountains, whose dumb but expressive marks bear testimony to the different epochs of Nature: some, however, have a dubious aspect, and even the stony substances which enter into their composition cannot be ranged under the same data, part of them being but lately formed, and others perhaps as old as the world itself; some owing their form to fire, some to water, and some to both. Inquiries of this kind are well repaid, even by the sole contemplation of the great works of creation, to raise the mind of the beholder to the Supreme Author of Nature. There are besides a great many advantages which accrue to society from this kind of knowledge, among which is the finding out, and properly working the

riches hidden in the bowels of the earth. It is from the mineralogical geography being well understood, that the whole success of these important and expensive undertakings depends: as it is observed that some metals are more generally found in or with one or other species of these stony substances; and even there are some indications taken from the nature of these metallic beddings, which enable the observer to judge of their abundance, or of their poverty. We must, however, acknowledge that there is still a great deal to be done for our attaining a complete knowledge of these matters: such being the different aggregations of stony substances, such the variety and the proportion of their particles, that many kinds are mistaken for others, and many are reckoned to be the same, when essentially different among themselves.

It is for these, and other weighty reasons, that the Imperial Academy of Sciences proposes a premium of one hundred golden ducats to the person who more fully and ably shall answer the following problem:

“An accurate and natural method is required to range the stony substances of the earth, according to their genera, species, and varieties; so that they may

be hereafter more easily distinguished than hitherto, by their certain characteristic qualities, both of their external appearances, and of their chemical analysis. A proper denomination is to be prefixed to each, but without introducing useless innovations of terms or names, which rather confound than elucidate the subject. In classing these substances a regard must be had to their origin, and to the date of their production in the different changes or epochs of Nature: and it is further required, that the metal be indicated to which one or other kind of these hard substances is found to be a natural bed, or the matrix where it is contained: adding such creditable mineralogical observations, as to evince and to confirm the proposed classification and assertions.”

The memoirs may be written in the *Russian, Latin, German, or French* languages, and directed to John Albert Euler, Secretary to the Imperial Academy, time enough to be received before the beginning of July 1785. A motto or quotation is to be prefixed to each; but the name of the author must be sealed up, and annexed to the memoir, with the same motto on the outside.

By way of appendage to this memorial, we imagine that our readers will not be displeased with the following extract from a letter in the ingenious Mr. Richardson's *Russian Anecdotes*, which contains an account of a distribution of prizes at the Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Russia, during his residence there in the year 1769:

“I was lately present at a distribution of prizes to students educated in the academy of Arts and Sciences. I passed through two large rooms, where the boys, dressed in white uniforms, were drawn up in two ranks; and went into a third, where the Great Duke, and other academicians, were seated round a table, on which were placed specimens of hand-writing and drawing, executed by the scholars. There were also present many ladies and gentlemen of the court. Count Betskoy began the ceremony, by addressing a speech to the Grand Duke, in which he recommended the seminary to his protection. To this his Imperial

Highness replied, ‘As the welfare of Russia shall ever be the object nearest my heart; and as the proper education of youth is of so much consequence in every well-ordered state, it claims, and shall ever obtain, my most constant attention.’ He spoke slowly, and with propriety, yet not without the diffidence of an amiable boy. On sitting down, he turned smiling to Count Panin, his governor, with the air of one asking, Have I acquitted myself aright? The Count seemed to assent, and I thought a tear rose in his eye. I was told that the Empress was present among the ladies; but though this might be known to them, she did

not chuse upon that occasion to be acknowledged as Empress. The mother wished to observe her son. It was the first time he had spoken in public; and the mother's heart must have thrilled with pleasure*. I almost wept for joy.—After this the company passed into another room, where the prizes were distributed. They were first presented to the ladies, and by them to the little boys. The scene was amusing; and was enlivened at intervals by a band of musicians in an adjoining recess.—Tell me, now, would not a stranger, on witnessing such a scene, on seeing one of the most powerful sovereigns on earth, and the presumptive heir of this mighty empire, so attentive to the welfare and improvement of their

people, would he not feel rapture, approve, and applaud? Yet, when I express those sentiments, there are persons who shake their heads; who tell me this academy has subsisted for many years, and what have they done: It may be mentioned with ostentatious pomp in a news-paper, or by Voltaire, and nothing else is intended. Such speeches are mortifying; and, notwithstanding their authority, I must say, that even admitting the love of fame to be the sole motive, the means used are far more laudable than those practised by princes who pursue the objects of their ambition, by adding one inhuman act to another.

"The academy mentioned above was founded in a former reign."

AIR-BALLOONS.

AIR-Balloons are now so common, that it would be useless to record every one which has been let off in this country. We cannot, however, omit presenting the following letter to our readers, as it serves to complete the imperfect narrative which we published in our last number†.

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND AEROSTATIC MACHINE LAUNCHED AT LYONS, JANUARY 19, 1784.

"I Am just come home, and cannot go to bed without acquainting you with all that I have seen.—After various trials, successively made, of the enormous machine, it was dismounted, and unloaded, till a new grand essay was determined upon, and announced for Thursday the 15th instant. All the town flocked to the suburb *de Bezieux*; the inclosure overflowed with ladies, and a ring of dragons of the *Maréchaussée* surrounded the place. The people shouted and huzzed from every quarter. A great number of mortars were let off, and at last the gas being introduced into the machine, we saw it majestically rising. Six-and-twenty minutes were sufficient to fill it up, nor can it be possible to imagine a more striking view than the ascent of that stupendous and magnificent mass. The gallery began to rise two feet, but as it was too late to trust it to any height, the sport, or rather the spectacle, was put off till the subsequent day. On Friday, all

the provisions being ready, the travellers, to the number of six, got up into the gallery, hankering after the moment of the departure, which was at last announced by the discharge of several mortars. M. Durosier putting now in the hands of M. Montgolfier some straw and some fire, the latter carried the same in triumph to M. de Flesselle, the Intendant; this produced a general peal of endless acclamations, bravos, and huzzas. The fire was put, but the unfortunate machine had hardly gained the height of fifty feet, when the top caught fire, which, however, was soon extinguished by engines; but the machine fell down in a very sad condition. It was found necessary to change all the superior part, and a portion of the segment, so that it was absolutely impossible for it to go off. The disappointment occasioned many long faces. MM. Durosier and Montgolfier had tears in their eyes; the public went away not well pleased. The accident proceeded from the

2 D 2

balloon's

balloon's having been considerably wetted in the night, and not having had time to dry. At first a violent fire was made under it, contrary to the orders of M. Durosier; the machine being loaded with damp articles, acquired a great degree of heaviness, and was sinking fast on the flame. A great number of people, however, actuated by a kind of enthusiasm, gave every sort of assistance in their power; and, in spite of the wind, the rain, and the snow, for all the elements seemed to conspire against that unlucky machine, the whole was at last repaired, and the departure fixed for this day, the 19th, at ten o'clock in the morning. The crowd, as I said before, was prodigious; though the sun only shewed his face now and then, the weather was fine, there being very little wind, no fog at all, and the cold being tolerable; but as the balloon had been wet, and the succeeding night it had frozen very hard, it was necessary to thaw the surface by degrees, which took up so much time, that the machine could not be inflated before noon. The operation now began: it is impossible to describe, at this time, the anxiety of the people; their minds seemed to fluctuate between hope and fear; the machine started with a great deal of majesty, assuming the best form that could be wished; it was soon filled up, and nothing wanting for its going off but the signal of the captain, M. Durosier. Here a most extraordinary scene ensued. M. Durosier, considering the indifferent condition of the machine, that had greatly suffered from various trials, assured that the experiment must certainly fail, if more than three persons embarked. But those who had placed themselves in the gallery would not listen to him; and being all armed with pistols, declared, that sooner than descend they would blow their own brains out.—Upon which Messrs. Durosier and Montgolfier applied to M. de Flefelle, the Intendant, requesting him to interpose his authority, and to make them draw lots. He accordingly came near the gallery, and endeavoured to persuade them into the measure that had been suggested. him but every

one of the travellers pretended to have a certain right to remain where he was, and would by no means trust to chance the glory of travelling in such a splendid aerial equipage. Finding that their obstinacy was unconquerable, M. Pilatre gave the signal with some regret. The ropes, however, being cut off, the machine gained a high elevation, and followed for some time an horizontal direction, crossing our heads in the inclosure. The people appeared extremely uneasy, especially the women, who were all in tears. The aerial travellers, however, showed themselves full of confidence, moving their hats out of the gallery, and shouting for ever. The wind happening to shift, the machine immediately rose towards Dauphine with the greatest rapidity, which filled every spectator with a kind of extatic joy, enhanced by the sound of martial instruments, and the discharge of a number of mortars; but our happiness did not last long.—The machine having reached the height of four hundred toises, so that it appeared to us as a balloon of about ten or twelve feet in circumference, it began to sink, and when it came to but one hundred toises, it descended with such a celerity, that in an instant we saw it on the ground. No less than sixty thousand people, besides the Marchauffée, ran to the spot with the greatest apprehension for the lives of those unfortunate aerial travellers. They were immediately helped out of the gallery, and luckily none of them had received any hurt, except M. Montgolfier an insignificant scratch. The cause of their ill-success was owing to a little rent accidentally happening in the interior part of the machine, and which soon enlarging itself, made room for a considerable portion of atmospheric air, a circumstance that rendered the fall of the machine inevitable. The travellers were, M. Montgolfier, sen. M. Pilatre, Prince of Ligne, M. d'Anglefort, Knight of St. Louis, and known for his military exploits, M. d'Ampierre, companion of M. Pilatre, and officer in the guards, and M. le Comte de Laurenin. There was, besides, a young man called Fontaine, nephew

nephew to a Madame Fontaine, who had superintended all the dressing of the machine. It is worth observing, that this young man had been promised a place in the gallery, and then had been excluded. As he was determined not to be disappointed, he watched the moment the machine crossed the inclosure, and jumped into the gallery. When the other travellers had attained a certain height, they were surprised to find the young man among them, and were beginning to express their indignation, when he told them, with the greatest composure, that on earth he would certainly respect their orders, but the place he was then in authorised him to think himself equal to them. As soon as our travellers were out of the gallery, they got into a coach, that came on purpose to receive them, and were conducted home, amidst the incessant acclamations of the people. M. Pilatre only did not get into the coach, but rode home on horseback, and such was the popular enthusiasm, that every

one disputed the honour of holding the bridle of his horse. In the evening they went to the play, and were all seated in the box of M. de Fleffelle, the Intendant. It is impossible to describe the marks of thundering and universal applause with which they were received by the audience. One of the principal performers came on with seven crowns, and offered them to M. de Fleffelle, who immediately put one of them on the head of M. Pilatre, who was just on his side, but M. Pilatre instantly pulled it off, and crowned the brow of M. Montgolfier, which rendered the public acclamations more vociferous than ever. The Opera of Iphigenia being presented that night, the actress who played the principal part, while she was reciting the following line—
‘I like to see those flattering homages that are so eagerly paid you,’ took an opportunity of directing her eyes, and her action, to the box where the aerial adventurers were. This happy application was not unnoticed.”

BIOGRAPHY.

O blest Biography! thy charms of yore
Historic Truth to strong Affection bore,
And fost'ring Virtue gave thee, as thy dower,
Of both thy parents the attractive power;
To win the heart, the wavering thought to fix,
And fond delight with wise instruction mix.

HAYLEY. *Essay on History.*

IT is proposed in every future number of this Miscellany to continue the plan adopted at setting out, of presenting our readers with some useful or entertaining piece of Biography. On the present occasion, the life of the celebrated critic, Meursius, claims their attention. To add our praises to those of his numerous eulogists is unnecessary. We shall only add, that, as far as we know, his life has never appeared in an English dress, and that the list of his works, which we have added, cannot but be very serviceable to all collectors of the writings of this voluminous author.

THE LIFE OF JOHN MEURSIUS.

JOHN MEURSIUS, whose life will occupy the following pages, was descended from an ancient and patriotic family. His father, James, lived at *Leffanum*, a village not far distant from the Hague, where his son John was born in the year 1579. This place is well known in the annals of Hol-

land, from the miraculous childbirth of Margaret, the wife of Count Henneberg.

Meursius received the first elements of his education from his father, who was an ecclesiastic, and taught him the rudiments of the Latin language. At the age of seven, he placed him at a school

school at the Hague, under the care of Bernard Beimas and Folquer Westerwolt, with whom he continued four years. He was then removed to Leyden, where he prosecuted his studies with so much industry under the direction of Nicholas Stoch, that when he was twelve, he wrote some Latin orations; and he composed a copy of Greek verses, which do honour to their youthful author, by the time he was thirteen.

The Greek language was his favourite pursuit. As yet, however, his exercises had been confined within the narrow limits of a school, and the house of his father. At the age of sixteen he determined to become a candidate for more extensive reputation, and published an edition of *Lycophro*, the most difficult of the Grecian writers, with notes, and a commentary. This arduous work was followed by *Spicilegium Theocriticum*, or notes on Theocritus, which were much admired, although the *Idyllia* of this delightful poet had exercised the talents and learning of H. Stephens, the two Casaubons, and Joseph Scaliger, previous to this publication.

He then bent his mind to every species of ancient literature. He now entered into a more minute investigation of the Grecian history, and examined the remains of antiquity with equal diligence and perseverance. He did not, however, neglect the Latin authors, but traced their learning from its first appearance among the Romans. A specimen of his labours soon informed the public of the assiduity with which he had prosecuted his labours, and the success with which they had been attended. The work to which we allude, was, *Exercitationes criticae et animadversiones miscellaneae*. But his treatise *De funere et luxu Romanorum*, "On the funerals and luxury of the Romans," which he next gave to the learned world, affords a much more splendid instance of his eminent abilities.

Meursius next applied himself to poetry, in which his success would probably have been greater, if he had improved his natural abilities by thought

and application. Yet still he seems to have followed this study with infinite satisfaction. He then entered the extensive plains of philosophy, and published his book *De Gloria*, in which he painted her, not as the schools represent her, but as she appears, liberal and noble, when she rouses the mind to pursue the dictates of virtue, and points the road to great and generous actions.

During his philological pursuits, he devoted some of his hours of remission to theology. He thought and wrote with a truly Christian spirit, as he sufficiently evinced by his work on the *Psalms*, which he intitled *Meditationes Christianae in quaedam commata Psalmorum*. His love of Grecian literature, however, was predominant, and he published his *Glossarium Græco-Barbarum*, a most elaborate performance, which renders the dark learning of the Eastern empire clearer and more perspicuous to those elaborate scholars, who, from choice or necessity, venture to enter on the authors of those gloomy and barbarous ages.

So high was the reputation of Meursius at this period, that John Barneveld, whom he styles the Nestor of the republic, entrusted him with the education of his children. He remained with them, in the capacity of private tutor, for the space of ten years, and accompanied them in their travels to the courts of most of the potentates of Europe. At the same time he visited most of the royal and public libraries, and in the year 1608 took the degree of Doctor in Law, at Lintz, in Austria. To this step, and to the studies which were requisite to acquire these academical honours, he was instigated by the friendly persuasions of Theodore Canter, a name well known in the literary world. Soon after this title was bestowed on him, he returned home and gave to the world several of those productions which have immortalized his fame, and so firmly established his literary character.

In 1610, he was invited to the professorship at Leyden, and not long after to that of the Greek language. In the following year, 1611, the magistratus

gistrates of the United Provinces proved how high their opinion was of his abilities, by fixing on him to write the history of his country. This engagement created Meursius many enemies, who were envious of the high office assigned him, and endeavoured by every possible method to wrest it from him, and to secure the emoluments for themselves. In some of his letters to Elmenhorst, Rutgerfius, and others, he complains very frequently in bitter terms of the machinations and illiberal treatment of his rivals.

Meursius married in the year 1612. His wife, Anna Catherina Bilberbeccia, was descended from a very ancient and noble family in Angermond, a city of Pomerania. She possessed many amiable qualities, and rendered his domestic life remarkably happy, while he discharged the duties of his professorship with an assiduity equal to his abilities. At the same time the republic of letters did not lose the advantages to be derived from his labours; for, during the fourteen years of his residence at Leyden, the works which he published were more numerous than those which had been presented to the world by the whole body of professors from the original foundation of the university, in 1575.

Meursius's writings had now disseminated his reputation in every part of Europe, nor had the fame of his diligence and talents as a professor spread with less rapidity. In so high a rank, indeed, did he stand among his literary contemporaries, that Christian IV. King of Denmark, conferred on him the place of historiographer royal, and invited him to undertake the professorship of history and politics, in the Academy of Sora, which was founded by King Frederic II.* although the revival of its honours and dignities may be dated from this period, when it seemed to be again founded under the auspices of Christian IV.

Meursius and his family left Leyden in the year 1625. On his arrival at Sora, he was received with the most friendly tokens of regard by his Majesty and the Danish nobility, and more

particularly by Chancellor Rosenkrantz, on whom he has bestowed very ample praises in one of his letters. He found every reason, indeed, to rejoice at his change of situation, as he had been continually exposed to the malice of Barneveld's enemies, in his former station, and did not feel himself quite at his ease in some points of religion and politics,

He resided in Denmark, equally beloved and admired, for above twelve years. His pupils were not very numerous, but his exertions never relaxed. Those hours, likewise, which were not devoted to the duties of his professorship he employed in revising the works of the ancients, and in philological disquisitions.

His health was not much impaired by the intenseness of application, but in the year 1638, he had a violent attack of the stone, from which disorder he had suffered severely before. In a letter to Vossius, he thus describes his melancholy condition: "The state of my health, during the whole of the last winter, has been truly deplorable. My sufferings from the stone have been really dreadful. I have voided so many, that the repeated discharges brought on a wound which emitted blood for above four months. I was next attacked by a tertian fever, which increased constantly, and produced an universal lassitude of body, a dejection of spirits, and a total loss of appetite. But, thank heaven! I have now in some measure recovered my strength, and gotten the better of these complaints."

This recovery, however, was not of long continuance, for in the following year, these disorders returned with redoubled violence, and brought on a consumption, which terminated his existence, on the 20th day of September, 1639. The death of Meursius was universally lamented, and in particular by the King of Denmark, who frequently during his illness publicly professed his regard for him, and expressed his hopes, that so valuable a life might be lengthened,

But this monarch did not profess his regard in words merely, but ordered that

that he should be interred with the funeral honours which, in that country, are usually confined to the nobility. He was buried on the eighth of October, and his widow and surviving son erected a monument to his memory, soon after, at Sora, with this inscription, *ASPICE HIC JOANNEM MEURSIUM,*

*NEC MAJORA QUÆRE ELOGIA,
TESTANTUR VIRI SCRIPTA,
QUOD MAJUS HOC NOMINE NIHIL
HABUERIT SORA.*

Meursius left behind him besides this son, who was named after him, one daughter.

Such are the particulars which have been recorded of the life of this great scholar. Previous to entering upon his writings, some account of his character will probably be acceptable.

So mild were the dispositions of Meursius, that in all his writings he constantly avoided *literary disputes*. He was sometimes unavoidably drawn into them, but constantly endeavoured to promote a reconciliation, rather than widen any breach, by his replies to the attacks of his adversaries.

In his friendships he was firm and affectionate. In several of his letters, he complains of Daniel Heinsius, the great literary luminary of Holland in that age, for his want of steadiness, and accuses him of not acting up to his professions. Heinsius endeavoured at first to clear himself of this imputation, but when Meursius was chosen *Historian of the United Provinces*, he was openly attacked by this *suspected friend*, who then no longer attempted to conceal his sentiments.

The younger Scaliger also continually cavils at Meursius, for which he is very properly censured by G. J. Vossius, who has always been celebrated for the sincerity of his attachments. But this conduct in Scaliger was not surprising, as he abused almost every literary character among his contemporaries, in order, if possible, to obtain the *πρωτεια*, the first place for himself. But,

“We hate the man, who builds his name

“On ruins of another’s fame!”

But, of all the learned men whom Scaliger abused, few were attacked with more virulence, or less justice and

reason, than Meursius, whom he accuses of pedantry and arrogance, of pride and ignorance. Such are the charges of petulance, self-conceit, and superciliousness. The futility of them may be sufficiently proved, by the eulogies so liberally bestowed on him by so numerous a body of the learned of different nations. These have been collected with great care and diligence, by Sir Thomas Pope Blount, in his *Censura Celebr. Authorum*, and by Hawkins, in the first book of his work, *de Rer. Rom. Scriptoris*.

During his residence in Denmark, one of the ministers at Sora endeavoured to draw him into a theological dispute, although he had publicly avowed his religious tenets, in his notes and meditations on some verses of the Psalms. The attempt, however, proved fruitless, for the King himself, and the nobility, and even the ecclesiastics openly condemned the design. On this account, in one of his letters to Vossius, he speaks in high terms of the mildness and moderation of the Danish clergy.

These were not his only adversaries, for he was attacked by several others, whose high opinion of their own abilities induced them to cavil at the learned labours of their superiours in knowledge and abilities. Many of these feeble opponents were answered by the friends of Meursius, among whom were numbered Rutgersius, Vossius, Gruter, and almost all his learned contemporaries, in every part of Europe. For his friendship was generally coveted, both on account of his amiable dispositions, and his solid and diversified erudition.

Of his domestic life, whatever is known has been gathered from his letters. The same easy tranquillity seems to have attended him in every situation. In his family he was particularly fortunate. In his son, to whom he gave his own name, he seemed to behold his own youth renewed. The same application, the same eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge marked the conduct of this promising young man, who did not long survive his father, but died soon after he had recommended

himself to the notice of the learned world by his publications. They were only three in number, but displayed so much solid learning, that they have been assigned to the father, John Meursius, by Labbe, Beughem, and others. This mistake was occasioned as much by the similitude of their names, as by the nature of their works, and their manner of treating philological subjects.

Nothing now remains but to give as complete a list of his works as can be collected. They may be divided into four classes, of which each might form a separate volume, if they were ever to be republished. Meursius himself, indeed, in one of his letters to Vossius, proposes such a division. From that epistle and from another, which the younger Meursius sent to G. I. Vossius, who strongly advised him to republish the whole of his father's writings, from the collections of his posthumous works, which have appeared, from Struvius, Groschupfius, Moller, and some others, this catalogue will be formed as accurately as possible. Some assistance will also be derived from the indexes published in their respective works, by Hankius, Desselius, Wettinius, and Bartholinus.

The plan which Meursius recommends for publishing his works, is to insert in the first volume all that he has written relative to Athens: in the second, his historical pieces: in the third, his miscellaneous dissertations; and in the fourth, the various authors which he published, with his notes and corrections. The catalogue, however, which will now be presented to the reader, is drawn up on another plan, though its form might easily be changed, so as to render it subservient to any purposes which an editor of Meursius's works could require.

GREEK WRITERS

First published by John Meursius.

- I. CONSTANTINUS Porphyrog. *de administrando Imperio*, on governing the Empire. *Græcæ & Latine*. Leyden, 1610. 8vo.
- II. LEO Imp. *de re militari*, on military Affairs. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1612. 4to.
- III. HESYCHIUS *Mil. de orig. Constantinop.* *de viris doctrina claris*, on the first Founders of Constantinople, and on learned Men. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1613. 8vo.

LOND. MAC. March 1784.

- IV. ARISTOXENUS, NICOMACHUS, et ALYPPIUS *de Musica*, on Music, with a Treatise on the Greek Musical Writers. *Gr.* 1616. 4to.
- V. PHILOSTRATI *Epistole*. *Græcæ*. The Epistles of Philostratus, with a Dissertation *de Philostratis*. Leyden, 1616. 4to.
- VI. PALLADIUS *Historia Lausica*. *Græcæ*. 1616. 4to.
- VII. CONSTANTINI *Munaffis Annaler*. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1616. 4to. Paris, 1655. Folio.
- VIII. EUSEBIUS et alii in *Cant. Cantic.* *Gr.* Eusebius Polychronius, and Psellus on the Song of Songs. Leyden, 1616. 4to.
- IX. THEOPHYLACTI *Epistole*. *Græcæ*. 1617.
- X. CONSTANTINI *Porphyrog. Opera*. *Gr. et Lat.* 1617.
- XI. THEODORI *Metochitæ Historia Romana*. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1618. 4to.
- XII. VARIORUM *divinorum liber*, a Collection of the theological Works, by Anastasius, Andrew of Jerusalem, Methodius, Timotheus, and Hilarion. *Gr.* Leyden, 1619. 4to.
- XIII. PROCOPIUS *Gazæus in libros regum*, &c. Procopius on the Books of Kings. *Gr. et Lat.* Leyden, 1620. 4to.

GREEK WRITERS

Of which John Meursius published new editions.

- XIV. LYCOPHRO. Leyden, 1597 et 1599. 8vo. Potter inserted the notes of Meursius in his edition of the Cassandra of Lycophro, published at Oxford, 1697, in folio.
- XV. GEORGIUS CODINUS, *de orig. Const.* on the first Foundations of Constantinople. *Gr. et Lat.* Aur. Allob. 1607. 8vo. Several editions of this book have been published. To one of which are added *Hefychius Milesius*.
- XVI. BESSARIONIS *Epistola et Antigoni Carystii Mirab. Hist.* Leyden, 1619. 4to.
- XVII. PHELEON FALLIANUS, *de rebus mirabilibus*, on Miracles. Leyden, 1619. 4to.
- XVIII. APOLLONIUS DYSCOLUS *de Historia*, on History, with a Treatise on the Authors of the Name of Apollonius. Leyden, 1620. 4to.
- XIX. CHALCIDIUS in *Timæum Platonis*. 1617. 4to.
- XX. *Elucubr. scriptorum PORPHYRII, Platonici Philosophi, omnium*. 1620. 4to.
- XXI. HERODI *Inscriptio Græca, totidem versibus expressa*. 4to.
- XXII. *Notæ in CALLIMACHUM*. These are inserted in the edition of Grævius, published 1697. 8vo.

LATIN AUTHORS

Published with notes by John Meursius.

- XXIII. MACROBIUS. Leyden, 1597. 8vo.
- XXIV. CATO *de re rustica*. Leyden, 1698. 8vo.
- XXV. APULEII *Apologia*. 1607. 8vo.
- XXVI. PRÆNEUS. 1610 et 1617. 8vo.
- XXVII. ACYNOTHUS *de vita S. Cæciliæ*, et ANONYMUS *de passione S. Caroli*. Copenhagen, 1631. 4to.

ORIGINAL WORKS

Published by Meursius on subjects of Theology, &c. Philosophy.

Philosophy, History, Philology, and Antiquity.

- XXVIII. *Spicilegium Theoticum*. Leyden. 1597. 8vo.
- XXIX. *Criticae Ann-Fianus, cum Hypercriticae Notatione*. 1598 et 1599. 12mo.
- XXX. *Exercitationes criticae*. Part II. Leyden. 1599.
- XXXI. *De Gloria et Auspavium Philologicum*. 1611.
- XXXII. *Panegyricus dictus Jacobi I.* Leyden. 1603.
- XXXIII. *De Funeribus Graec. et Rom.* cum syntagmate de Putrefactis. Hague. 1604*.
- XXXIV. *Meditationes Christianae*, Meditationes on Psalm 116, and on Part of Psalm 119. Heidl. 1604. 12mo.
- XXXV. *Roma luxurians*, on the Luxuries of the Romans, with Notes on Attrampsychus on Dreams. Leyden. 1605. Copenhagen. 1631†.
- XXXVI. *Glossarium Graeco Barbarum*, an admirable work. Leyden. 1610‡.
- XXXVII. *De Inductis belli Belgici*. Leyden. 1612, and 1614. 4to. and Amsterdam. 1638. folio.
- XXXVIII. *Ferdinandus Albanus, de rebus ab eo per sexennium in Belgio gestis*. Leyden. 1614. Amit. 1638. folio.
- XXXIX. *Liber de Populis Atticae*, on the People of Attica. Leyden. 1616. 4to. Republished by Gronovius, in his fourth volume.
- XL. *Lectiones Atticae*. Lib. vi. Leyden. 1617. 4to. A most learned and valuable work. Republished in the fifth volume of Gronovius.
- XLI. *Orchestra*. A Treatise on the Dances of the Ancients. Leyden. 1618. 4to. Also in the eighth volume of Gronovius.
- XLII. *Græcia Feriata*, or a List of the Festivals of the Greeks. This is a very learned and very useful work. In six books. The names of the feasts are arranged alphabetically. Leyden. 1619. 4to. Republished in the seventh volume of Gronovius.
- XLIII. *Eleusinia*. An Account of the Eleusinian Mysteries, and Festival in Honour of Ceres. 1619. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. vii.
- XLIV. *Panathænaea*. On the Feast of Minerva. 1619. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. vii.
- XLV. *Æscylus, Sephædes, Euripides*. An Account of their Tragedies, in three books. 1619. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. x.
- XLVI. *Gulielmus Bontius*. Libris X. Leyden. 1620. 4to. and Amsterdam. 1639. folio.
- XLVII. *Athenæ Antiquæ*. An Account of the Athenian Magistrates. Leyden. 1712. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- XLVIII. *Fortuna Attica*. On the Origin, Rise, and Decline of Athens. 1622. 4to. and in Gronov. Vol. v.
- XLIX. *Quæstus*. On the Citadel of Athens and its Antiquities. 1622. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- L. *Græciadulanda*. A Treatise on the Grecian Games. Leyden. 1622. 8vo. and in Gronovius, Vol. vi.
- L. *Pijffratius*. Of his Life, Reign, and Sons. 1623. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LII. *Areopagus*. Of the Senate at Athens. 1624. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LIII. *Athenæ Atticae*. Of the Antiquities of Athens, in three books. 1624. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- LIV. *Athenæ Batavae*. Lib. ii. The first book contains an account of the antiquities of Leyden. The second exhibits the lives of the celebrated men educated and born in that city. 1625. 4to. The second part was published alone in 1613 and 1614.
- LV. *Historia Danica*. The History of the Danish Kings was published at three different periods, at Copenhagen and at Amsterdam in 1630 and 1638.
- LVI. *Denarius Pythagoricus*. A very curious treatise. Leyden. 1631. 4to. and in Gronov. Vol. ix.
- LVII. *Salon*. An Account of the Life, Laws, and Writings of that Law-giver. Copenhagen. 1632. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LVIII. *Regnum Atticum*. Of the Kings of Athens. Amit. 1733. 4to. and in Gronov. Vol. iv.

The following works of this voluminous writer were published after his death, by Puffendorf, Gronovius, or Grevius:

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF MEURSIVS.

- LIX. *Theophrastus*. On the Works of Theophrastus which are lost, with critical Remarks on those which remain. Leyden. 1640. 12mo. and in Gronov. Vol. x. Theat. Antiqu.
- LX. *Laconica Miscellanea*, or an Account of the Antiquities of Lacedæmon, in four books. Published by Puffendorf. Amitel. 1661. and by Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LXI. *Athenienseium Ceramicus Geminus*. Published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1663. 4to. and in Gronovius, Vol. iv.
- LXII. *Creta, Cyprus, Rhodus*. On the Antiquities and History of these Islands. Published by Grevius. 1675. Amit. 4to.
- LXIII. *Thesus*. On the Life and Actions of Theseus, with a List of the Villages in Attica. Published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1682. 4to. and by Gronovius, Vol. x.
- LXIV. *Leges Atticae*. On the Athenian Laws. Published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1687. 4to. and by Gronovius, Vol. v.
- LXV. *De regno Laconico, De Pirææ, et de malversatione in Halliti Corcorone*. These three treatises were published by Grevius. Ultraj. 1687. and are likewise republished by Gronovius, in his Theat. Antiqu. Vol. x. and Vol. x.
- LXVI. *Bibliotheca Attica*. Lib. ix.
- LXVII. *Bibliotheca Graeca*. Lib. iii. These two valuable works are only to be found in Gronovius.

* This treatise was republished by Gronovius in his *Theat. Antiqu. Græc.* Tom. xi. and

† Republished by Grevius, in his *Theat. Antiqu. Rom.* Tom. viii.

‡ This Glossary was also published in 1652, and it is added to one of the editions of Suetonius.

Gronovius, who published them in the tenth volume of his *Thesaurus*, from the author's manuscript. It is to be lamented that these two works were never edited separately, as they contain much literary information, and may be considered as lasting proofs of the extensive reading and erudition of Meursius. The *Bibliotheca Græca* of Fabricius, perhaps, in a great measure superceded the necessity of such a publication, as that accurate and elaborate biographer has incorporated the greater part of these works into his own performance.

LXVIII. *Dionysius*. A Treatise on the Authors of the Name of Dionysius.

LXIX. *De Heraclide*. Of the Works and Lives of the Authors named *Heraclides*. These two works are also extant only in the collection of Gronovius, Vol. x.

Thus ends the list of the writings of this wonderful scholar, which have been published. There still remain, however, several of his works, which have not yet been printed, as may be collected from his letters, and his account of himself, in his *Athenæ Batawæ*. Some of these, in all probability, might yet be found, in the libraries on the continent*. Why then are they not produced? Among them are the following :

LXX. *Theodori Metochitæ Historiæ*. Lib. iv. Greek and Latin, with notes. This author was never published.

LXXI. *Athenæi Mechanica*.

LXXII. *Apollidori Poliorætica*.

LXXIII. *Julius Africanus Feslus*.

LXXIV. *Meletius de Natura Hominis*.

Meursius proposed to have illustrated these Greek authors, who were never published, with notes :

LXXV. *Harpocratonis Lexicon, Græce*. With notes.

LXXVI. *Menander Rhetor, de divissione causarum in genere demonstrativæ*. Gr. et Lat. cum notis.

LXXVII. *Familie Atticæ*.

LXXVIII. *Diorypia*. An Account of the Feast of Bacchus at Athens.

To these might be added some others, which are mentioned in his letters to Vossius : from which it ap-

pears also that he proposed to have made considerable additions to several of the works which he had published. Besides these, there is a large volume of his letters extant in the library at Leipsic, to which it was presented by the famous Puffendorf, in the year 1689. From this collection several of Meursius's epistles have been published. The whole, probably, are incorporated into the collection of all his works, which was published early in this century. This work, which is excessively rare in this country, we have never seen, but have received information of its existence from undoubted authority. Should we ever meet with it, some account of it shall be inserted in our miscellany, in order to render this history of the learned Meursius more complete.

But, before we conclude, one mistake, with respect to this great scholar, which prevails very generally, must be corrected. A scandalous and indecent work, which is intitled *Meursii elegantissæ Latini sermonis*, and has *Aloisia Sigæ Satyræ Satadicæ* annexed to it, is very falsely attributed to Meursius : nor indeed are the *Satyræ* with more reason assigned to Aloisia Sigæ, who was a Spanish lady, eminent for her piety and virtue. The real author of these infamous productions was *Westrenius*, an advocate at Copenhagen, who probably assumed the name of Meursius, in order to shield himself from the disgrace which would naturally have attended the writer of such a performance. To insure the sale of his book, however, might have been the principal view of Westrenius. At any rate such a conclusion may be fairly deduced from the *disguis'd* title, and from his desire that the world should affix it to a character so distinguished and respectable in almost every various branch of literature.

T. T.

REFLECTION.

THE man who bids fairest for success, as candidate for any office where the public is principally concerned, is not he who has most friends,

but he who has fewest enemies—not he whose talents raise an idea of superiority, but he whose mediocrity begets respect.

E e 2

POETRY.

* These may possibly have been published though we have never seen them.

P O E T R Y.

HYMN TO HUMANITY.

BY THE LATE DR. LANGHORNE.

PARENT of virtue, if thine ear
Attend not now to sorrow's cry;
If now the pity-streaming tear
Should haply on thy cheek be dry;
Indulge my votive strain, O sweet Humanity!

Come, ever welcome to my breast!
A tender, but a cheerful guest.
Nor always in the gloomy cell
Of life-confuming sorrow dwell;
For sorrow, long indulg'd and slow,
Is to Humanity a foe;
And grief, that makes the heart a prey,
Wears sensibility away.
Then comes, sweet nymph! instead of thee,
The gloomy fiend, Stupidity.

O may that fiend be banish'd far,
Though passions hold eternal war!
Nor ever let me cease to know
The pulse that throbs at joy or woe:
Nor let my vacant cheek be dry,
When sorrow fills a brother's eye;
Nor may that tear that frequent flows
From private or from social woes,
E'er make this pleasing sense depart.—
Ye cares, O harden not my heart!

If the fair star of Fortune smile,
Let not its flattering power beguile.
Nor, borne along the favouring tide,
My full sails swell with bloating pride.
Let me from wealth but hope content,
Remembering still it was silent;
To modest merit spread my store,
Unbar my hospitable door;
Nor tend, for pomp, an idle train,
While want unpitied pines in vain.

If Heaven, in every purpose wise,
The envied lot of wealth denies;
If doom'd to drag life's painful load
Thro' Poverty's uneven road,
And, for the due bread of the day,
Destin'd to toil as well as pray;
To thee, Humanity, still true,
I'll with the good I cannot do;
And give the wretch that passes by
A soothing word—a tear—a sigh.

Howe'er exalted, or deprest,
Be ever mine the feeling breast;
From me remove the stagnant mind
Of languid indolence, reclin'd;
The soul that one long Sabbath keeps,
And through the sun's whole circle sleeps;
Dull Peace, that dwells in Folly's eye,
And list-attending Vanities.
Alike, the foolish, and the vain,
Are strangers to the sense humane.

O for that sympathetic glow
Which taught the holy tear to flow,
When the prophetic eye survey'd
Sion in future ashes laid!
Or, rais'd to heaven, impior'd the bread
That thousands in the desert fed!

Or, when the heart o'er friendship's grave
Sigh'd, and forgot its power to save
O for that sympathetic glow
Which taught the holy tear to flow!

It comes: it fills my labouring breast;
I feel my beating heart oppress.
Oh! hear that lonely widow's wail!
See her dim eye! her aspect pale!
To heaven she turns in deep despair:
Her infants wonder at her prayer,
And, mingling tears they know not why,
Lift up their little hands, and cry.
O God! their moving sorrow see!
Support them, sweet Humanity!

Life, fill'd with Grief's distressful train,
For ever asks the tear humane.
Behold in yon unconscious grove
The victims of ill-fated love!
Heard you that agonizing throe?
Sure this is not romantic woe!
The golden day of joy is o'er;
And now they part—to meet no more.
Assist them, hearts from anguish free!
Assist them, sweet Humanity!

Parent of Virtue, if thine ear
Attend not now to Sorrow's cry;
If now the pity-streaming tear
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge my votive strain, O sweet Humanity!

On a CHILD who lived but a few minutes.

ALAS! he's gone. His stay was short,
His race soon run, his sun soon set.
He sipp'd the bitter draught of life,
Then turn'd his head, rejected it,
And died. Soon as the world he enter'd,
He turn'd his back with scorn, as if
It were not worthy of his presence.
Ah! lovely babe! sweet innocence!
What could disgust thy tender years?
Why wouldst thou make no longer stay?
Why only give a smile, and then
Depart? Didst sigh for heav'nly bliss?
Didst pant for such society
As guiltless angels only know?
Do I not still behold thy face?
Thy beauteous face—in death still smiling,
Bathed with our briny tears!
Yet, never weep—he is not lost,
But happier far than if on earth!
Suppose he liv'd a day—a month—
A year—nay more, and then departed?
Would not his pleasing looks and smiles
Have more endear'd him to us?
Think on that—let that alluage
The rending pang.—For then to part
Would far have been more difficult!
Dry up your tears, ye parents—Cease
To grieve, ye friends and relative;
Make yourselves happy; and remember
The Almighty orders all things right.

Anonymous.

AMICUS.

BRITAIN.

BRITAIN'S ISLE.

Written the day after the death of FREDERICK
PRINCE OF WALES.

By the late DUKE of DORSET.

WHO but remembers yesterday,
Remembers Britain happy, gay.
Each bard, inspir'd with sprighdlier lays,
Already sung Saturnian days:
Already Science hand in hand
With Art had Freedom's temple plann'd:
All wore an universal smile,
Such were the hopes of Britain's Isle.

But now, since Fate has wrapt in night
The nation's and mankind's delight;
Since Frederick now for ever sleeps,
Art droops again, and Science weeps.
Corruption, who had spread her wing,
To try before the patriot king,
Now doubtful stops her flight awhile.—
Awaits the hopes of Britain's Isle!

S O N G.

WHEN lovely Celia first I saw,
Struck with a gentle pleasing awe,
I felt my heart approve;
Through every vein a tumult ran,
An unknown power his reign began;
Too soon I found 'twas Love.

TE then, deriding Beauty's charms,
I laugh'd at Cupid's fond alarms,
And call'd his influence vain;
But now, reveng'd, he o'er my soul
Despotic rules without controul,
And triumphs in my pain.

Dear cruel boy! grant some redress,
And teach me language to express
The torments I endure;
Time may his lenient hand apply,
May wipe the tear, or still the sigh,
But never can be cure!

Hippings, Sussex, Sept. 25, 1783.

C.

THE AIR-BALLOON.

BY land let them travel, as many as list;
And by sea those who like the hard fare;
L an airy balloon, whilst I sit at my ease,
And pleasantly glide thro' the air!

Round this globe is the farthest they ever can reach,
Let them travel night, morning, and noon;
Such excursions as these are but mere bagatelles,
When compar'd with a trip to the moon!

In my chariot aerial, how pleasant to go,
To see all my friends in the stars:
Take a breakfast with *Merc'ry*, and dine if I please
With *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, or *Mars*!

And should I fatigued, or wearisome prove,
Whilst from planet to planet I'm dodging;
With *Venus* I'm welcome to tarry all night,
Where on earth can you find such a lodging?

E. T. P.

VERSES for the TOMB-STONE of a
PENITENT.

THE wretched victim of a quick decay,
Reliev'd from life, on humble bed of clay,
The last and only refuge for my woes
A rest, love-ruin'd female I repose.

From the sad hour I listen'd to his charms,
And fell, half forc'd, in the deceiver's arms;
To that, whose awful veil hides every fault
Shelt'ring my sufferings in this welcome vault;
When pamp'ring, starv'd, abandon'd, or in drink,
My thoughts were rack'd in striving not to think;
Nor could rejected Conscience claim the pow'r
T' impose the respite of one serious hour;
I durst not look to what I was before,
My soul shrunk back, and wish'd to be no more.

Of eye undaunted, and of touch impure,
Old ere of age, worn out when scarce mature;
Daily debas'd to stifle my disgust
Of forc'd enjoyment in affected lust;
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt, and want,
My home a brothel, and the street my haunt,
Full seven long years of infamy I've pin'd,
And fondled, loath'd, and prey'd upon mankind,
Till, the full course of sin and vice gone through,
My shatter'd fabric fail'd at twenty-two;
Then Death, with every horror in his train,
Here clos'd the scene of riot, guilt, and pain.

Ye fair associates of my opening bloom!
Oh! come and weep, and profit at my tomb—
Let my short youth—my blighted beauty, prove
The fatal poison of unlawful love.
Oh! think how quick my foul career I ran,
The dupe of Passion, Vanity, and Man;
Then shun the path where gay delusions shine—
Be your's the lesson—as th' experience mine

O D E,

Performed at the Castle, at Dublin, on her
Majesty's birth day.

C H O R U S.

HIBERNIA! sprightly, brave, and free,
Join in the dance and revelry;
Hush'd be anxious care to rest,
Let joy pervade each loyal breast:
This is the day gave CHARLOTTE birth,
Raise the song, ye sons of mirth!

A I R.

Sweet be each returning hour,
Fate has yet within its power;
May the seasons, as they roll,
Bring fresh joy to CHARLOTTE's soul:
May her beauteous offspring rise,
Like their parents, good and wise.

A I R.

Happy isle! fair seat of pleasure,
Rich in peace and freedom's treasure,
Sure ev'ry earthly bliss is thine!
Each British soul, with glory burning,
Their monarch's love with love returning,
Valiant deeds with honour join.

R E C I T A T I V E.

But see, the graces and the loves descend!
On this auspicious day attend
The Halcyon hours of joy.
Let Hanley deign to grace the scene,
And joyful hail Britannia's Queen,
Whose praise a thousand tongues employ.

A I R.

May bounteous Heav'n, who kindly gave
So bright a Queen to rule the brave,

Long, long protract her happy years,
And spare a grateful nation's tears.
And long may George and Charlotte own
Peace and delight on Britain's throne.

First CHORUS repeated.

Hibernia! sprightly, brave, and free,
Join in the dance and revelry;
Hush'd be anxious care to rest,
Let joy pervade each loyal breast:
This is the day gave CHARLOTTE birth,
Raise the song, ye sons of mirth!

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLEGORIC BAND,

Introduced into Poetry by the Scandinavian Bards—

By Mr. JERNINGHAM.

FIRST, on a flow'r-clad hill sublimely high,
Whole brow aspiring rush'd into the sky.
Hope with a cheering aspect took her stand,
A radiant pencil glitt'ring in her hand,
With this the colours the dark clouds that low'r,
And threaten man with rude misfortune's thow'r.

Then Celibacy came, in cloisters bred,
A sluggish, shroud-born form, with dust o'erspread:
Dead to the bliss that social life bestows,
Dead to the bliss that from affection flows,
Dead to the blandishments of female power,
He schools the priesthood in his iron bow'r.

Then Grace—the Hebe of the Christian sky,
With smiling lip and comfort-beaming eye!
Th' angelic numbers from their thrones above
Scop'd to behold this object of their love:
Thus the full host of stars in cloudlets night
Gaze on the earth from their ethereal height.

His meagre form now Disappointment rears,
His cheek, deep-channel'd with incipient tears,
Trailing, as still he treasurs the thorny plain
Of blighted hopes, the long immasurable chain.

Now Conscience enter'd on the trembling scene,
And to the bad disclos'd her with'ring mien:
But chiefly when the death-watch strikes the ear,
This dread recorder of the past draws near.
Ere sick'ning *Gertrude** fell to death a prey,
(Tradition still repeats the moral lay)
To goad the bosom of that impious dame,
To the pale suitor's couch prompt Conscience
came,

Like a dire necromancer skill'd to raise
Th' accusing ghosts of her departed days!
Her lab'ring heart sent forth distraction's sigh
As on the priest she cast th' imploring eye:
Then to the cross (while tears her bosom lave)
The kiss of terror, not of love, she gave:
Now yielding to th' accents of wild despair
She sticks, and rends with savage gasping hair:
Now to reflection's gentler pow'r consign'd,
Long plaintive tones denote her troubled mind:
At length, sad spectacle of wrath divine,
The high-born wretch expires *without a sign*†.

On the dire battle's late ensanguin'd plain,
Morality stood musing o'er the slain!
Yet then the mourner rais'd her drooping head,
And thus with sacred energy she said:

"Here—where the fatal scenes of slaughter end
Where hostile nations in dread union blend,
Where sleep the great, the daring, and the proud
Amidst this silent, solitary crowd,
Bid the young monarch quench ambition's flame
And 'gainst his passions daring war proclaim."

VERSES from Mr. RICHARDSON to
young Lady †, with some Flowers.

TO thee, sweet smiling maid, I bring
The beauteous progeny of spring:
In every breathing bloom I find
Some pleasing emblem of thy mind.
The blushes of that opening rose
Thy tender modesty disclose.
These snow-white lilies of the vale,
Diffusing fragrance to the gale,
No ostentatious tints assume,
Vain of their exquisite perfume;
Careless, and sweet, and mild, we see
In them a lovely type of thee.
In yonder gay-enamel'd field,
Serene that azure blossom smil'd:
Not changing with the changeful sky,
Its faithless tints inconstant fly;
For, unimpair'd by winds and rain,
I saw th' unalter'd hue remain.
So were thy mild affections prov'd;
Thy heart by Fortune's trown unmov'd,
Pleas'd to administer relief,
In times of woe would solace grief.
These flowers with genuine beauty glow;
The tints from Nature's pencil flow:
What artist could improve their bloom?
Or sweeter make their sweet perfume?
Fruitless the vain attempt. Like these
Thy native truth, thine artless ease,
Fair, unaffected maid, can never fail to please.

VERSES found in the walk between Mr
W——'s Chapel and the Tabernacle.

WHEN brother George and brother John
Toss'd up which side to have,
'Tis strange that both the sharpers won,
And both could *sink*, or *save*.

"We'll now, quoth brother George, divide,
Nor longer hunt together;
You catch tools on the *saving* side,
I'll fend them—God knows whither.

"Let's not *agree*, while e'er we live,
Nay, when I'm seen in no land,
My ghost shall haunt you still, and give
Your Oliver a Rowland."

Since men are blockheads, 'tis no news
Such jockie still should quirk us;
'Tis Attley here, and there 'tis Hughes,
The Theatre, and Circus.

And now discordant *scells* be rul'd,
Unite your *saibs*, and know it,
You're all *predesin'd* to be fool'd,
And have *free will* to show it.

* Queen of Denmark, and mother to Hamlet.

† See Henry the VIII. the death of Cardinal Beaufort. ‡ Now V——s of S——.

THE MISCELLANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN case the following observations on a mistaken passage of Horace be deemed worthy a place in the miscellaneous part of your much admired Magazine, they are at your service.

The passage to which I allude is the following, in the thirty-eighth verse of the second satire of the second book:

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaris temnit.

Now, most of the commentators and translators put the construction of the line according to this *ordo*:

Jejunus stomachus raro temnit vulgaris.

In support of which assertion I will cite notes from such as I have at hand.

Porphyrio, one of the most ancient scholiasts on Horace, says of this line, *Sensus; raro jejunus stomachus invenitur qui contemnet res vulgares.*

Landinus favours this interpretation, when commenting on *jejunus*, he observes *et præterea famelicus.*

Dr. Patrick, the continuator and editor of Watson's Horace, translates it thus: *A hungry stomach scarce ever despises plain food.*

Dr. Francis hath omitted the line, and observes in a note, that he followed Dr. Bentley and Mr. Sanadon. He says that the line in question interrupts the regularity of the thoughts, and that it hath a vicious ambiguity of expression, not at all settled by the scholiasts. And he further observes, that "when children were taught to read the manuscript copies of authors, their masters often wrote on the margin some proverbial or sententious verse, which seemed to have a reference to the poet's thought, and was contained in few words. From thence they were afterwards taken into the text, by the mistake or ignorance of copyists."

Mr. Smart translates the line in the following manner: *A hungry stomach seldom loaths common victuals.*

All these appear to me to be mis-

taken, as may be perceived by the learned reader from the context and the main drift of the satire. In it are represented the inconveniencies that arise from luxury, and the advantages of a temperate life. But, as the quotation of more than thirty lines that precede *jejunus*, &c. would be tedious, I shall refer the reader to the original satire.

Cruquius justly observes, that it is an *epiphonema*, expressive of a detestation of luxury. But he doth not seem to be fixed with regard to the meaning of the words. For he says, *sed utraque sententia apta est, sive r̄o raro, determinet r̄o jejunus, sive r̄o temnit.*

Torrentius, as quoted in the *Variorum* edition, says, in plain terms, *nunquam jejunum ferè dixeris, qui pridianè semper crapulâ prægravatur. Placent ergo inusitata, quæ stomachum irritent.*

Baxter hath rare, and says, *ita omnes fere scripti codices cum vet. schol. Alii rare legunt, cum in usu habeamus raro.* *Ordo est, stomachus qui sit rare jejunus temnit vulgaris.* Then he proceeds; *Fulgata lectio est. Jejunus stomachus raro vulgaris temnit. Bentley maluit raro.* Now, Dr. Francis or Baxter must be mistaken about Bentley, unless he takes notice of the line in his notes, which appears probable; but as I am not possessed of Bentley's Horace, I shall say no more of that matter.

To come to the point. Let Smart's translation undergo a little transposition (a transposition it must be acknowledged which totally alters the sense) and it will be perfectly right and consonant to the tenor of the satire, viz. *A STOMACH SELDOM HUNGRY LOATHS COMMON VICTUALS.*

This, I imagine, will be sufficient to evince the propriety of deviating from the general acception of the passage; but if any one should still be unsatisfied, let him carefully read the whole satire, and compare one part of

it with another; and then, I dare say, he will not fastidiously assert that "the line interrupts the regularity of the thoughts, or that it was taken into the text by the mistake or ignorance of copyists;" but that it is truly Ho-

ratian, and that it is an *epiphonema* in its proper place, as much as

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem,
is in Virgil. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
TERMOLENSIS ALTER.

ADDITIONAL REMARK.

BENTLEY has inserted the line in its usual place, and does not mention it in his notes on this *Sermo*, and though in the text he reads *raro*. In a note, however, on the following verse, in the Epistle to the Pisos,

Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat,

he says: Vereor ne monacho potius quam Flacco versus debeatur. Ejusdem quoque commatis videtur ille, *Serm. II. z. v. 38. de quo dicere, ubi locus erat, nescio quo casu oblitus eram:*

Jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit.

Quippe ibi et orationis cursu male intercipit. Jam enim a Scholiastis dubitatum est, utrum *raro jejunus*, an *raro temnit* sit accipiendum. Nimirum aut fallor, aut hæ sententiæ ex libris tri-

vialibus, qui tum pueris perlegebantur, nunc perierunt, defunctæ sunt: et cum in exemplaris ora velut loco appositæ et consimiles a quopiam notarentur, posterioribus librariis fucum fecerunt."

By this note, it appears that both Francis and Baxter were right. Gesner says, in his note on this passage, "Major quæstio est, an hic versus sit Horatii? Negat Bentleius —. Non dubito esse, et jungendum, tanquam apodosis, versui proximè præcedenti." So different are the opinions of different critics. Our ingenious correspondent seems to have given the true and just interpretation. Let those who hesitate, examine the context. We hope he will pardon this little addition.

EDITOR.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND.

THERE is nothing so much talked of, and so little understood in this country, as the *Constitution*. It is a word in the mouth of every man; and yet, when we come to discourse of the matter, there is no subject on which our ideas are more confused and perplexed. Some, when they speak of the Constitution, confine their notions to the law; others to the legislature; others, again, to the governing or executive part: and many there are, who jumble all these together in one idea. One error, however, is common to them all: for all seem to have the conception of something uniform and permanent, as if the Constitution of England partook rather of the nature of the soil than of the climate, and was as fixed and constant as the former, not as changing and variable as the latter.

Now, in this word, *the Constitution*, are included the original and funda-

mental laws of the kingdom, from which all powers are derived, and by which they are circumscribed; all legislative and executive authority; all those municipal provisions which are commonly called *the laws*; and, lastly, the customs, manners, and habits of the people. These, joined together, do, I apprehend, form the political, as the several members of the body, the animal economy, with the humours and habit, compose that which is called the Natural Constitution.

The Greek philosophy will, perhaps, help us to a better idea: for neither will the several constituent parts, nor the contexture of the whole, give an adequate notion of the word. By the *Constitution* is, indeed, rather meant something which results from the order and disposition of the whole; something resembling that harmony for which the Theban in Plato's *Phædo* contends;

contents; which he calls ἀσπρόν τι & ἀμυρόν, *something invisible and incorporeal*. For many of the Greeks imagined the soul to result from the συνθεσις; or composition of the parts of the body, when these were properly tempered together, as harmony doth from the proper composition of the several parts in a well-tuned musical instrument: in the same manner, from the disposition of the several parts in a state, arises that which we call the *Constitution*.

In this disposition the laws have so considerable a share, that, as no man can perfectly understand the whole, without knowing the parts of which it is composed, it follows, that, to have a just notion of our Constitution, without a competent knowledge of the laws, is impossible. Without this, the reading over our historians may afford amusement, but will very little instruct us in the true essentials of our Constitution. Nor will this knowledge alone serve our purpose. The mere lawyer, however skilful in his profession, who is not versed in the genius, manners, and habits of the people, makes but a wretched politician. Hence the historian who is ignorant of our law, and the lawyer who is ignorant of our history, have agreed in that common error, remarked above, of considering our constitution as something fixed and permanent: for the exterior form of government (however the people are changed) still, in a great degree, remains what it was; and the same, notwithstanding all its alterations, may be said of the law.

To explain this a little farther: from the original of the Lower House of parliament to this day, the supreme power hath been vested in the King and the two Houses of parliament. These two Houses have each, at different times, carried very different weights in the balance, and yet the form of government remained still one and the same: so hath it happened to the law; the same courts of justice, the same form of trials, &c. have preserved the notion of identity, though, in real truth, the present governing powers, and the present legal provisions bear so little resemblance to those

of our ancestors in the reign of King John, or indeed in latter times, that, could any lawyer or statesman of those days be recalled to life, he would make, I believe, a very indifferent figure in Westminster-hall, or in any of the parts there adjacent.

To perceive the alterations in our constitution doth, in fact, require a pretty just knowledge both of the people and of the laws: for either of these may be greatly changed, without producing any immediate effect on the other. The alterations in the great wheels of state above-mentioned, which are so visible in our historians, are not noticed in our laws, as very few of the great changes in the law have fallen under the eye of our historians.

Many of both kinds have appeared in our constitution: but I shall at present confine myself to one only.

If the Constitution, as I above asserted, be the result of the disposition of the several parts before-mentioned, it follows that this disposition can never be altered, without producing a proportional change in the Constitution. "If the soul (says Simmias in Plato) be a harmony resulting from the disposition of the corporeal parts, it follows, that when this disposition is confounded, and the body is torn by diseases, or other evils, the soul immediately (whatever be her divinity) must perish." This will be apparent, if we cast our eyes a moment towards the animal economy; and it is no less true in the political.

The customs, manners, and habits of the people, do, as I have said, form one part of the political Constitution; if these are altered, therefore, this must be changed likewise; and here, as in the natural body, the disorder of any part will, in its consequence, affect the whole.

One known division of the people in this nation is into the nobility, the gentry, and the commonalty. What alterations have happened among the two former of these I shall not at present enquire; but that the last, in their customs, manners, and habits, are greatly changed from what they were, I think clearly appears.

If we look into the earliest ages, we shall find the condition of this third part to have been very low and mean. The highest order of this rank, before the conquest, were those tenants in socage, who held their lands by the service of the plough; who, as Lyttelton tells us, "were to come with their plough for certain days in the year, to plow and sow the demesne of the lords; as the villains, saith the same author, were to carry and recarry the dung of his lord, spread it upon his land, and to perform such like services."

This latter was rightly accounted a slavish tenure. The villains were indeed considered in law as a kind of chattel belonging to their masters; for though these had not the power of life and death over them, nor even of maiming them with impunity, yet these villains had not even the capacity of purchasing lands or goods; but the lord, on such purchase, might enter into the one, and seize the other for his own use. And as for the land which they held in villenage, though Lord Coke says, it was not only held at the will of the lord, but according to the custom of the manor, yet, in ancient times, if the lord ejected them, they were manifestly without remedy.

And as to the former, though they were accounted freemen, yet they were obliged to swear fealty to their lord; and although Mr. Rapin be mistaken, when he says they could not alienate their land (for before the statute of Magna Charta, chap. 32, they could have given or sold the whole, but without any alteration of the tenure) yet was the estate of these but very mean. "Though they are called freemen (says Lord Coke) yet they ploughed, harrowed, reaped, and mowed, &c. for the lord; and *Bracton, dicuntur secumanni eo quod deputati sunt tantummodo ad culturam.*"

Besides such as were bound by their tenures to the service of agriculture, the number of freemen below the degree of gentry, and who got their livelihood in the mercantile or mechanical way, was very inconsiderable. As to the servants, they were chiefly bound by tenure, and those of the

lower sort differed very little from slaves.

That this estate of the commonalty is greatly changed, is apparent; and to this alteration many causes in subsequent ages have contributed.

First, the oath of fealty, or fidelity, which of old time was administered with great ceremony, became afterwards to be omitted; and though this fealty still remained incident to every socage tenure, yet the omission of the form was not without its consequences; for, as Lord Coke says, speaking of homage, "prudent antiquity did, for the more solemnity and better memory and observation of that which is to be done, express substances under ceremonies."

Secondly, Whereas in the ancient tenures the principal reservation was of personal services from the inferior tenants, the rent being generally trifling, such as hens, capons, roses, spurs, hawks, &c. afterwards the avarice or necessity of the lords incited them to convert these for the most part into money, which tended greatly to weaken the power of the lord, and to raise the freedom and independency of the tenant.

Thirdly, The dismembering manors by leases for years, as it flowed from the same sources, so it produced the same effects. These were probably very rare before the reign of Edw. I. at which time the statute of Gloucester secured the estate of this tenant.

Fourthly, The estate of the villain or copyholder seems clearly, as I have said, to have originally been holden only at the will of the lord; but the law was afterwards altered, and in the reign of Edward IV. some of the best Judges were of opinion, that if the copyholder was unlawfully ejected by his lord, he should have an action of trespass against him at the common law.

From this time the estate of the copyholder (which, as Briton tells us, was formerly a base tenure) began to grow into repute, and, though still distinguished in some privileges from a freehold, became the possession of many opulent and powerful persons.

By these and such like means the commonalty,

commonalty, by degrees, shook off their vassalage, and became more and more independent on their superiors. Even servants, in process of time, acquired a state of freedom and independency, unknown to this rank in any other nation; and which, as the law now stands, is inconsistent with a servile condition.

But nothing hath wrought such an alteration in this order of people, as the introduction of trade. This hath indeed given a new face to the whole nation, hath in a great measure subverted the former state of affairs, and hath almost totally changed the manners, customs, and habits of the people, more especially of the lower sort. The narrowness of their fortune is changed into wealth; the simplicity of their manners into craft; their frugality into luxury; their humility into pride, and their subjection into equality.

The philosopher, perhaps, will think this a bad exchange, and may be inclined to cry out with the poet,

— *Servior armis*

Luxuria incubuit.

Nullum crimen abest, facinusque libidinis, ex quo
Paupertas Romana perit.

Again,

Prima peregrinos obscena pecunia mores

Intulit, & turpi frugerunt sæcula luxu

Divitiæ molles.

But the politician finds many emoluments to compensate all the moral evils introduced by trade, by which the grandeur and power of the nation is carried to a pitch that it could never otherwise have reached; arts and sciences are improved, and human life is embellished with every ornament, and furnished with every comfort which it is capable of tasting.

In all these assertions he is right: but surely he forgot himself a little when he joins the philosopher in lamenting the introduction of luxury as a casual evil; for as riches are the certain consequence of trade, so is luxury the no less certain consequence of riches: nay, trade and luxury do indeed support each other; and this latter, in its turn, becomes as useful to trade,

as trade had been before to the support of luxury.

To prevent this consequence, therefore, of a flourishing commerce, is totally to change the nature of things, and to separate the effect from the cause. A matter as impossible in the political body as in the natural. Vices and diseases, with like physical necessity, arise from certain habits in both; and to restrain and palliate the evil consequences is all that lies within the reach of art.

Now, to conceive that so great a change as this in the people should produce no change in the constitution, is to discover, I think, as great ignorance as would appear in the physician who should assert, that the whole state of the blood may be entirely altered from poor to rich, from cool to inflamed, without producing any alteration in the constitution of the man.

To put this in the clearest light: there appear to me to be four sorts of political power; that of bodily strength, that of the mind, the power of the purse, and the power of the sword. Under the second of these divisions may be ranged all the art of the legislator and politician, all the power of laws and government. These do constitute the civil power; and a state may then be said to be in good order, when all the other powers are subservient to this; when they own its superior excellence and energy, pay it a ready obedience, and all unite in support of its rule.

But, so far are these powers from paying such voluntary submission, that they are all extremely apt to rebel, and to assert their own superiority; but none is more rebellious in its nature, or more difficult to be governed, than that of the purse or money. Self-opinion, arrogance, insolence, and impatience of rule, are its almost inseparable companions.

Now, if these assertions are true, what an immense accession of this power hath accrued to the commonalty by the increase of trade? for though the other orders have acquired an addition by the same means, this is not in the same proportion, as every reader,

who will revolve the proposition but a moment in his own mind, must be satisfied.

And what may we hence conclude? Is that civil power, which was adapted to the government of this order of people in that state in which they were at the conquest, capable of ruling them in their present situation? Hath this civil power kept equal pace with them in the increase of its force? or hath it not rather, by the remissness of the magistrate, lost much of its ancient energy? Where is now that power of the sheriff, which could formerly awaken and arm a whole county in an instant? Where is that *posse comitatus*, which attended at his beck? What is become of the constitutions of Alfred? What of the ancient conservators of the peace? Have the Justices, on whom this whole power devolves, an authority sufficient for the purpose? In some counties, perhaps, you may find an overgrown tyrant, who lords it over his neighbours and tenants with despotic sway, and who is as regardless of the law as he is ignorant of it; but as to the magistrate of a less fortune, and more knowledge, every riotous independent butcher or baker, with two or three thousand pounds in his pocket, laughs at his power, and every pettifogger makes him tremble.

From what has been said, I may, I think, conclude, I. That the Constitution of this country is altered from its ancient state.

II. That the power of the com-

monalty has received an immense addition; and that the civil power having not increased, but decreased, in the same proportion, is not able to govern them.

What may and must be the consequence of this, as well as what remedy can be applied to it, I leave to the consideration of others; and shall conclude with a fine observation of Dr. Middleton, in his *Life of Cicero*.

"From the raileries of the Romans (says he) on the barbarity and misery of our island, one cannot help reflecting on the surprizing fate and revolutions of kingdoms: how Rome, once the mistress of the world, the seat of art and empire, now lies sunk in sloth, ignorance of glory, and poverty; enslaved to the most cruel, as well as most contemptible of tyrants, superstition and religious imposture; while this remote country, anciently the joke and contempt of the polite Romans, is become the happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters; flourishing in all the arts and refinements of civil life; yet running perhaps the same course which Rome itself had run before it; from virtuous industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to an impatience of discipline and corruption of morals: till, by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it falls a prey at last to some hardy oppressor, and, with the loss of liberty, loses every thing else that is valuable, and sinks gradually again into its original barbarism."

FOR THE LONDON-MAGAZINE. THOUGHTS ON DISINTERESTED VIRTUE. A FRAGMENT.

THAT the principles of human conduct are totally selfish, and that the heart is destitute of benevolent affections, is a doctrine inculcated by men who have endeavoured to build their fame on the ruins of received opinions; or by those whose tempers are soured by disappointment, and who indulge their spleen, by declaiming against the depravity of human nature. They lament that actions seemingly

charitable proceed from vanity; that friendship is often founded on convenience, and that patriotism is a mask to conceal ambition. Yet why should they lament? Were mankind as selfish as such persons would represent, no individual could act so inconsistently with his constitution, as to grieve for the misfortune of his neighbour, much less for the misfortunes and universal selfishness of the human kind. Observe these

these gloomy philosophers, if philosophers they may be called, who are for ever quarrelling with their condition; they accuse us with sorrow and lamentation: never reflecting that they betray their argument, and that their sorrow is a proof of benevolence.

Their lamentation infers, moreover, that benevolent actions are necessary to the happiness of mankind, but that Nature, improvident in her views, or niggardly in her economy, hath withheld the corresponding principle. But to this there is nothing analogous in any part of the creation. Wherever an effect is requisite, the producing cause is provided. Your assertion, therefore, implies an appearance so very singular, that without demonstration I will not believe it. Nay, it implies that benevolence is not only useful, but agreeable, and exceedingly attractive; and that men affect its appearance to gain the love of mankind! And yet benevolence is a mere chimerical! Strange inconsistency! that men should copy without an original; or imitate qualities that have no existence! Delineate an illustrious character, a Titus, who delighted in goodness, who dedicated his time to the noblest employment, the benefit of society; who relieved the orphan, solaced the widow, was a father to his people, and a friend to mankind. Delineate an unrelenting tyrant, a Nero, the disgrace of human nature, a parricide, who delighted in blood, and exulted in the misery of his fellow-creatures. How are we affected in contemplating these opposite pictures? Are the sentiments they excite in us precisely the same? Are we conscious of no other emotions than those of wonder and surprise? "Yes (answers my opponent) we are conscious of indignation and esteem: the tyrant is the proper object of indignation, the patriot of esteem. But consider the reason. Self-love is at the bottom. We applaud benevolence as of public utility, we condemn barbarity as of public detriment." But surely there is some difference between a simple judgement, and a vigorous feeling; between a mere act of the understanding, and a sensation of the heart.

Love and indignation belong to the heart; but to discern the tendencies of actions, and their congruity or incongruity with the public good, is the work of the understanding.

But waving this distinction, which, however, will have due weight with a candid reasoner, give me leave to enquire, if self-love directs you in your approbation or disapprobation, why are you interested in the public welfare? "I am one of the public; and whatever is hurtful or beneficial to the whole is hurtful or beneficial to individuals. My own happiness and security are the only objects I have in view." Believe me, the candour and sincerity of this declaration would never recommend you to public favour, or redeem you from public censure. Grant, you were a candidate for some office of high importance, for a seat, suppose, in the House of Commons; whether would you address your constituents in the usual stile of patriotism with professions of zeal for freedom, and the unshaken love of your country, mingled with invectives against venality and corruption; or would you offer to serve them with a heart overflowing with the love of yourself, and filled with zeal for the aggrandizement of your own family? Whatever may be the *practice* of mankind, their *sentiments* are public-spirited. Benevolence is implanted in us by nature; it may be thwarted and suppressed; it may also be cultivated and improved.

Let us pursue the consequences of your proposition, that your approbation and disapprobation are the result of cool reasonings on the advantages accruing to mankind from the exercise of certain virtues and mental qualities. Observe how much instruction, profound erudition, elaborate enquiry, deep discernment, and penetration are necessary before it is possible to censure or applaud. All the tendencies of human actions must be widely and accurately explained, the nature of every affection precisely defined, and its character ascertained. The history of mankind must be familiar to us; and the influence of peculiar circumstances and situations must be duly weighed and

and determined. A man must be as old as an antediluvian, and study as indefatigably as Duns Scotus, before he may venture to pronounce scandal infamous, or fraud disgraceful.

But listen to the unerring voice of experience. Many an untutored mind throbs with the love of goodness, when the profound enquirer is insensible: many a young mind overflows with compassion when manhood is cold, callous, and severe. Among the rudest nations, and in the rudest ages, the great lines of morality are accurately delineated. "O, Oscar! (said the King of Morven) bend the strong in arms, but spare the feeble hand. Be thou a stream of many tides against the foes of thy people; but, like the gale that moves the grass, to those who ask thine aid. So Tremnor was, such Trethal was, and such has Fingal been. My arm was the support of the injured, the weak rested behind the lightning of my steel."

Allow me another observation. We are not always conscious of this process of the understanding, and of those various and complex operations of comparing the effects of certain qualities with the welfare of others, or with the welfare of individuals; and all the other deductions, that, according to your system, must precede the sentiment of praise or censure. I never

feel them. And it is very strange that all this should be going on in my mind, and I a stranger to it. "It is the force of habit," I have heard it said. "The mind having once formed certain conclusions, acts upon all future occasions agreeably to them, without running through all the parts of the argument. Or if it does, the mind acquires such celerity by practice, as to elude observation. In learning to play upon a musical instrument, the novice is obliged to will every movement of his joints and fingers by separate distinct acts of volition: after he has attained some perfection in the art, such particular volitions become unnecessary. He wills to play a piece of music, and his fingers move as it were instinctively." The illustration is happy but defective. The artist never forgets the time when he was ignorant of the art, nor the pains that his knowledge cost him. Is this the case with moral sentiment? We remember no time, not even the earliest periods of our existence, before reason itself was strong, when the perception of moral beauty and deformity did not affect us with corresponding emotions. We remember no time when the power of judging of human actions cost us any labour.

* * * * *

EUMENES.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. THE VALUE OF TIME.

A moment we may wish,
When worlds want wealth to buy. *Night Thoughts.*

WHEN we consider what we were created for, whither we are hastening to, and what we must ere long be, surely we cannot but acknowledge the work that lies before us to be truly great, interesting, and important; no less than the advancement of our Maker's glory, the pursuit of those objects which belong to our eternal peace, and the preparation for death, judgement, and a world to come; these are matters of the highest moment, and equally concern every son and daughter of Adam, as candidates for a bliss-

ful immortality. If so, then we may well lament the shortness of our time for such an arduous work, and, impressed with a sense of the necessity of completing it before we go the way of all flesh, exclaim with Dr. Young,

How much is to be done!

Life, like a winter's day, is short. Time, like the shadow upon a dial, is fleeting, and hastening to be gone, and an awful eternity approaching, which must be either a state of happiness or misery, according to the waste or redemption of the precious now.

FROM

From these considerations we may learn the inestimable value of our passing moments, and the danger of delaying suitably to improve them, while we feel, if I may so express myself, the propriety of the poet's observation and excellent advice, in the following lines :

Time wasted is existence, us'd is life;
Part with it as with money, sparingly;

John-street, Feb. 12.

Buy no moment but in purchase of its worth,
And what its worth, ask *death-beds*, they can tell.
Dr. YOUNG.

Should the reader wish for directions in the improvement of his time, I would earnestly recommend the ensuing couplet from Mr. Pope's *Essay on Man*, as a daily rule for practice :

Make every day a critic on the past,
And live each hour as though it was your last.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A CHAPTER ON KINGS.

Princes have but their titles for their glories;

An outward honour for an inward toil.

SHAKESPEARE.

MANY years ago, Muley Ishmael, by enormous hypocrisy, oppression, and cruelty, became absolute sovereign of Morocco, Fez, Tafilet, and Sus; and, without controul, disposed of the liberty, the property, and the lives of those numerous swarms of people which blacken the sands of Africa.

"Never sparing man in his anger or woman in his lust:" when the licentiousness of a seraglio did not engage him, it was his daily amusement to murder, with his own hand, every passenger that crossed his way, whose countenance, or gesture, or habit did not correspond with his humour at the moment. Frequently, indeed, he condescended to wear a yellow robe, as a token that some domestic occurrence had soured his temper, and thereby he lessened the crowds intending to pay him homage; but, notwithstanding these gracious intimations, he boasted long before his death, that 20,000 men had fallen a sacrifice, by a variety of weapons, to his personal violence.

The veteran hero of the present time has chosen rather to sport with the misery of men's lives, than the agonies of their dissolution: limited to a narrow spot by his royal inheritance, he labours after importance in Europe, by transforming all his towns into garrisons, and his subjects into soldiers; that, by some sudden, dreadful irruption, he may improve each illicit opportunity of giving his name to more leagues of dirt; and his commands to

myriads of innocent peasants, who tremble at the sound. Forgetting the maxim of a faithful biographer and truly elegant poet*, that

"Extended empire, like expanded gold,
Exchanges solid strength for feeble splendor."

His severity of discipline not only prevents the indulgence of every natural appetite, but exacts a patient sufferance of every painful accident, without complaint, and even without emotion. It was not sufficient that every man's nose, in each company of his regiment, stood exactly and invariably in a line with every other nose; but if it was excited to a wrinkle by the trickling sweat of fatigue, or stung to torture by some vexatious insect, his Majesty inflicted the most disgraceful corporeal punishment for every manual effort to remove the distress. Wearied out with spending two thirds of their waking hours at home, in preserving their arms and dress most superfluously clean, and of being compelled to pass the remnant of their wretched existence as military machines, in the field; every individual of his army longed for dismissal. But, there remained scarce one avenue to elude the vigilance which such tyranny necessarily employed; for their bullets and their gunpowder each soldier was rigorously called to account, after the hour and on the place of exercise. Yet, a few grains despair contrived to purloin each day, and a few stones supplied the place of lead.

Incurable

Incurable defection thinned the ranks of this insatuated commander, until he thought of anatomizing each suicide, while the carcase was yet warm, in the presence of the whole company where it had borne arms.

Another European prince, though neglecting every duty of royalty, yet milder, confines his ravages to the brute creation. Indefatigable, from month to month, in the destruction of every bird and beast that ranges his forests, or can be found within reach of his gun; and supremely happy only when the weight of his desolation exceeds the full amount of some foregoing remarkably deathful day. An old peasant, long dependent on the joint labour of his faithful ass, had the misfortune in 1781 to see him irrecoverably crippled by a fall. Gratitude forbade his destruction, and therefore the master, designing an occasional supply of gathered food now and then, consigned poor Limpajio, for the remainder of life, to those wilds where the monarch hunted. The fun had nearly set upon the sport, when the browsing of this animal, without discovering his figure, solicited a last shot from the royal hand; it carried off only Limpajio's left ear—and he scampered bellowing away; or what a respectable addition would otherwise have been made to the triumphs of the chase, when Limpajio was heaped upon the scale! The poor beast still bears about the ridiculous distinction of his sovereign, who is verily the merriest of these notable madmen.

Can any thing short of execration accompany our recollection, that thousands and ten thousands of rational creatures, whether black or white, should be subjected thus to the caprice, the violence, and barbarity of an individual, no otherwise qualified and privileged by Nature than themselves? Such aggravated evils of mo-

narchy, and violated rights of subjects, call aloud for speedy redress, if not for ample vengeance; and may enable republicanism to form a plausible claim to the regard of mankind.

One monarch, however, now reigns unimpeached in his moral character, wilfully injuring neither man, woman, or child in his dominions; anxious hourly to preserve their liberties, their properties, their prosperity. Yet has he not found one eighth part of his subjects to desert him, by the most ungrateful, unprovoked, and senseless rebellion that society ever knew, and to have joined his worst enemies under such numberless acknowledged obligations as no future colonists can ever hope to receive?

Did not another portion of them, in our darkest hour, when the whole world was combined against us, peremptorily complain of oppressions they never felt, and clamour for privileges they could not use without ruin to the whole? And are not the remainder idly disputing away the volition of this king, and harassing him on every side, although his free agency, in many instances, appears essential to the constitution they all profess to idolize? Certainly, frenzy, perverseness, and cruelty do not actuate monarchs *alone*: nor can subjects deserve a better governor than is likely to arise from among their miserably deluded, delusive race.

Alas! poor human nature! not generally influenced either by reason or virtue, it is in vain to expect that national felicity should long or frequently prove the lot of mankind; and this reign has produced numbers eager, publicly, to deny its existence for every petty, personal, paltry consideration; or privately to undermine its foundation, when the structure was too eminent for open contradiction.

Feb. 26, 1784.

Q. Q.

ON AVARICE.

IN the most conspicuous rank, among those base and degenerate vices which pollute the soul of man, stands Avarice. Avarice is a vice the most odious, and the most deplored! It is

incurable. Neither wit, nor argument, nor philosophy have produced any effect, although their artillery have frequently been levelled against the hardened and rapacious heart of Avarice.

T. C.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
DESCRIPTION OF A BLACK-LEGS.
TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I Believe it will be found that knowledge of the world is not so much to be acquired by visiting many countries, and traversing perhaps two-thirds of the globe, as by a long residence in, and attentive observation of the manners of such a city as London. It is the mart of every thing virtuous or vicious. Its extensive trade and connexions induce men of all nations to reside in it, and a communication of national manners of different kinds occasions that infinite variety of character which we find in London. Some may, perhaps, say that the same variety distinguished the great cities of Rome and Athens, and that the human mind is the same in all men, and at all times, with many other arguments tending to prove that the present age is not one whit worse than former ages.

To such arguments I have nothing to object, because I would not wish to deprive those who believe them of what pleasure they may enjoy in their opinion. But whatever may have been the case with former times, we can only conjecture that perhaps there is nothing singular in our days, for as philosophical observation was not in frequent practice, we can only form a theory, according to which we may suppose men to have ever been the same.

London, however, as it now stands, will, I apprehend, be found to contain characters like to which we can discover nothing in any former writings, and which have arisen from modern luxury combined with ingenuity and profligacy of mind. Among the most remarkable of these characters, is that which I intend to be the subject of this letter, and which is commonly called a *Black-legs*.

A *Black-legs* is a man who either owes little to his birth and education, or debases his birth and prostitutes his education. Hence there are two kinds

of *Black-legs*; the one shines in high and public life, at the drawing room, or in the senate; and the other confines his operations to the lower species of rendezvous, taverns, ale-houses, or the villages and heaths most famous for horse-races and cock-fights.

The profession of a Black-legs.

The *Black-legs* has no legal profession. Generally, indeed, it appears that the *Black-legs* has been intended by his parents for the study and profession of the law, or for the army, especially the latter; and accordingly we find that *Black-legs* retain the cockade for many years after they have forfeited all pretensions to the character of a soldier. But, although they have no legal profession, they apply to one of their own invention, I mean GAMING. This they pursue in all its branches, with an assiduity that is astonishing, with an avidity that suffers no abatement from time or chance, and with an attention which if properly applied might have given perfection to any pursuit, whether literary or political. The practice of gaming, then, in every possible subdivision of that complex art, employs the time of a *Black-legs*.

Genius of a Black-legs.

Few men can equal, perhaps none excel *Black-legs* in strength and subtlety of mind. To a most intimate knowledge of the world, they unite a penetration that defies every artifice, and a promptness of thought and action that is equal to any attempt. They carefully mark the progress of human weakness; they trace our failings to their inmost source; they note the period of anxiety, and watch the moment of despair. They are at times eloquent and brave. Ever insinuating and guileful. No innocence can save itself but by flight, and no character is safe but by carefully avoiding them. The frailty of our nature is their continual

tinual study, and they well know how to convert our most generous and dignifying feelings to their own purposes. Bent on ruin, they know every path that leads to it, and act like the treacherous guide, who knows that he shall profit by the destruction of those he pretends to conduct in safety. They possess a more than ordinary share of sagacity, and it is ever employed in advancing their own plans of ambition or avarice. They have the art to persuade even beyond the proof of our senses, and as they are strangers to blushing or remorse, they proceed in their purposes with a boldness that carries them through, with an effrontery which a better man could not for a moment put on without being ridiculous.

The temper and disposition of a Black-legs.

The temper of the monster we are now describing is generally even, and not easily to be ruffled. He knows that passion weakens and gives the advantage to an antagonist. He is, therefore, cool and insultingly patient. Having no feelings to be roused by distress, of the calls of humanity, he practices that species of philosophy which reconciles men to whatever happens. Benevolence, philanthropy, and charity are in his opinion dangerous virtues, unless they are exercised for the purpose of ostentation, which he well knows will at some times pass for sincerity. He affects a wonderful contempt of gaming, yawns if you do but mention cards, and sits down to them with all the reluctance imaginable. By these affectations he gains his ends. Nay, he will sometimes, in a stile of honesty, tell you that you may play with him if you please, but that he will practice every artifice which long study has furnished him with. This seeming disinterestedness is understood as an empty boast, but it serves as a cloak to his villainy, after the sacrifice has been made.

The principles of a Black-legs.

Strange as it may seem, a *Black-legs* pretends to character and principle, and would be ready to cut the throat of him who should doubt his honour. From this it will appear that he puts a

peculiar meaning on the words character, principle, and honour, and happily for him these are words which every man is allowed to explain in his own way, without being called to an account for it.

With the *Black-legs*, *character* means a good opinion of his abilities in card-playing, laying bets, matching horses, and debauching women.

Principle means an adherence to the laws of gaming, and an utter contempt for religion and virtue—a firm belief that men were created to prey on one another, and that it is the duty of the ingenious and industrious to catch and profit by every weakness which they can discover or create in their neighbours.

Honour means impudence enough to do a bad action, and boldness enough to defend it by the sword, even though that sword should be sheathed in the heart of the injured party.

As to politics, the *Black-legs* always takes the part of those who resemble himself. Where he finds a statesman daring, impetuous, haughty, a gambler, a profligate, and a despiser of all laws human and divine, with him he joins, and keeps constant to him, while it is for his interest, but not one moment longer.

Manners of a Black-legs.

For the most part *Black-legs* are men of gallantry and good breeding, but entirely in the stile of Chesterfield. At some times, however, they affect a blunt honesty, well knowing that the one manner is calculated to please one set of men, and the other is equally agreeable to another set. *All things is all men* is a leading maxim with *Black-legs*. In their dress they are sometimes slovenly, but more often habited like half-pay officers. There are few of them but what pretend to have served ———, but the service is of that nature which had much better be performed by the plague or famine.

The country of a Black-legs.

Perhaps it were unjust to impute to any country the production of *Black-legs*; yet the names of the greater part of the *Black-legs* now in London begin with Captain O' or Mr. O'. Hence,

some infer that—but we will not vouch for the truth of this.

The residence of a Black-legs.

London is the head-quarters of this respectable corps, and particularly the taverns, hotels, and bagnios of that part of London, commonly called the West End. In the play-houses and opera-house they are frequently to be seen, seeking whom they may devour. Their summer residence is at some of the watering places, which are well calculated for their purposes, as the idle and the rich generally crowd to such places for amusement and waste of time.

They are generally connected with some women of infamous character, who frequent play-houses, and seduce some unsuspecting youth to their lodgings, where one of the Black-legs con-

trives to *pop in*, as it were by accident. The consequence is obvious.

The end of Black-legs.

Black-legs rarely die in their beds. The gallows or a duel generally end their days. But it is unfortunate that our laws are so remiss, that a *Black-legs* seldom can be hanged unless he deviate from the common path, and forge bills, or go to the highway.

This, Sir, is the general outline of a character, which of all others seems the most disgraceful to human nature. Yet I fear all we can do is to expose it. We can expect but little assistance from men of rank, since such are the men to whom the wretches we have been describing owe their existence.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your most obedient,

THEOPHRASTUS.

London, March 12, 1784.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSE NOBLE OF HENRY V.

THE Rose Noble was coined in 1422, which was the ninth year of the reign of the victorious Henry the Fifth. On the one side the inscription is

HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. & FRANC. DNS. HIB.

The King is represented standing in a ship, holding in his right hand a sword, in the left a shield, with the arms of France and England. The

Fleurs-de-lis are exactly three, and he was the first that bore them so.

The inscription* on the REVERSE is
IMC. AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER.
MEDIUM. ILLORV. IBAT.

A cross *Fleuri*, with four *Fleurs-de-lis*, and as many *Lions passant*; over each is a crown, and three billets beneath. In the centre of the cross, in a rose, is the letter H; and the whole is in a large rose.

* The inscription is taken from St. Luke, Chap. IV. v. 30. The Latin is from the Vulgate translation.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS winter has not been fruitful in works of genius in any department of literature, an observation which will extend to the theatres. Notwithstanding the powers of a Siddons, a Henderson, or a Kemble, and the musical and comic strength of Covent-Garden, the productions hitherto

have with difficulty soared above mediocrity, and that rise, we find, was immediately previous to their sinking into oblivion. We are happy to observe that the fate of the performances of the season has confirmed the propriety of our remarks on them.

DRURY-LANE.

THE DOUBLE DISGUISE, a comic opera of two acts, was produced at this

theatre on Tuesday the 2d. The characters and fable as follow:

Lord Hartwell	<i>Mr. Barrymore.</i>
Sir Richard Evergreen	<i>Mr. Parsons.</i>
Tinsel	<i>Mr. Dodd.</i>
Sam, a postillion	<i>Mr. Burton.</i>
Emily	<i>Miss Phillips.</i>
Miss Dor. Evergreen	<i>Mrs. Hopkins.</i>
Rose, an Irish waiting maid	<i>Mrs. Wrighten.</i>

F A B L E.

Lord Hartwell being in Paris, receives an account of the death of an opulent uncle on the mother's side, who has left him a considerable estate in Somersetshire, on condition that he shall marry the daughter of Sir Richard Evergreen, a country gentleman. He repairs to London, and proceeds, without delay, to the country seat of Sir Richard, where, instead of appearing in his own character, he gets himself introduced in the capacity of a steward, and discovers himself to Miss Emily, the young lady. His lordship having left at an inn, fifteen miles from the seat of Sir Richard, Sam the postillion, and Tinsel the footman. The latter, who, as he says, has finished his education in Paris, thinking his master was gone back to London, forms a scheme to personate Lord Hartwell, in hopes of obtaining Miss Emily for his wife; and thus disguised attempts to mollify the inclinations of an Irish woman, the waiting maid, but with no sort of success. After which, however, meeting with Miss Dorothy Evergreen, an old maid, and sister to Sir Richard, he reflects, that the *old tabby*, as he calls her, must have a large fortune, which reflection determines him to pay her his addresses. Having been a stroller for some time, he takes an opportunity of *ranting* his passion before the old woman, which happening to suit the romantic turn of her mind, inclines her to accept of the matrimonial offer without the least hesitation, notwithstanding the ideas of delicacy and decorum, which seemed to inspire her with some kind of reluctance on the first blush of the proposal. The golden hopes of Tinsel are soon rendered delusive by Lord Hartwell's appearance, and the opera winds up with the marriage of his lordship with Miss Emily Evergreen.

The author of a comic opera seldom has a very large portion of the merit. His business is to write the dialogue and songs, although for the most part these are the business of two men. But dialogue is a secondary consideration in the present taste—witness the contemptible stuff which goes under the name of *The Poor Soldier*, &c. &c. The music is the principal object, and to that principally we shall confine our remarks. Mr. Hook, the composer, is well known at Vauxhall and Ranelagh for his various popular airs, in imitation of the Scotch, some of which have the merit of originality, although the greater part are very trifling, and create only temporary satisfaction. In this opera, melody seems to have been his aim. Aware that the performance of Parke or Richards will always draw down applause, he rests his success on the execution of the hautboy and violin. Except one air, sung by Miss Phillips, this art is every where conspicuous. It has of late become very common, and is no bad proof of declining genius, as well as fallen taste. But perhaps we may be said to carry matters to too great a degree of nicety, if we examine a trifle of this sort with the same attention that we would employ in investigating the beauties and blemishes of Handel. Suffice it to say, then, that the music is in general pleasing, though not original, and well adapted to the powers of the several performers.

The dialogue, we understand, is the production of a lady, and, therefore, has claims on our indulgence. There are two or three *palpable bits* in it, for the sake of which the whole may be endured, especially as there are no wretched puns, nor forced quibbles, to raise contempt. The character of the Irish waiting maid has a kind of novelty in it. Nothing can equal the performance of Mrs. Wrighten in this part. The comic powers of this lady are well known, but it is surprising they are so little employed. Miss Phillips, Mrs. Hopkins, and Messrs. Parsons, Dodd, and Barrymore did as much for their author as they could. Parsons, indeed, makes a very vulgar

baronet, and Dodd is rather too refined in his servitude, but the merit of some actors, among whom these may be numbered, is that they can give a

strength to weakness, and a meaning to insipidity. There is nothing remarkable in the writing of the songs.

COVENT-GARDEN.

THERE has no new piece appeared here, during our month. An opera was given out, indeed, as the theatrical phrase is, but soon after withdrawn, and another put in its room, called *Sherwood Forest*, founded on the story of *Robin Hood*. This is now in re-

hearsal, and will appear on the first Thursday after the Passion week. It is—the dialogue we mean—written by Mr. McNally, author of *Tristram Shandy* and *Retaliation*. The music is composed by Shields, and, as we are informed, is in his very best manner.

OPERA-HOUSE.

Thursday, March 18, M. D'Auberval, at his benefit, presented the audience with a serious opera, on a new plan, at least new to this country, for the plan is entirely French; the dances are interwoven with chorusses and songs, which has a very happy effect in giving a relief to the whole, and abating the tediousness of the recitative. The name of the opera is, *Alina*, or the *Queen of Golconda*. The poetry by *Signor A. Andrei*, the music by *Rauzzini*. The characters were represented thus:

Alina, Queen of Golconda.	} <i>Signora Carnevale.</i>
Alberto, an English general, and ambassador to the Queen	
Osmino } Grandees	} <i>Signor Rauzzini.</i>
Usbeck }	
Zelia, confidante to the Queen	} <i>Signor Franchi.</i>
	} <i>Signor Bartolini.</i>
	} <i>Signora Schinotti.</i>

Chorusses and songs of people, soldiers, and shepherds, shepherdesses, &c. &c.

The fable of this serious opera is briefly this: Alina, a beautiful, innocent, and sensible shepherdess, meeting with Alberto, the lord of the manor where she was born, kindled in his heart a passion which he was unable to conceal. In the virtue of Alina, Alberto found an obstacle to his transports; and the difference of their condition was an unsurmountable difficulty in the way to that happiness which he might have enjoyed in an union with

the object of his wishes. Alina, who felt a mutual passion for her lover, in order to avoid the danger of it, left her native country, and after various and singular adventures arriving at Golconda, was by that people proclaimed their Queen. In her elevated situation, she maintained constantly her tender affection for Alberto, and with that diligence and industry inseparable from a heart that truly loves, she caused a village to be built exactly like that of her beloved Alberto's. The castle, the wood, the garden, the river, with a bridge formed of trunks of trees, and her own cottage, resembled so exactly those of her native spot, that Alina, enticed by a pleasing illusion, often retired from the affairs of her kingdom, to soothe her love with the contemplation of objects so dear to her passionate heart. Alberto, advanced to the rank of a general in India, is by his sovereign's commission sent on an embassy to the Queen of Golconda, who receives him seated on her throne, and covered with a veil, according to the Asiatic custom. Here the opera begins. She knows her lover without being known to him, and the better to discover whether he still loves her, she prepares for him a magnificent entertainment, in which, by means of soporiferous flowers, she gets him lulled to sleep, and causes him to be conveyed to the above-mentioned village. Awakened, he is astonished at the sight of the place; more so when

Alina appears before him, in her country dress, which she had always preserved, and after many endearing expressions between them, she disappears. In order to come at an undoubted proof of his fidelity, the Queen sends a tender to him of her hand and crown, and on his refusal of so great an offer, being well assured of his constancy, she requites it by giving to him her hand in marriage, and dividing with him her kingdom.

The subject of the drama is taken from the well known novel of *Chevalier de Bonffers*, intitled *Alina*.

Such is the story of this serious opera, which, but for the interposition of the dances, would be most insufferably dull. The music does not add

much to the reputation of the composer. Excepting the rondeau in the end of the first act, and an air in the third, accompanied by *Cramerobligato*, we can find very little that attracts attention.

It is unnecessary to add that the dances were in the stile of the highest perfection, and the scenery beautiful, the last spectacle excelled in splendour and elegance.—D'Auberval, who danced for the first time, *came, saw, and conquered*. The opera has been announced for a third representation, but we do not think it will ever be a favourite, at least unless Pacchierotti and Allegranti take the parts now performed by Madame Carnevale and Signor Rauzzini.

PANTHEON.

WE shall now only take notice of the only masquerade of this season which in any degree merits the name. This was held at the Pantheon, about three weeks since. It was full of mirth and levity. Disencumbered from the restraints of common life, the genuine feelings of the mixed assembly burst forth, and in their several propensities—here it was all turbulence and debauchery—there all fluttering and intrigue. The beauties of the season were accoutred in all the elegance of taste, for the purposes of exhibition. The young men in the loose ornament of a domino, for the convenience of lounging. The politicians formed themselves into committees on the state of the nation. The four-bottle men into parties for a debauch. The Scots fatigued themselves with the boisterous exercise of the reel, and called it pleasure; the softer beaux of the southern climate dangled under the arms of one another, simpering to the girls in all the insipidity of enervation. Some becomingly employed themselves in investigating the characters of life, as here mixed and contrasted; while a few, pursuing the true use of Masquerade, endeavoured to exhibit the manners of men, “To shew vice his own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and

body of the time his form and pressure.”

There were, perhaps, a thousand masks in the Rotunda, among whom we traced but few of the more elevated ranks of life. Engrossed by the fictions, or involved in the disguises of another masquerade, they have not leisure for innocent and unprofitable deceptions. Of the characters a few were distinguished, if in the present age of verbal creations we may be allowed the term, by the seasonability of their satire. Peter Pop, a pawnbroker, was decorated with a variety of labels, poignant in their application. The idea of this character we think was new, and the execution was admirable. The following are a few of his pledges:

An easy chair for a statesman about to leave off trade—well stuffed—pledged by Lord N—, for 50l.

The badgice of a Westminster elector, turned in wood, by Sir C—W—, for one farthing.

The ring of prerogative, having of late been too much stretched, would do for no more than 1l. 1s.

The breast-plate of power [brass] by Mr. P—, for three-pence three farthings.

A weathercock on a gold box, by the livery of London, worth no more than its weight, 45l.

A *sugar-born*, tipped with gold, by Capt. H——, for 10,000*l.* *principal* money, to be paid by *instalments*.

The *cloak of patriotism* (it has been turned) by the Duke of R——, for *three-pence halfpenny*.

A *purse full of promises* offered by Mr. S——, but could not be taken for any thing.

A *sax-hunter* gave us the following very pointed and laughable song :

TALLY HO!

YE Statesmen draw near, who, with riot and noise,

Hunt for prey in St. Stephen's wide field,

Who flutter in fears, or who wanton in joys,

And the contest for power will not yield:

The North wind arises, a Fox is in view,

See he scuds thro' the valleys below,

Opposition's slow pack his swift footsteps pursue,

Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

Silly *Argument* perch'd upon *Lambeth's* fat pig,

A grunting and galloping hies;

On a large prancing horse *Independence* looks big,

And joins in the sportsman's loud cries;

Behold *Secret influence* to mount is unfit;

Prerogative's bubble lies low,

Ambition was thrown when it leap'd at a *Pitt*,

Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

But *Reynard*, bold *Reynard*, gets on in the chase,

His art and his cunning prevail,

For the blust'ring North wind blows so full in their face,

The unseason'd hunters turn tail!

He leaps ev'ry hedge the old farmers had made,

And laughs at their visage of woe;

Old Fame will record all the tricks he has play'd,

Hark forward! huzza! Tally Ho!

A delightful *bay-maker* captivated every heart with her *heels*. She was the most exquisite dancer of the Highland reel we ever saw, and so everlasting, that she triumphed over every Scot, male and female, in the place; their attempts both to recognize and fatigue her were ineffectual; the only thing which to their discomfiture they did find out was, that she was born on this side the Tweed.

Isaac Israel, a Jew merchant, and dealer in old clothes, was an admirable character, and most happy in his points. He sung and distributed several songs, which we shall give on a future day. His hand-bill of wares upon sale had also wit. The following were some of his articles:

The *petticoat of secret influence!* of matchless workmanship! found on the back stairs of the palace of the King

of *Cytherea*, supposed to have been dropped by a Maid of Honour, a Lady of the Bed-chamber, or a Lord of the Privy Seal!

The *girdle of public ruin!* invented and worn by Pandora, for the destruction of mankind; and lately adopted by all the ladies of the ton, in the capital of the above-mentioned island.

The *cap of public rumour!* adorned with the feathers of Folly, the flowers of vitiated fancy, and the ears of Midas!

The *wig of oratory!* adorned with curls, composed of feathers, taken from the heads of the sublime and beautiful geese in the land of Gotham; much in request among the senatorial ganders of that country!

A *bag of poison!* composed of ingredients of so subtle a nature, as are calculated to destroy every living creature, in whose breast confidence, public faith, private honour, and native innocence exist; peculiarly dangerous to the patriots of all free countries!

A *frank for conveying members of parliament*, from Ainodilac, to Nodnodalada; supposed to have been invented about the same time with air-balloons, about two thousand years ago, more or less!

A couple of *countrymen* were excellent; and several of the female characters had great sprightliness and wit.

A *Ballad Singer* sung the following song:

Tune—"Amo, Amas, &c. &c."

L I N G O.

POTO potas,

I drink a glass

To the man who won't surrender;

Youth marks his face

In the vocative case,

And he's of the doubtful gender;

Horum corum

Rotulorum,

Loaves and fishes plenty;

Shim sham Secretary, Treasury, and Council;

We all love Es in presenti.

Poto potas,

I drink the lass

Who loves the pungo punxi;

With ludo, ludo, divido, trudo,

Ex do semper faciant si:

Horum, corum,

Hot cocolorum,

Love and kisses plenty;

Smack smock, diddle daddle, masculinum genus;

We all love Es in presenti.

Then

Then fill your glafs
 Each lad and lafs;
 Who here have stood and heard us;
 May each knave fwing
 In an hempen string,
 Bos, fur, atque sacerdos;
 Horum, corum,
 Snip snap snorum,
 Cords and gibbets plenty;
 Chipchop, Temple-bar, Tower-hill, and Tyburn,
 To give us Es in præfenti.

There were a number of the usual characters, Highlanders, Sailors, Jews, Harlequins, one of whom was the best in every point of view that we ever saw, and his Columbine was also elegant. Mother Shipton, Merlin in a go-cart, a Mercury, a Footman, a Jockey, and all the train of warehouse nonsense.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

THE Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783. 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 139.)

FOR the three first papers of this volume, our readers must consult the last number of the Literary Review. The following are the contents of the fourth:

IV. A Description of a Species of Sarcocoele of a most astonishing Size in a Black Man in the Island of Senegal; with some Account of its being an endemial Disease in the Country of Galam. By J. P. Schotte, M. D. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

(Read Dec. 19, 1782.)

The account of this extraordinary swelling is as follows:

"Mr. Bishopp, surgeon in chief of the province of Senegambia (who now resides in London) telling me one day, that he was going to see a poor black man of the Bambara nation, afflicted with a most extraordinary and dreadful disease in his testicles, I accompanied him, being glad of the opportunity of seeing it. We entered the hut, and saw the man lying on a negro bed, elevated about a foot from the ground. He said to Mr. Bishopp, that there was again an ulcer on his scrotum, which had made him take the liberty to request his attendance. I looked at the scrotum, and found it of an astonishing size; but the place where he lay being dark, the hut having no windows, and those people having no candles, he was asked if he could not walk towards the door, that we might see better."

This he effected, not without much difficulty, supporting the enormous scrotum partly by a long cotton sheet, which was slung round his neck, and partly sliding it on the ground. Dr. Schotte then proceeds: "I was astonished at its enormous size, when I saw it in the light, and yet I neglected to measure it, thinking at the time, as is often the case, that I should have opportunities enough to do it; but the sudden invasion of the island by the French prevented me

afterwards from performing it. However, according to my guess, and without any exaggeration, the whole mass might be about two feet and a half long from the *os pubis* to its lower extremity, and about eighteen inches in diameter across from thigh to thigh. Its weight I will only state at fifty pounds, as it was estimated by Mr. Bishopp, though I believe it to have been more, and indeed from its dimensions, and from its being a solid mass, it must certainly have exceeded that weight. It was of an oblong form, and resembled in some measure the shape of the scrotum of a bull. It felt very hard to the touch, and the skin of it was so tight, that it could not be pinched by the fingers. The penis was quite hid in the bulk, as generally happens when the scrotum is much extended, and may be easily comprehended by those who have seen large ruptures. The skin of the perineum and of the abdomen was drawn downwards, the navel being nearer to the *os pubis* than it is in the natural state. There was a large aperture formed by the skin about a foot downwards from the *os pubis*, rather inclining towards the right side, out of which the urine came, which, however, did not run in a stream, but came irregularly from all the interior sides of the aperture."

There was a large ulcer on the anterior part of the scrotum, which had originated in a pustule or boil. It differed nothing in nature or appearance from common ulcers, and was gradually healed by the ordinary mode of treatment, as several smaller ones had been before.

"The man was rather thin than fat, and might be about fifty years old. His abdomen seemed rather empty, and appeared drawn in towards the spine; yet I do not think that any of the intestines had descended into the scrotum, or if any had passed down, the annuli of the abdomen must have been so dilated as not to occasion the least obstruction in them; for he never had, to my knowledge, any of those complaints or symptoms which attend ruptures. Besides this, it is to be observed, that ruptures are not very common among the blacks about Senegal; indeed, I can say, that I never saw one of them.

"Hav:cg

"Having thus far given an account of what I saw myself of this remarkable disease, I shall now relate what I have been credibly informed of by other people concerning its beginning and progress. The man had been purchased up the river as a slave, when he was about the age of puberty, and brought down to Senegal, where he was kept as a house-servant by an opulent inhabitant. He was for some years healthy and well; but afterwards his testicles began to swell insensibly, without inflammation, pain, or any other inconvenience. They increased gradually, though slowly, and became some years after of such a bulk, that he was neither able to walk nor perform his usual work. That he might, however, not be quite idle, as he was otherwise a stout and able fellow, he used to cut bars of iron into pieces of a foot long, which bear a certain price at Senegal, and go among the blacks like current money. This he could do fitting with a chisel and hammer, and a small anvil placed before him on the ground, his legs bent under him, and the big scrotum resting on the ground. Mr. Bishopp had seen him perform this work for many years; at last, however, the scrotum increased to such a degree, that the great bulk prevented him from doing it any longer. From the time that the disorder had first begun to show itself to the time I saw him, five and twenty years had elapsed; he was alive when I left the island in February, 1779, and may be so now."

Dr. Schotte acknowledges that this was the only man he ever saw afflicted with this disease at Senegal, and ex-

plains the information upon which he was induced to believe it endemic in the country of Galam, of which this man was a native. It lies east of Senegal, at the distance of nine hundred English miles, and its inhabitants are called *Bambaras*. From his account it appears sufficiently credible. The reader will not expect much satisfaction from an attempt to investigate the causes of an endemic disease among a barbarous people, at the distance of nine hundred miles, of whom the only accounts were obtained from the inhabitants of Senegal, who go annually in a fleet of small craft to Galam for trade. Dr. Schotte conjectures that it may be owing to the immoderate use of Cayenne pepper among a people to whom polygamy in its utmost extent is lawful and customary, which, besides acting as a provocative, produces dull pain and turgescency in those parts. Subjoined is a curious note concerning the Marabouts, or Mahometan priests, of the black nations, which we may lay before our readers on a future occasion.

(To be continued.)

ART. XLIX. *The Sheep, the Duck, and the Cock: A dramatic Fable. Written at Paris soon after the Ascension and Descension of the famous Air-Balloon: Exhibited in the Presence of their Most Christian Majesties, at Versailles, Sept. 19, 1783. Imitated in English, by a Spectator, and illustrated with a Print of the Air-Balloon.* 8vo. 1s. Robinson.

THERE is a good deal of humour in this dramatic fable, though the thought be not original, as we have frequently been entertained with dialogues between *the Heads on Temple-Bar*, and *the Giants in Guildball*.

After the *Cock* and *Duck* have encouraged the *Sheep* not to be afraid, or lament the want of wings, and have bestowed a sort of ironical eulogy on *Montgolfier*, the fable thus concludes:

The Duck.

But a melancholy thought comes across me.

The Cock.

What is it?

The Duck.

We know the bold ambition of the human race; hitherto the air has been the proper element and just right of us birds. What if these ingenious aerial navigators should dispossess us of our empire?

The Cock.

I think we need not apprehend that; I can easily conclude that man, from what he has

experienced, will make a better use of the art of flying, than he has done of the art of sailing. No, indebted to philosophy and the humane sentiments it inspires, and which man now prides himself on, it is not the spirit of ambition, but a laudable curiosity, which urges his flight upwards. Not islands yet unknown, nor tracts of continental land, he wishes to subdue, but DOUBTS; to find out useful truths, and turn to good account the search of nature; to explore her secret operations in the atmosphere, where in her wonder-working laboratory he may gaze with a respectful awe, and see her act; behold her form the meteors, snow, and rain; the hail, the lightning; and even mark the moment of the thunder's burst. Who knows? Perhaps, he'll soar beyond the atmosphere, and reach the distant moon!

The Duck.

Up to the moon! odds cacklings, let them go, and stay there; it is the fittest place for them.

The Cock.

That's a low and hackney'd phrase, my muddy friend; but I expected no other from such a grovelling critic as you. However, I do not give this as a general opinion; there are reasons why they cannot go so far as the moon; but as they

they will be incomprehensible to your understanding, you'll excuse my acquainting you with them.

The Duck.

"O! I don't want to know them: what you have hitherto said is a great deal too learned for me. I should be much better pleased to know, that is, if you can tell me, where we ourselves are going: is it to Meudon, to Saint Cloud, to Pantin, or to Gonesse?"

The Duck.

A good guess indeed: our shortest journey will be to America, depend on't.

The Sheep.

Surely I am not mistaken; I think we don't seem to rise at all now.

The Duck.

To America, did you say, we are going? Why we move in a straight line towards the East; that's not the way to America, I'm sure.

The Duck.

I don't say it is; perhaps the variation of the compass causes this direction; but when we have got into the trade winds, I know we shall steer straight for Philadelphia.

The Duck.

Odd's gutters! I see a town; how very small it looks: it can't be Paris, is it?

The Duck.

No faith! I believe we are far enough from thence.

The Duck.

And the river yonder that runs across it, the sight of which gives me such joy: do you know the name of it?

The Duck.

Perhaps it is the river of the Amazons, or, very likely, the Nile; they are very near each other. By the bye, you ask me a devilish number of questions; had I been an ignorant village cock, I could never have answered them.

The Sheep.

O mercy! we descend at a violent rate. I think we are tumbling.

The Duck.

Faith, we are so, indeed!

The Sheep.

O Lud! O Lud!

The Duck.

Take care, take care.

The Duck.

Pretty music, faith. What the devil do you scream so for? Have you lost your senses, gentlemen?

The Duck.

Why don't you see how fast we are going to the ground? I tell you this looks devilishly like a tumble.

The Duck.

Poh! no such thing; we are gently alighting on some distant shore.

The Sheep.

The fellow's mad! we are not ten yards from the ground: it's all over with us.

The Duck.

Down we go, bang.

The Sheep.

I am a dead sheep.

The Duck.

I am buried-alive.

The Duck.

No, no, you are both of you as well as can be; we have landed rather awkwardly I must confess, and it has made my head giddy; but no matter, let us visit the country; let's see if we can find any inhabitants.

The Sheep.

Heaven send it may be a desert: if I was sure of not meeting with men, I should bless myself for making this voyage; that hope revives me. I think I have got a good appetite by being in the air; here's grafs; by your leave, I'll browse a-bit.

The Duck.

I was just going to set you an example. Gobble is the word, to here goes.

The Duck.

The more I look about here, the more I recollect where I am. I begin to think, my dear friends, we have not been very far indeed.

The Duck.

So, then, we may bid adieu to America; you'll see none of your Numidian ladies, my friend; there's an end of our constellations, and all our glory's turned topsy-turvy.

The Duck.

No, our glorious prospects are as fair as ever; at least, I think mine so. What, is it then from a casual event, ever liable to a thousand inconveniences, particularly in a first attempt, that we are to judge of the merit of an experiment? This has not succeeded so favourably as was expected, it is true; well, it will turn out better the next time. Are we not, however, assured that bodies of great weight may be raised and carried through the air; we have found a principle to act on; time, frequent experiments, and man's industry, will bring this admirable discovery to perfection; yes, this offspring of genius will reach its maturity. Alas! my head turns round, I am grown, suddenly, exceeding weak; but, mind, I do not recant a single syllable I have prophesied, and shall support my opinion with my dying breath.

The Duck.

Here are men running towards us.

The Sheep.

So much the worse for us. This is the most distressing part of our adventure.

The Duck.

If they ask us any questions, my advice is, to make them no answer.

The Sheep.

What do they want more of us? All I wish of them is to browse in peace and quiet.

The Duck.

If they would but tell me into a good pond, I should not care what they did with the whole universe beside.

The Duck.

I'm ashamed of your company.—Bare-headed ideas! My wish, if I recover, is once more to spring aloft in air. If I perish, I have the consolation of dying a glorious victim to the most sublime and astonishing of all discoveries.

ART.

* The village near which the balloon, which was sent up from the Champ de Mars, fell.

† The balloon came down to ground, and none of the animals were hurt but the cock, who would not

ART. L. *An Account of the Life and Writings of the late William Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, Consulting Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy of London; one of the Foreign Associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, &c. Read on the 6th of August, 1783, at a General Meeting of the Society of Physicians of London, of which he was President, and published at their Request. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Lorraine; and one of the Foreign Associates of the Royal Medical Society at Paris.* 8vo. Richardson.

THIS is a well written elegant tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Hunter, so deservedly celebrated as a physician and anatomist. This little work contains a variety of interesting anecdotes, interperfed with occasional criticisms on his writings and discoveries, in which his ingenious biographer displays great knowledge, accuracy, and candour. The materials on which it is grounded are authentic. They were furnished by the family and friends of the deceased. In a word, this little work is a proof that Dr. Simmons, with his professional talents unites no common share of literary talents. As a specimen of the work, we shall present our readers with Dr. Simmons' account of the person and character of Dr. Hunter.

"Of the person of Dr. Hunter, it may be observed, that he was regularly shaped, but of a slender make, and rather below a middle stature.

"There are several good portraits of him extant. One of these is an unfinished painting* by Zoffany, who has represented him in the attitude of giving a lecture on the muscles at the Royal Academy, surrounded by a groupe of academicians. Of the engraved prints of him which have appeared, I give the preference to that executed by Collyer, from the portrait by Chamberlin, in the council chamber of the Royal Academy. It exhibits an accurate and striking resemblance of his features.

"His manner of living was extremely simple and frugal, and the quantity of his food was small, as well as plain. He was an early riser, and when business was over, was constantly engaged in his anatomical pursuits, or in his museum.

"It has been said that he was restrained by mere parsimony from indulging in the luxuries and amusements which captivate the generality of people who reside in this great city. But he seems to have had no relish for them, and contrived to live, in the midst of a crowd, master of himself, and of his own pursuits. It may with truth be asserted, that he never suffered his economy to interfere in matters where the dig-

nity of his character, or the interest of science were concerned.

"There was something very engaging in his manner and address, and he had such an appearance of attention to his patients, when he was making his inquiries, as could hardly fail to conciliate their confidence and esteem.—In consultation with his medical brethren, he delivered his opinions with diffidence and candour.—In familiar conversation he was cheerful and unassuming.

"All who knew him allow that he possessed an excellent understanding, great readiness of perception, a good memory, and a sound judgment. To these intellectual powers he united uncommon assiduity and precision, so that he was admirably fitted for anatomical investigation.

"As a teacher of anatomy he has been long and deservedly celebrated.—He was a good orator, and having a clear and accurate conception of what he taught, he knew how to place in distinct and intelligible points of view the most abstruse subjects of anatomy and physiology. Among other methods of explaining and illustrating his doctrines, he used frequently to introduce some apposite story or case that had occurred to him in his practice, and few men had acquired a more interesting fund of anecdotes of this kind, or related them in a more agreeable manner. He had the talent of infusing much of his ardour into his pupils, and if anatomical knowledge is more diffused in this country than formerly, we are indebted for this, in a great measure, to his exertions.

"To him, likewise, we owe much of the moderation and caution which now prevail among discreet and intelligent practitioners of midwifery, in the use of instruments. 'I admit (said he, in one of his latest publications†) that the forceps may sometimes be of service, and may save either the mother or child. I have sometimes used it with advantage, and, I believe, never materially hurt a mother or child with it, because I always used it with fear and circumspection. Yet, I am clearly of opinion, from all the information which I have been able to procure, that the forceps (midwifery instruments in general, I fear) upon the whole, has done more harm than good.' In his lectures he had uniformly delivered the same excellent sentiments.

"How much he contributed to the improvement of medical science in general may be

H h 2

collected

* This picture is in the possession of Mr. Baillie. The portrait of Dr. Hunter is the only part of it that is finished. Of the other figures, Mr. Zoffany had only traced the out-lines, when he embarked for the East-Indies.

† Reflections relative to the operation of cutting the Symphysis of the Osса Pubis.

collected from the concise view we have taken of his writings.

"The munificence he displayed in the cause of science has likewise a claim to our applause.—Persons of an invidious turn of mind, who seek to depreciate his merit in this respect, may, perhaps, endeavour to trace the motive by which he was actuated, and ascribe to vanity what deserves rather to be considered as a commendable love of fame. It is certain that Dr. Hunter sacrificed no part of his time or his fortune to voluptuousness, to idle pomp, or to any of the common objects of vanity that influence the pursuits of mankind in general. He seems to have been animated with a desire of distinguishing himself in those things which are in their nature laudable; and being a bachelor, and without views for establishing a family, he was at liberty to indulge his inclination. Let us, therefore, not withhold the praise that is due to him; and at the same time let it be ob-

served, that his temperance, his prudence, his persevering and eager pursuit of knowledge constitute an example which we may with advantage to ourselves, and to society, endeavour to imitate."

Thus concludes the account of the great Hunter, whose character Dr. Simmons has well portrayed. We cannot conclude this little article without remarking, that Dr. Hunter has been fortunate in his biographer, as we think that the lives of *professional* men should be written by authors in the same line of employment, as they must be the best judges, while they are unbiassed, in several material points of the conduct of their brethren.

ART. LI. *Memorials of Human Superstition; being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historia Flagellantium of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c. By one who is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne.* 2d Edit. 8vo. Robinson.

THIS book, in the first quarto edition, was intitled "The History of the Flagellants, otherwise of Religious Flagellants, among different Nations, and especially among Christians." The author, for obvious reasons, has very judiciously changed the name of his work, and it is henceforth to be called *Memorials of Human Superstition*. Nor is the title the only part of these Memoirs which the author has displayed his judgement in correcting. For in this octavo edition, with which the public are here presented, we find several improvements. The size itself of an octavo seems better calculated for a work of a humorous nature than the quarto, in which it formerly appeared.

This very singular book is now generally understood to be the performance of the author of the celebrated work on the *Constitution of England*. It is said to have been written in consequence of a wager. Be that as it may, it must be confessed the author has made the most of his subject, and has found means to fill a large octavo book, not widely printed, with a continual succession of entertaining facts and sensible observations.

In order to give the reader an idea of the contents and manner of the work, we shall lay a few articles be-

fore him. The sixth chapter contains the following account:

"But the most curious instance of religious flagellations among the Romans, and, indeed, among all other nations, was the festival that was called *Lupercalia*. It was performed in honour of the god Pan, and had been contrived in Arcadia, where it was celebrated so early as the time of King Evander, and was afterwards brought over to Italy. In this festival a number of men used to dance naked, as Virgil informs us: 'Here (says he) the dancing Salii, and naked Luperci.' And Servius, in his Commentary upon these words of Virgil, explains to us who these Luperci were. They were men who, upon certain solemnities, used to strip themselves intirely naked; in this situation they ran about the streets, carrying straps of leather in their hands, with which they struck the women they met in their way. Nor did the women run away from them; on the contrary, they willingly presented the palms of their hands, in order to receive the blows; imagining, through a superstitious notion received among the Romans, that these blows, whether applied to their hands or to their belly, had the power to render them fruitful, or procuring them an easy delivery.

"The same facts are alluded to by Juvenal, who says, in his second satire, 'Nor is it of any service to her to offer the palms of her hands to a nimble Lupercus.' And the ancient scholiast on Juvenal observes on this verse, that barren women in Rome used to throw themselves into the way of the Luperci, when become turkeys, and were beaten by them with straps.

"Festus, in his book on the *Signification of Words*, informs us that the Luperci were sometimes called *Crepri*, on account of the noise (*crepites*) they made with their straps, when they struck the women with them: 'For it is a custom among the Romans (the same author con-

tinue) for men to run about naked, during the festival of the Lupercalia, and to strike the women they meet *with Straps.*

"The same festival has also been mentioned by Prudentius, in his *Roman Martyr*. 'What is the meaning of this shameful ceremony? By thus running about in the shape of Luperci, you shew that you are persons of low condition. Would you not deem a man to be the meanest of slaves, who would run naked about the streets, amusing himself with striking the young women.'

"From these sentiments, delivered by Prudentius, we might be induced to think that only persons of low condition, in Rome, or even slaves alone, used to run in the festival of the *Lupercalia*; yet this does not seem to have been the case, and the lines of that author appear to have contained more declamation than truth.

"The *Luperci* were in very early times formed into two bands, which, from the names of two of the most distinguished families in Rome, were called *Quintilian* and *Fabiani*; and to these a third band was afterwards added, which was called *Juliani*, from J. Cæsar's name. Mark Anthony, as every one knows, did not scruple to run at one of the *Luperci*; and if he was afterwards inveighed against by several persons, and among others by Cicero, his personal enemy, it was owing to his being caught when he thus ran naked about the streets: a thing, it was said, which had never been done by any consul before him.

"The festival we speak of continued (which may surprise the reader) to be celebrated so late as the year 496, that is, long after the general establishment of Christianity; and persons of noble families not only continued to run among the *Luperci*, but a great improvement was moreover made about those times in the ceremony:

ART. LII. *The Rise and Progress of the Scandinavian Poetry. A Poem, in four Parts. By Mr. Jerminham. 4to.* Robson.

FROM the specimens of poetical talents with which Mr. Jerminham has already favoured the public, every work with his name prefixed naturally excites curiosity. We have often admired Mr. J's. compositions, but we freely confess, that he has never, in our opinion, assumed the character of a poet with more success, in any of his performances, than in the *Rise and Progress of the Scandinavian Poetry*.

Of the materials and subject of this poem we shall present Mr. Jerminham's own account:

ADVERTISEMENT to PART I.

"The materials that form the first part of the following poem are taken from the Scandinavian poetries, The *EDDA*! In the remarks on the third table of the *Eda* are these words, 'A powerful Being had with his breath animated the drops out of which the first giant was formed. This Being, whom the *Eda* affects

the ladies, no longer contented with being flapped on the palms of their hands as formerly, used to strip themselves naked, in order both to give a fuller scope to the *Luperci* to display the vigour and agility of his arm, and enjoy, themselves, the entertainment of a more complete flagellation. The whole ceremony being thus brought to that degree of perfection, was so well relished by all parties, that it continued to subsist (as hath just now been observed) long after the other ceremonies of paganism were abolished; and when Pope Gelasius at last put an end to it, he met with a strong opposition from all orders of men, senators as well as others. The general discontent became even so great, that the Pope, after he had carried his point, was obliged to write his own apology, which Baronius has preserved: one of his arguments was drawn from the above practice of ladies, of stripping themselves naked in public, in order to be lashed. *Apud illos nobiles ipsi curabant, & matronæ nudato corpore vulpabant.*"

In the sixteenth chapter the author gives an account of the wantonness of priests and confessors, in regard to their female penitents. This chapter may as well be passed by.

In our next we shall conclude our account of these memoirs. The variety of subjects, and abundance of matter, which have crowded in upon us this month, oblige us to curtail of their usual length the articles in the *Literary Review*. In future, however, we hope to make amends for this deficiency.

not to name, was entirely distinct from Odin, who had his birth long after the formation of the giant Ymir.—This first agent, or genius, whom the *Eda* affects not to name, is supposed in the following poem to create from his own immediate power the system of the Scaldic mythology. As it would have been impossible to introduce the whole system without running into a tedious enumeration; the principal features of it are only retained (sufficient it is presumed) to give some idea of the character of the Northern poetry. Among other omissions, the reader will find that no mention is made of Gimle, the mansion of bliss that was appropriated to the reception of the virtuous, nor of Nastrand, the abode of the impious, these places not being supposed to exist in their full extent till the general destruction of the world; whereas the hall of Odin, and the caves of Hela, were peculiarly the Elysium and the Tartarus of the Runic poetry: they are perpetually referred to in the ancient songs of the Scalds, and the wild system of these contrasted abodes seems well calculated to encourage that spirit of war and enterprise which runs through the whole Scandinavian minstrelsy.

"Some expressions taken from the *Eda* may

may appear obscure without an explanation: in the language of the Scalds the world is styled the great vessel that floats on the ages.—The rainbow the bridge of the Gods.—To drink the blood of friendship alludes to a ceremony performed by two warriors when they enter into an alliance of friendship: they made incisions in their arms or breast, and tasting each other's blood, they mutually swore, that the death of the first of them who fell in battle should not pass unreverged.

"To celebrate the mass of weapons was to fight against the Christians, whose religious sentiments the Scandinavians held in contempt, as thinking them adverse to the spirit of war.

"The Valkeries are a female troop whom Odin sends to the field of battle upon invisible steeds; their function is to choose such as are destined to slaughter, and conduct their spirits to the Paradise of the Brave.

"Fenris is a large wolf, who is to break his chains at the general conflagration, and to swallow the sun."

ADVERTISEMENT to PART II.

"The temple of Upsal was destroyed by Irco 1075—a Christian cathedral was erected on its ruins fourscore years after. At the introduction of Christianity, the interposition of angels, and the appearance of ghosts grew familiar to the Scandinavian poetry, which was afterwards enriched by allegories, and by the accession of new images, which flowed to it through various channels, particularly from the East. See Richardson's Dissertation.

"When colleges were founded, and the general attention was directed to classical learning, the wild conceptions of the Scaldic minstrels gradually fell into disuse."

"The two advertisements contain the subject of this poem. We shall not attempt to follow the author through every part of this performance, but content ourselves with giving a general character of it, and presenting an extract to our reader.

"The versification is flowing and spirited, and Mr. Jerningham seems very judiciously to have infused into it a kind of solemnity, which is well adapted to the subject. In some places, where the wildness of the Scandinavian imagery prevails, or the lively imagination of the author luxuriates, we wanted notes, or a commentary. These may, probably, be given in a future edition.

In our poetical department, our readers have already seen a short specimen of Mr. Jerningham's abilities. To that we shall now add, from the first book, the following speech of the Genius of Scandinavian poetry to "The living Fathers of the Runic rhyme."

After he has summoned them from "a slowly waving wood," the poet says:

Swift at his word the ancient fire survey'd,
Tumultuous rushing from the solemn shade,
Arm'd with the pow'rful harp an ardent throng,
The mighty founders of the northern song.

'Twas then the Pow'r resum'd—'Ye chosen band,
At Nature's furnace take your faithful stand:
There forge the verse amidst the fiercest glow,
And thence the thunderbolts of genius throw;
Rouse, rouse the tyrant from his flatt'ring dream,
Full at his vices wield the daring theme,
Till o'er his cheek shall flash intruding shame,
That blushing dawn of virtue's rising flame.

'Now, on the bosom of the lift'ning youth
Impress, engrave the sacred form of truth;
Bid them, as varying life unfolds to view,
Be still to all her scenes to honour true:
True to the man on friendship's list enroll'd
Th' entrusted secret of his soul untold:
Woe to that chief, and blasted be his fame,
Whose mean soul chills affection's holy flame.
Forgetting that he once, with zeal impress'd,
Drank the pure drops that flow'd from friend-
ship's breast.

'Now, to the realm ye hallow'd bards impart
This truth, and touch with joy the human heart,
In man's too transient perishable frame
A glowing unabating fire proclaim,
Which, as that frame lies mould'ring into clay,
Shall thro' th' encircling ruin burst its way:
Thus, when a torrent of impetuous rain
Drowns the low nest that trusted to the plain;
High soars the bird beyond Destruction's flow,
And owns no kindred with the wreck below.

'Now, o'er some stately tomb's dim entrance
bend,

And from the daring harp unerring send
(As from the sounding bow with vigour sped)
The darts of harmony that wake the dead.

'Be, too, of prophecy the dreadful lords,
And strike the solemn, deep, mysterious chords;
Skill'd to reveal futurity's dark laws,
Inforce the song with many an awful pause.
In sounds that terrify the soul disclose
(Veil'd in the womb of time) destructive woes:
Say whirlwinds shall provoke the roaring main,
Say stars shall drop like glittering gems of rain:
Say Fenris, bursting from his time-worn chains,
Shall bear wild horror thro' the Runic plains;
Doom'd, while the course of havoc he shall run,
With jaws outstretch'd to rend the falling sun.
Say the gigantic ship, the floating world,
Shall, on the iron rock of ruin hurl'd,
Sink—like a dream that rushing from the mind,
Leaves not a glimm'ring of its pomp behind.
Ye bold enthusiasts, join the warlike train,
When true to fame they seek the hostile plain;
Bid the loud harp delight the valiant throng,
And add the forceful eloquence of song.
Thinn'd of his numbers, mark the struggling chief
Encircled close, and sever'd from relief:
Now strike the cheering harp—'tis heard no more,
Lost in the conflict's wild encraving roar.
Yet strike again, yet strike the note profound,
I to the chief will waft th' inspiring sound;
Till thro' the pressure of the battle's storm,
He o'er the slain a rugged path shall form.

Thus on the main, when frozen fragments fail,
And with huge mounds oppose the giant whale;
The ocean's lord, enrag'd at the delay,
Thro' stubborn, crashing ice-rocks bursts his way.

Now, round some death-struck chief in silence throng,

While thus he breathes his own historic song—
*Thou' gasp'd with wounds, unwounded is my fame,
In the war's field I chad'd the flying game;
Wrapt in the jealous veil of ling'ring night,
Did we not chide the time's reluctant flight?
Did not our voices hail the morning ray,
Shouting the matins of th' important day?
When foreign streamers glitter'd to our view,
How swift our weapons from the scabbards flew.
'Twas joy to see the riven-helmets fly,
'Twas joy to swell confusion's thund'ring cry,
'Twas joy to see (extending all around)
The hostile banners spread the lowly ground;
Mabougs the Danish field, thus maniled o'er,
Heav'd conscious of the gorgeous robe it wore.*

'Thus, as the chief, I shall mitigate his pain',
With choral voice relieve the pausing strain:
Now, now again your soothing tones suspend,
And o'er the dying chief attentive bend.
*Rush'd we not forth at valor's daring call,
To crush the forces of the Christian Gaul?
Rush'd we not forth, in terrible attire,
To celebrate the mas of war a length'ning quire?
Our glitt'ring swords, impatient of the sight,
Were the dread relics that adorn'd the rite.
But agony returns—my fading breath
Denies expression to the song of death.
Farewell—ye battle-sisters hover nigh,
Receive your prize—and waft my soul on high.*

ART. LIII. *Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; in a Series of Letters, written a few Years ago, from St. Petersburg.* 8vo. Cadell.

THESE letters are the production of the ingenious Mr. Professor Richardson of Glasgow, who, from the taste and abilities he has displayed in his Philosophical Analysis of several characters in Shakspeare's Dramas, is justly entitled to a high rank among his literary contemporaries. These anecdotes were written during a four years residence in Russia, and contain several particulars both curious and amusing, respecting the Empress, and the natives of these extensive dominions. We shall present our readers with a summary abstract of the contents of each of these letters, and extract the passages from them which seem worthy of particular attention, either from their novelty, or from the entertainment and instruction which they convey. It must be remembered, that these

Now, ere he sinks beneath the blow of fate,
Reveal the honours of his future state;
Where to his wond'ring vision shall expand,
Adorn'd with heroes, a resplendent land.

'Ye glowing matters of the Scaldic song',
Still other pow'ful gifts to you belong:
The lofty pine that meets the mountain gale,
Th' expanding oak that crowns the lowly vale,
Shall, as your fingers touch the furrow'd rind,
Display the treasures of the musing mind:
There, by the voice of whisp'ring nature call'd,
In future times shall stand the youthful Scald,
There shall he meditate the Runic store,
There woo the science of the tuneful lore;
There view the tree with speechless wonder fraught,
Whose womb mysterious bears the poet's thought;
There (from the busy world's incessant din)
Inhale the breathings of the pow'r within.

'Enough—the pow'r I now bestow enjoy,
In Virtue's cause the forceful harp employ:
Go forth, ye glorious conquerors of the mind,
Achieve the hallow'd task to you assign'd:
Applaud the valiant, and the base controul,
Disturb, exalt, enchain the human soul.'

From this ample specimen our readers will easily perceive that Mr. Jerminham must derive new reputation from the work before us, which will be particularly relished by those who are acquainted with the ancient songs of the Scalds, and remaining fragments of Runic poetry.

letters were written between the years 1768 and 1771.

LETTER I. *Journal of a Voyage from England to St. Petersburg.*

In a voyage of thirteen or fourteen days, in seas which are constantly passed over by the vessels of every nation, little new can be expected. The voyage, however, was not destitute of events. The following is the description of the coast of Zealand and of Elsinore:

"August 7, 1768. The weather fine, and the wind favourable. We sailed along the coast of Zealand.—Nothing of the kind could be more delightful than the verdure and variety of hill and dale displayed in that beautiful island. In the afternoon we passed a small palace belonging to the King of Denmark. It is distant about two miles from Elsinore; is flat-roofed; has twelve windows in front, and is built, as I was told, on the very place formerly occupied by the palace of Hamlet's father. An

* See the notes the Reverend Mr. Johnstone has added to his translation of the Death-Song of Lodbroc.

† In the first rude ages rocks and trees supplied the materials for writing, and on them were inscribed the rudiments of that art: the trees thus marked were held in veneration, and were even believed to inclose some supernatural agent.

an adjoining garden, the very spot is shewn where that prince was said to have been poisoned. We came to anchor in the evening, in the Sound, between the opposite fortresses of Elsinore and Helsingburgh.

August 8. Remained at Elsinore.

This town stands upon a small bay: it contains about five thousand inhabitants; commands the Sound, and was formerly the place of residence of the Danish princes. The streets are narrow and ill-paved: the houses are of brick or wood, and are covered with tiles. The castle stands on the west point of the bay: it is fortified with works of earth, on which are mounted three hundred and sixty-five pieces of cannon; and the subterranean apartments are said to be so very spacious, as to be capable of containing more than a regiment of men. In other respects, the castle itself seems to be a place of very little defence: it is a square edifice, built of free-stone brought from the coast of Sweden; and is so adorned with spires, as at a distance to resemble a church. The rooms are lofty; and contain many coarse historical pictures, relating chiefly to the wars of Denmark. The altar-piece, in the great church of Elsinore, is also shown as a curiosity. It is made of oak, very richly gilt and carved; and the figures, in different groups, represent the history of our Saviour.—The Sound, at this place, is about three miles broad; and the toll levied from merchant ships was first imposed to defray the expence of light-houses erected along the coast by the King of Denmark. The soil in Zealand, though the sea-coast appears very beautiful, is light, sandy, and not very fruitful. The grain it produces is chiefly rye; and any cattle I saw were remarkably small. The carriages, in which the inhabitants carry turf for fuel, and other necessaries, are drawn by horses, go upon four little wheels, are narrow, and have their sides wattled.

“The opening of the Sound and the situation of the Tweed this evening displayed a very beautiful landscape. The view to the east was bounded by the isle of Ween, formerly the residence of Tycho Brahe. This little island is of a circular form: the shore is higher than the neighbouring coast of Zealand; and even higher at that particular place than the coast of Sweden. We were just able to distinguish its agreeable verdure, and to discern the spires of Copenhagen, which seemed very near it. The sea-coast from Elsinore to Copenhagen, finely diversified with corn-fields, meadows, woods, little hills, and summer-palaces belonging to the King and the nobility, was happily contrasted by the black rocks on the opposite and mountainous coast of Sweden. The sea was quite smooth; and the castles of Elsinore and Helsingburgh, with the numerous vessels that lay at anchor, and all the other circumstances of the scene, were embellished by a glorious setting sun, whose rays were reflected from a multitude of gilded clouds.

“The only disagreeable circumstance I met with here, was a whispered account of the royal family. I am afraid you will soon hear of something rotten in the state of Denmark.”

The description of their situation, while the ship was jammed between two rocks in the Gulf of Finland, is well written, and speaks as much for the heart as for the head of the author. After escaping these and other perils, they arrived on the 15th of August at St. Petersburg.

LETTER II. This letter contains a very full Account of the Ceremony of laying the Foundation of a Church, dedicated to St. Isaac. The Empress and the Great Duke assisted. The building is to be magnificent, and more extensive than any of those now appropriated to divine worship in St. Petersburg. The attachment of the Russians to St. Isaac proceeds not so much, our author informs us, “from any distinguished character of his own, as that the day consecrated to him was the birth-day of Peter the Great.” The description of the Empress’s person we shall transcribe:

“The Empress of Russia is taller than the middle size, very comely, gracefully formed, but inclined to grow corpulent; and of a fair complexion, which, like every other female in this country, she endeavours to improve by the addition of rouge. She has a fine mouth and teeth; and blue eyes, expressive of scrutiny, something not so good as observation, and not so bad as suspicion. Her features are in general regular and pleasing. Indeed, with regard to her appearance altogether, it would be doing her injustice to say it was masculine, yet it would not be doing her justice to say it was entirely feminine. As Milton intended to say of Eve, that she was fairer than any of her daughters, so this great sovereign is certainly fairer than any of her subjects whom I have seen*.—She wore a silver stuff negligee, the ground pea-green, with purple flowers, and silver trimming. Her hair was dressed according to the present fashion. She also wore a rich diamond necklace, bracelets, and ear-rings, with a blue ribbon of the highest order of knighthood; and the weather being very warm, she carried in her hand a small green umbrella. Her demeanour to all around her seemed very smiling and courteous.”

(To be continued.)

STATE

* I have seen no picture, medallion, or print, excepting one picture, in which she is painted in men’s clothes, that does her justice. In most of them her features appear too strong, and her air too masculine.

STATE PAPERS.

Petition of the East-India Company against Mr. Fox's India Bill, presented by Earl Temple, Dec. 9, 1783.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,

"Sheweth,

"THAT a bill is now depending before your lordships, entitled 'An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Territories, Revenues, and Commerce of this Kingdom in the East-Indies.'

"That the said bill destroys the constitution, and wholly subverts the rights and privileges granted to your petitioners by charter, made for valuable considerations, and confirmed by divers acts of parliament; and empowers certain persons therein named, as directors appointed by the said bill, to seize and take possession of all the lands, tenements, houses, warehouses, and other buildings, books, records, charters, letters, and other papers, ships, vessels, goods, wares, merchandizes, money, securities for money, and all other effects belonging to your petitioners; and this without charging your petitioners with any specific delinquency, or stating any just grounds upon which their rights, capacities, and franchises ought to be forfeited, or their property to be seized; a proceeding contrary to the most sacred privilege of British subjects, that of being tried and convicted upon a specific charge, before judgement is passed against them in any case whatsoever.

"Moreover, the said bill empowers and authorises the said Directors to carry on a trade with the property of your petitioners, and at their rule, without their consent or controul, for the consequences whereof your petitioners are exceedingly alarmed, and, therefore, they most humbly crave leave solemnly to protest against the same.

"If your lordships should think that any reason or necessities of state may warrant so harsh a measure as that of divesting your petitioners of their franchises and property, your petitioners entertain the most perfect confidence in your lordships' wisdom as well as justice, that the actual existence of such state necessities, or other reasons, will be first established by the clearest and fullest evidence. And your petitioners humbly presume to refer your lordships to the example of all former times, in which every encroachment upon the sacred rights of private property, or private franchise, has been anxiously compensated by the wisdom and justice of the legislature.

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that they may be heard by themselves, or their counsel, against the said bill; and that your lordships in your justice will protect their rights, privileges, and property against this most unprecedented measure, subversive of your petitioners' constitution, divesting them of their

rights and privileges, seizing their property, and continuing a trade at their risk, but without their consent or controul.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray," &c.

Petition from the City of London against the said Bill, presented by the Duke of Richmond, Dec. 15, 1783.

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

"Sheweth,

"That a bill is now depending before your lordships, entitled 'An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the territories, revenues, and commerce of this kingdom in the East-Indies.'

"That before passing the said bill in the House of Commons, no witnesses were called to ascertain the existence or quality of any abuses in the Directors or Proprietors, or the servants of the Company, nor was any state of the Company's commercial affairs enquired into by the said House.

"That it is not only a high and dangerous violation of the charters of the Company, but a total subversion of all the principles of the law and constitution of this country.

"That the election of executive officers in parliament is plainly unconstitutional, productive of intrigue and faction, and calculated for extending a corrupt influence in the crown; that it frees ministers from responsibility, while it leaves them all the effect of patronage.

"That the clause of this bill, which deprives of all share in the management of their own property the proprietors of East-India stock, and disfranchises them without the assignment of any delinquency or abuse, is an heinous act of injustice, oppression, and absurdity, and is a gross perversion of the high powers trusted to the legislature.

"That the great principle on which the bill has been supported will not only in this, but in all cases, justify every infringement of the national faith, and render parliamentary sanction the worst of all securities: that this bill takes away rights which parliament expressly convened to preserve; that the public received a valuable consideration for the franchise so stipulated; that grants of parliament, under these circumstances, are not to be considered as gratuitous, refundable merely at the pleasure of the giver, but as matters of binding contract, forfeitable only on such delinquency or necessity as is implied in the nature of every other bargain.

"Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that the said bill may not pass into a law, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed by order of the Court)

"WILLIAM RIX."

Message

Message from his Majesty on the landing of the Hessian troops in England, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. W. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. Jan. 12, 1784.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that the two last divisions of Hessian troops, which were employed in America in the service of Great-Britain, not having arrived in the Downs, the place of their rendezvous, until the setting in of the frost in the river Weser had made it impracticable for them to proceed immediately to the place of their final destination, his Majesty has found it unavoidably necessary to order the said troops to disembark, and to be stationed in the barracks of Hilsa, Dover, and Chatham; and at the same time has given directions, that they shall be re-embarked and sent home as soon as the Weser is navigable; every necessary preparation for that purpose having, by his Majesty's orders, been already made.

"G. R."

A similar message was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Sydney, one of the principal Secretaries of State, Jan. 26, 1784.

Address of the House of Commons for the removal of the Ministry, voted Feb. 20, and presented to his Majesty by the whole House, Feb. 25.

"To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

"WE, your Majesty's most faithful Commons, impressed with the most dutiful sense of your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, approach your throne, to express our reliance on your Majesty's paternal wisdom; that your Majesty will take such measures, by removing any obstacle to forming such an administration as the House has declared to be requisite in the present critical and arduous situation of affairs, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of your faithful Commons, which have already been most humbly represented to your Majesty *."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I am deeply sensible how highly it concerns the honour of my crown, and the welfare of my people, which is the object always nearest my heart, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, united, and extended administration, entitled to the confidence of my people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions in this country.—Very recent endeavours have already been employed, on my part, to unite in the public service, on a fair and equal footing, those whose joint efforts appear to me most capable of producing that happy effect: these endeavours have not had the success I wished. I shall be always desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object; but I cannot see that it would, in any degree, be advanced, by the dismissal of those at present in my service.

"I observe, at the same time, that there is no charge, or complaint, suggested against my present ministers, nor is any one or more of them

specifically objected to; and numbers of my subjects have expressed to me, in the warmest manner, their satisfaction in the late changes I have made in my councils. Under these circumstances, I trust, my faithful Commons will not wish that the essential offices of executive government should be vacated, until I see a prospect that such a plan of union as I have called for, and they have pointed out, may be carried into effect."

Second Address for the removal of the Ministry, voted March 18, and presented to his Majesty by the whole House, March 4.

To the KING.

"SIRE,

"WE, your Majesty's faithful Commons, approach your throne, most humbly to represent to your Majesty the satisfaction your faithful Commons derive from the late most gracious assurances we have received, that your Majesty concurs with us in opinion, that it concerns the honour of your crown, and the welfare of your people, that the public affairs should be conducted by a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unhappy divisions and distractions of this country.

"We acknowledge your Majesty's paternal goodness in your late most gracious endeavours to give effect to the object of our late dutiful representation to your Majesty.

"We lament that the failure of these your Majesty's most gracious endeavours should be considered as a final bar to the accomplishing so salutary and desirable a purpose, and to express our concern and disappointment, that your Majesty has not been advised to take any further step towards uniting in the public service those whose joint efforts have recently appeared to your Majesty most capable of producing so happy an effect.

"Your faithful Commons with all humility claim it as their right, and on every proper occasion feel it to be their bounden duty to advise your Majesty touching the exercise of any branch of your royal prerogative.

"We submit it to your Majesty's royal consideration, that the continuance of an administration which does not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people must be injurious to the public service.

"We beg leave further to say, that your faithful Commons can have no interest distinct and separate from that of our constituents, and that we, therefore, feel ourselves called upon to repeat those loyal and dutiful assurances we have already expressed of our reliance on your Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of your people, that your Majesty would graciously enable us to execute those important trusts which the constitution has vested in us, with honour to ourselves, and advantage to the public, by the confirmation of a new administration, appointed under circumstances which may tend to conciliate the minds of your faithful Commons, and give energy and stability to your Majesty's councils.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons, upon the maturest deliberations, cannot but consider the continuance

* Alluding to the resolutions of Feb. 2, which were laid before his Majesty, for which see our Magazine for February, p. 155.

continuance of the present ministers as an unwarrantable obstacle to your Majesty's most gracious purpose, to comply with our wishes in the formation of such an administration as your Majesty, in concurrence with the unanimous resolution of your faithful Commons seems to think requisite in the present exigencies of the country. We feel ourselves bound to remain firm in the wish expressed to your Majesty, in our late humble address, and do therefore find ourselves obliged again to beseech your Majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to lay the foundation of a strong and stable government, by the previous removal of your present ministers."

To which his Majesty returned for answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I Have already expressed to you how sensible I am of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in your unanimous resolution; and I assured you that I was desirous of taking every step most conducive to such an object—I remain in the same sentiments—but I continue equally convinced, that it is an object not likely to be attained by the dismissal of my present ministers.

"I must repeat that no charge or complaint, nor any specific objection, is yet made against any of them. If there were any such ground for their removal at present, it ought to be equally a reason for not admitting them as a part of that extended and united administration which you state to be requisite.

"I did not consider the failure of my recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the purpose which I had in view, it it could have been attained on those principles of fairness and equality, without which it can neither be honourable to those who are concerned, nor lay the foundation of such a strong and stable government as may be of lasting advantage to the country. But I know of no further steps, which I can take, that can be effectual to remove the difficulties which obstruct that desirable end.

"I have never called in question the right of my faithful Commons to offer me their advice on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of my prerogative: I shall be ready at all times to receive it, and give it the most attentive consideration; and they will ever find me disposed to show my regard to the true principles of the constitution, and to take such measures as may best conduce to the satisfaction and prosperity of my people."

Representation of the House of Commons to his Majesty on his refusing to comply with the above addresses, voted March the 8th, and ordered to be presented by such members of the House as were members of the Privy-Council.

RESOLVED, That an humble representation be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to rectify the surprise and affliction of this House, on receiving the answer which his Majesty's ministers have advised to the dutiful and reasonable address of this House, concerning one of the most important acts of his Majesty's government.

"To express our concern, that when his Majesty's paternal goodness has graciously inclined his Majesty to be sensible of the advantages to be derived from such an administration as was pointed out in our resolution, his Majesty should still be induced to prefer the opinions of individuals to the repeated advice of the representatives of his people, in parliament assembled, with respect to the means of obtaining so desirable an end.

"To represent to his Majesty, that a preference of this nature is as injurious to the true interests of the crown, as it is wholly repugnant to the spirit of our free constitution: that systems founded on such a preference are not, in truth, entirely new to this country: that they have been the characteristic features of those unfortunate reigns, the maxims of which are now justly and universally exploded; while his Majesty and his royal progenitors have been fixed in the hearts of their people, and have commanded the respect and admiration of all the nations of the earth, by a constant and uniform attention to the advice of their Commons, however adverse such advice may have been to the opinions of the executive servants of the crown.

"To assure his Majesty that we neither have disputed, nor mean in any instance to dispute, much less to deny, his Majesty's undoubted prerogative of appointing to the executive offices of state such persons as to his Majesty's wisdom may seem meet; but at the same time that we must, with all humility, again submit to his Majesty's royal wisdom, that no administration, however legally appointed, can serve his Majesty and the public with effect, which does not enjoy the confidence of this House: that in his Majesty's present administration we cannot confide; the circumstances under which it was constituted, and the grounds upon which it continues, have created just suspicions in the breasts of his faithful Commons, that principles are adopted, and views entertained, unfriendly to the privileges of this House, and to the freedom of our excellent constitution: that we have made no charge against any of them, because it is their removal and not their punishment which we have desired; and that we humbly conceive we are warranted, by the ancient usage of this House, to desire such removal, without making any charge whatever: that confidence may be very prudently withheld, where no criminal process can be properly instituted: that although we have made no criminal charge against any individual of his Majesty's ministers, yet, with all humility, we do conceive that we have stated to his Majesty very distinct objections, and very forcible reasons against their continuance: that with regard to the propriety of admitting either the present ministry, or any other persons, as a part of that extended and united administration which his Majesty, in concurrence with the sentiments of this House, considers as requisite, it is a point upon which we are too well acquainted with the bounds of our duty to presume to offer any advice to his Majesty, well knowing it to be the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to appoint his ministers, without any previous advice from either House of parliament, and our duty humbly to offer to his Majesty our advice, when such appointment

appointments shall appear to us prejudicial to the public service.

"To acknowledge, with gratitude, his Majesty's goodness, in not considering the failure of his recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the gracious purpose which his Majesty has in view; and to express the great concern and mortification with which we find ourselves obliged to declare, that the consolation which we should naturally have derived from his Majesty's most gracious disposition is considerably abated, by understanding that his Majesty's advisers have not thought fit to suggest to his Majesty any further steps, to remove the difficulties which obstruct so desirable an end.

"To recall to his Majesty's recollection, that his faithful Commons have already submitted to his Majesty, most humbly but most distinctly, their opinion upon this subject; that they can have no interests but those of his Majesty and of their constituents; whereas it is needless to suggest to his Majesty's wisdom and discernment, that individual advisers may be actuated by very different motives.

"To express our most unfeigned gratitude for his Majesty's royal assurances, that he does not call in question the right of this House to offer their advice to his Majesty on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of his royal prerogative, and of his Majesty's readiness at all times to receive such advice, and to give it the most attentive consideration.

"To declare, that we recognise in these gracious expressions those excellent and constitutional sentiments which we have ever been accustomed to hear from the throne, since the glorious era of the Revolution, and which have peculiarly characterised his Majesty and the princes of his illustrious house; but to lament that these most gracious expressions, while they inspire us with additional affection and gratitude towards his Majesty's royal person, do not a little contribute to increase our suspicions of those men who have advised his Majesty, in direct contradiction to these assurances, to neglect the advice of his Commons, and to retain in his service an administration, whose continuance in office we have to repeatedly and so distinctly condemned.

"To represent to his Majesty that it has anciently been the practice of this House to withhold supplies until grievances were redressed; and that, if we were to follow this course in the present conjuncture, we should be warranted in our proceedings, as well by the most approved precedents, as by the spirit of the constitution itself; but if, in consideration of the very peculiar exigencies of the times, we should be induced to waive for the present the exercise, in this instance, of our undoubted legal and constitutional mode of obtaining redress, that we humbly implore his Majesty not to impute our forbearance to any want of sincerity in our complaint, or distrust in the justice of our cause.

"That we know, and are sure, that the prosperity of his Majesty's dominions in former times has been, under Divine Providence, owing to the harmony which has for near a century prevailed uninterruptedly between the crown and this House: that we are convinced that there is no way to extricate this country from its present

difficulties, but by pursuing the same system to which we have been indebted, at various periods of our history, for our successes, abroad, and which is at all times so necessary for our tranquillity at home: that we feel the continuance of the present administration to be an innovation upon that happy system: that we cannot but expect from their existence under the displeasure of this House every misfortune naturally incident to a weak and distracted government: that if we had concealed from his Majesty our honest sentiments upon this important crisis, we should have been in some degree responsible for the mischiefs which are but too certain to ensue.

"That we have done our duty to his Majesty and our constituents, in pointing out the evil, and in humbly imploring redress: that the blame and responsibility must now lie wholly upon those who have presumed to advise his Majesty to act in contradiction to the uniform maxims which have hitherto governed the conduct of his Majesty, as well as every other prince of his illustrious house, upon those who have disregarded the opinions, and neglected the admonitions of the representatives of his people, and who have thereby attempted to set up a new system of executive administration, which, wanting the confidence of this House, and acting in defiance to our resolution, must prove at once inadequate by its inefficiency to the necessary objects of government, and dangerous by its example to the liberties of the people."

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses, on putting an end to the fourth session of the fifteenth parliament of Great-Britain, on the 24th of March 1784.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"ON a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of parliament: I feel it a duty which I owe to the constitution and to the country, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new parliament.

"I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption, and with happier effect.

"I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers entrusted to me by law for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people."

The Earl of Mansfield, as Speaker of the House of Lords, by his Majesty's command, then said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next."

The Prince of Wales came in state to the House, and attended there in his place.

NEW MINISTRY.

WHILE the councils of the nation are distracted by contending factions; while the energy of government is suspended, and rival parties and prodigal subjects avail themselves of our follies and dissensions to undermine our trade and defraud the revenue already unequal to the enormous load of the public debt; while our national consequence is gradually sinking under the pressure of so many difficulties, and the public weal is still madly sacrificed to the ambition now of this, now of that demagogue; to those who consider the effusion of human blood as the greatest of human calamities, except the absolute and irretrievable loss of liberty, it may afford some consolation to reflect that we are not yet threatened with the last of evils, the horrors of a civil war. In little more than the course of a century, such have been the effects of a mild and regular internal government, such the influence of philosophy and the diffusion of letters and the liberal arts in softening our national ferocity, that as long as the essence of the constitution shall remain, there is no reason to apprehend that the war of words will ever terminate in a war of arms. The elevation or downfall of this or that faction may indeed produce a struggle between privilege and prerogative, and victory may incline to the one or to the other, but will never be decided by an appeal to the sword. The people of this country, strangers to the image of war but by report, would shrink with horror from the thoughts of civil bloodshed, in almost any cause. Slaughter and rapine among fellow-citizens, which were heard of without emotion at the distance of four thousand miles, would fill their minds with terror and abhorrence when considered as calamities to which they themselves would be exposed. Politics are now merely a game for power and pre-eminence, refined from all private animosity, in which the most intimate connexions often take opposite sides; and we see men daily engaged in the most vehement political contention, without conceiving the smallest degree of personal malignity against each other. Even religion, whose impressions on the human mind are the most powerful and uniform, instead of denouncing intolerance and blood, now teaches universal charity and moderation.

Those, therefore, who, during the late contest, have compared the aspect of the times to that of the first twelve years of the unfortunate and misguided Charles I. and those who have speculated hypothetically on the consequences of his Majesty's being driven to seek protection in the affection of his people and the habitual attachment of the army against the violence of the House of Commons, have not attended to the influence of manners on the history of nations, and the great difference between the character of that and the present age. They have alarmed themselves and their fellow-citizens with the vain suggestions of fear, or the gloomy conjectures of a sanguinary fancy.

In the balance of power, sometimes the crown, sometimes the people may preponderate, and,

neglecting popular clamour, the House of Commons must be regarded as the true and genuine representative of the people, till a better can be constituted; but, while the power attached to the one, and the inherent spirit of the other continue unsubdued, the constitution will receive no material injury from the transitory encroachments of the one branch on the other. Which ever side is pressed down will quickly recover by its natural elasticity. A retrospect of the History of England since the Revolution will justify these remarks. The opposition of the present day have, therefore, acted on prudent and constitutional principles, in removing all obstacles to an appeal to the great body of the people, by passing the mutiny bill, and voting the supplies. A new parliament will either rescind the resolutions of their predecessors, and support the ministry with vigour and effect, or compel them to resign. How far they have acted from virtue, or yielded to necessity, it is not for us to decide.

The ministry, who had resisted the resolutions of the House of Commons with such undaunted firmness, were not likely to be intimidated by an address, which called for their removal in the same general terms of distrust. The King's answer was plain and obvious: "There was no charge suggested against his present ministers, nor was any one or more of them specifically objected to; and numbers of his subjects had expressed, in the warmest manner, their satisfaction in the changes which he had lately made in his councils."

The opposition seem to have anticipated the purport of the answer. On Wednesday, before presenting the address, they adjourned the House of Commons to Friday; and on Friday they moved a further adjournment to Monday the 1st of March, as well to shake the resolution of their opponents by suspense and delay, and allow it time to cool if it should happen to be counterfeited, as to gain time for concerting their own measures. Lord North complained, that while the House was carrying up the address, he had seen a member hissed and insulted within the very walls of the palace, so easily did the lowest appendages of the court catch the manners of their superiors, when they found it fashionable to condemn the House of Commons.

The negotiation for an union, which was opened on the 25th of February, through the commendable zeal of Mr. Powys and Mr. Martham, proceeded so far that a message was sent by Lord Sydney to the Duke of Portland, intimating his Majesty's desire that a personal conference might take place between his Grace and Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms. In adjusting the preliminaries of the conference, a doubt was started by the Duke of Portland relative to the acceptance of the word EQUAL. Mr. Pitt refused any explanation, and the negotiation broke off. This was, indeed, a mere cavil about a word, beneath the attention of men who were to confer upon objects of such magnitude, and served

appointments shall appear to us prejudicial to the public service.

"To acknowledge, with gratitude, his Majesty's goodness, in not considering the failure of his recent endeavours as a final bar to the accomplishment of the gracious purpose which his Majesty has in view; and to express the great concern and mortification with which we find ourselves obliged to declare, that the consolation which we should naturally have derived from his Majesty's most gracious disposition is considerably abated, by understanding that his Majesty's advisers have not thought fit to suggest to his Majesty any further steps, to remove the difficulties which obstruct so desirable an end.

"To recall to his Majesty's recollection, that his faithful Commons have already submitted to his Majesty, most humbly but most distinctly, their opinion upon this subject; that they can have no interests but those of his Majesty and of their constituents; whereas it is needless to suggest to his Majesty's wisdom and discernment, that individual advisers may be actuated by very different motives.

"To express our most unfeigned gratitude for his Majesty's royal assurances, that he does not call in question the right of this House to offer their advice to his Majesty on every proper occasion, touching the exercise of any branch of his royal prerogative, and of his Majesty's readiness at all times to receive such advice, and to give it the most attentive consideration.

"To declare, that we recognise in these gracious expressions those excellent and constitutional sentiments which we have ever been accustomed to hear from the throne, since the glorious era of the Revolution, and which have peculiarly characterised his Majesty and the princes of his illustrious house; but to lament that these most gracious expressions, while they inspire us with additional affection and gratitude towards his Majesty's royal person, do not a little contribute to increase our suspicions of those men who have advised his Majesty, in direct contradiction to these assurances, to neglect the advice of his Commons, and to retain in his service an administration, whose continuance in office we have to repeatedly and so distinctly condemned.

"To represent to his Majesty that it has anciently been the practice of this House to withhold supplies until grievances were redressed; and that, if we were to follow this course in the present conjuncture, we should be warranted in our proceedings, as well by the most approved precedents, as by the Spirit of the constitution itself; but if, in consideration of the very peculiar exigencies of the times, we should be induced to waive for the present the exercise, in this instance, of our undoubted legal and constitutional mode of obtaining redress, that we humbly implore his Majesty not to impute our forbearance to any want of sincerity in our complaint, or distrust in the justice of our cause.

"That we know, and are sure, that the prosperity of his Majesty's dominions in former times has been, under Divine Providence, owing to the harmony which has for near a century prevailed uninterruptedly between the crown and this House: that we are convinced that there is no way to extricate this country from its present

difficulties, but by pursuing the same system to which we have been indebted, at various periods of our history, for our successes abroad, and which is at all times so necessary for our tranquillity at home: that we feel the continuance of the present administration to be an innovation upon that happy system: that we cannot but expect from their existence under the displeasure of this House every misfortune naturally incident to a weak and distracted government: that if we had concealed from his Majesty our honest sentiments upon this important crisis, we should have been in some degree responsible for the mischiefs which are but too certain to ensue.

"That we have done our duty to his Majesty and our constituents, in pointing out the evil, and in humbly imploring redress: that the blame and responsibility must now lie wholly upon those who have presumed to advise his Majesty to act in contradiction to the uniform maxims which have hitherto governed the conduct of his Majesty, as well as every other prince of his illustrious house, upon those who have disregarded the opinions, and neglected the admonitions of the representatives of his people, and who have thereby attempted to set up a new system of executive administration, which, wanting the confidence of this House, and acting in defiance to our resolution, must prove at once inadequate by its inefficiency to the necessary objects of government, and dangerous by its example to the liberties of the people."

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses, on putting an end to the fourth session of the fifteenth parliament of Great-Britain, on the 24th of March 1784.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"ON a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of parliament: I feel it a duty which I owe to the constitution and to the country, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new parliament.

"I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration may be afterwards preceded upon with less interruption, and with happier effect.

"I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers entrusted to me by law for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people."

The Earl of Mansfield, as Speaker of the House of Lords, by his Majesty's command, then said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the sixth day of April next."

The Prince of Wales came in state to the House, and attended there in his place.

strong camp of observation, to watch and take advantage of their motions. A mutiny bill for the usual time this day passed a committee of the House. Lord North and Mr. Fox had expressed themselves in the most explicit terms on the expediency of a short mutiny bill, but it was now thought proper to abandon that idea. From this time ministers are to be considered as acting on the result of their own deliberations, and not as struggling under the difficulties of an experiment, the event of which, six months ago, would have been counted an idle dream.

March 12. Mr. Sawbridge brought forward the business of parliamentary reform, as the test of Mr. Pitt's consistency on a question which he had once supported so strenuously. Mr. Pitt acted, as we suppose every minister will act, in like circumstances. He spoke and voted for a reform himself, and suffered his adherents to do as they pleased, of course it was negatived. A reformation of the House of Commons, like all objects of great popular attention, has had its day, and we believe Mr. Sawbridge will gain as little popularity by his late motion, as the minister will lose.

The public business was still brought forward with such tardiness, as indicated no disposition in ministers to go through the usual business of a session with the present parliament. The mutiny bill being passed, and the supplies voted, his Majesty put an end to the session on the 24th. He was induced to do this, because he felt it a duty which he owed to the country and the constitution, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of his people, by calling a new parliament. On Friday the 26th, a proclamation for dissolving the old, and calling a new parliament, was issued.

The circumstances attending the dissolution are singular. The House of Commons have voted supplies to the amount of ten millions,

for which there is provided about two millions of ways and means, and no bill for appropriating the supplies has passed, notwithstanding the vote of the 12th of January. To pay the army without a bill of appropriation will be a direct infringement of the charter of rights which was presented to William and Mary, as the express condition on which they accepted and were to hold the crown.

These are points which we will not attempt to clear up. There is one thing with which our readers cannot be too soon acquainted, as on it all ministers are agreed, the necessity of imposing fresh burdens on the people. To make good deficiencies, and provide for the interest of the unfunded debt, not less than two millions annually will be wanted, as will appear by the following state of the unfunded debt, taken from accounts laid before the House of Commons, and from their resolutions:

Navy and victualling bills	£. 15,500,000
Exchequer bills due to the Bank, and in circulation	7,000,000
Extraordinary of the army for last year	2,500,000
Army expence for this year	1,016,170
Navy for this year, ordinary and extraordinary	3,154,000
Exchequer bills to be paid	2,000,000
Deficiency of the war taxes last year	934,000
Ordnance expence for this year	436,600
Miscellaneous expences	500,000
Total	£. 34,040,770
The only funds to answer the above, are the land and malt tax and sinking fund, at most	4,000,000
	£. 30,000,000

Account of the Proceedings of the Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, who assembled at the St. Alban's-Tavern; with a view to conciliate differences, and forward an union of parties. (Continued from page 158.)

THE country gentlemen, who had exerted themselves so laudably to bring about an union of parties, renewed their endeavours on Wednesday the 25th of February. We are not able to lay before our readers a complete detail of all their proceedings, but the following are the most material:

March 1. The Hon. Charles Marsham and Mr. Powys stated to the meeting the circumstances of the negotiation which they had conducted for some days past, and which had unhappily concluded with as little success as the former endeavours of that body. They said, that when the Duke of Portland delivered his final answer, that he could not meet Mr. Pitt, until he had shown a disposition to comply with the wishes of the House of Commons, either by an actual or virtual resignation; and that Mr. Pitt had peremptorily declared, that he would do neither the one nor the other as a preliminary to negotiation—it was thought that an expedient might be found to clear the ground, and bring them

to an interview, without any concession of principle, but only by a concession of mode. With this view it was, that a message was sent from his Majesty to the Duke of Portland, intimating "his Majesty's earnest desire, that his Grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms." This message was considered by the Duke of Portland as a removal of the previous obstacle, since, though it was not a declaration on the part of Mr. Pitt, it was tantamount to a virtual resignation. The preliminaries of the conference were next to be considered, and here an objection presented itself which called for the explanation of a term in the message. His Grace could have no objection to the word *fair*—it was a general term, and he and Mr. Pitt might in framing the arrangements mutually discuss what they considered to be fair; but the other term in the message, the word *equal*, was a more specific and limited term; it might be

strong camp of observation, to watch and take advantage of their motions. A mutiny bill for the usual time this day passed a committee of the House. Lord North and Mr. Fox had expressed themselves in the most explicit terms on the expediency of a short mutiny bill, but it was now thought proper to abandon that idea. From this time ministers are to be considered as acting on the result of their own deliberations, and not as struggling under the difficulties of an experiment, the event of which, six months ago, would have been counted an idle dream.

March 12. Mr. Sawbridge brought forward the business of parliamentary reform, as the test of Mr. Pitt's consistency on a question which he had once supported so strenuously. Mr. Pitt acted, as we suppose every minister will act, in like circumstances. He spoke and voted for a reform himself, and suffered his adherents to do as they pleased, of course it was negatived. A reformation of the House of Commons, like all objects of great popular attention, has had its day, and we believe Mr. Sawbridge will gain as little popularity by his late motion, as the minister will lose.

The public business was still brought forward with such cardinals, as indicated no disposition in ministers to go through the usual business of a session with the present parliament. The mutiny bill being passed, and the supplies voted, his Majesty put an end to the session on the 24th. He was induced to do this, because he felt it a duty which he owed to the country and the constitution, in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of his people, by calling a new parliament. On Friday the 26th, a proclamation for dissolving the old, and calling a new parliament, was issued.

The circumstances attending the dissolution are singular. The House of Commons have voted supplies to the amount of ten millions,

for which there is provided about two millions of ways and means, and no bill for appropriating the supplies has passed, notwithstanding the vote of the 12th of January. To pay the army without a bill of appropriation will be a direct infringement of the charter of rights which was presented to William and Mary, as the express condition on which they accepted and were to hold the crown.

These are points which we will not attempt to clear up. There is one thing with which our readers cannot be too soon acquainted, as on it all ministers are agreed, the necessity of imposing fresh burdens on the people. To make good deficiencies, and provide for the interest of the unfunded debt, not less than two millions annually will be wanted, as will appear by the following state of the unfunded debt, taken from accounts laid before the House of Commons, and from their resolutions:

Navy and victualling bills	£. 15,500,000
Exchequer bills due to the Bank, and in circulation	7,000,000
Extraordinary of the army for last year	2,500,000
Army expence for this year	1,016,170
Navy for this year, ordinary and extraordinary	3,154,000
Exchequer bills to be paid	2,000,000
Deficiency of the war taxes last year	934,000
Ordinance expence for this year	436,600
Miscellaneous expences	500,000
Total	£. 34,040,770
The only funds to answer the above, are the land and malt tax and sinking fund, at most	4,000,000
	£. 30,000,000

Account of the Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, who met at St. Alban's-Tavern, with a view to annihilate differences, and unite. (Continued from page 158.)

... who had been in an interview, without any concession of principle, but only by a concession of mode. With this view it was, that a message was sent from his Majesty to the Duke of Portland, intimating that his Majesty's earnest desire, that his Grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms. This message was considered by the Duke of Portland as a removal of the previous obstacle, since, though it was not a declaration on the part of Mr. Pitt, it was tantamount to a virtual resignation. The preliminaries of the conference were next to be considered, and here an objection presented itself which called for the explanation of a term in the message. His Grace could have no objection to the word *fair*—it was a general term, and he and Mr. Pitt might in framing the arrangements mutually discuss it; but the other word *equal*, was a term, it might be

be construed variously, and his Grace thought it necessary, as a preliminary to negotiation, that Mr. Pitt should explain precisely what he meant by the word *equal*. In answer to this Mr. Pitt said, in a message, that there was no occasion, in his mind, for entering into any explanation of the term, as it could be best explained in a personal conference. The Duke of Portland replied to the negotiators, that it was impossible for him to agree to any personal conference on a preliminary message, the terms of which the author refused to explain. Mr. Pitt persevered in his resolution not to explain the word, and here the negotiation broke off. On this statement of the case Mr. Marsham and Mr. Powys delivered their sentiments, and a resolution was prepared and adopted by the meeting to the following effect:

"That it was the sense of that body, that parties in the present circumstances of the country, when an union on a broad and comprehensive basis was declared on all hands to be necessary, should not suffer *verbal* objections, and matters of ceremony and explanation, to prevent them from meeting; that it would not be either dishonourable or improper in them to concede such points; and that that meeting should declare its approbation of those who manifested the greatest readiness in making such concession.—This resolution was communicated the same day to both parties, before the meeting of the House of Commons.

March 5. There was another meeting for the avowed purpose of endeavouring, if it was yet possible, to bring about such explanations between the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, as might clear away the impediment to a negotiation for the desired union. It was composed of almost all the gentlemen, who come under the description of country members, that have attended the present session of parliament. A letter from the Duke of Portland, in answer to the last resolution of the meeting, stating his Grace's reasons for desiring the explanation of the preliminary term "*equal*," was read. It was dated March the 2d, 1784, and was addressed to Sir

George Cornwall, William Hufley, and George Dempster, Esqrs. It contained a clear and circumstantial statement of his Grace's reasons for desiring an explanation of the word *equal*, assigning, among others, that if it were meant literally, and implied naming to the cabinet equally, it placed them more in the light of two parties setting out with hopes of overreaching each other, than with a sincere desire to bring about a solid union founded in honour and in principle; and that the inevitable consequence of an union so formed must be distraction and division in the cabinet, weak measures, and an embarrassed government.

It was resolved that the committee should carry this letter to Mr. Pitt, and use their endeavours to procure from him the satisfaction which the Duke thought necessary before any interview for the purpose of forming an arrangement could take place. They waited on Mr. Pitt accordingly, but without effecting any thing.

March 8. Another meeting was held for the purpose of trying one more effort to bring the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt together. The ground of this last endeavour was, that as Mr. Pitt, in his answer to the request of the Duke of Portland, to explain the meaning of the preliminary term "*equal*," before they should meet to negotiate an union, said that the term would be best explained in a personal conference, they thought it their duty, as the last effort, to try to prevail on his Grace to agree to meet Mr. Pitt for the express purpose of hearing his explanation of this term in his preliminary message. The Duke of Portland, by his letter, consented to the meeting, and several messages passed. Mr. Marsham, Mr. Powys, Mr. Honeywood, Mr. Dempster, and the other gentlemen who had interfered with their weight and influence, so far prevailed as to effect an interview, but it did not terminate in the conciliation desired. The result of the conference was such as determined the country gentlemen to agree to Mr. Fox's motion for a representation to the King, and thus ended all prospect of an union.

DEAN TUCKER'S Opinion on the present most interesting Disputes.

ALTHOUGH the following little tract has appeared in most of the daily prints, we think the sanction of so respectable a name as Dean Tucker's will entitle it to a place in that department of our miscellany with which it is so intimately connected:

THE cardinal point, on which the question between the King and the House of Lords on the one side, and the present House of Commons on the other, really hinges, appears to be this:

The King has, by the constitution of this country, the sole right of nominating or appointing the great *responsible* officers of the crown. This is contested and allowed by all; and, indeed, the appointment of such ministers is a trust which could not be lodged in any hands with so much safety as with the crown.

The House of Lords ought not to be in possession of it, because the constitution has already made them the judges in the *dernier resort* of all

ministers, whenever any complaint or impeachment shall be brought against them. Were they, therefore, to sit in judgement on such persons for mal-administration whom they themselves had chosen and appointed, this, in fact, would be sitting in judgement on their own actions.

The House of Commons ought not to enjoy the privilege of nominating ministers, or even of recommending them, because they are the *constitutional watchmen* of the state, whose peculiar province it is, to keep the public purse; and when they make grants out of it, to inspect and examine the application of such grants with the utmost care. Consequently, they are to accuse, to prosecute, and impeach every responsible minister, whenever they apprehend him to be guilty of abuses or mismanagement in the discharge of his office. Hence, therefore, it must follow, that it is repugnant to common sense that the House of Commons should be allowed to nominate

or recommend those persons whom afterwards it may be their duty to prosecute. The ideas are repugnant to each other; at least, they appear to be so in a moral and judicial view; for, were culprits always to have the liberty of choosing their own prosecutors, what impartial justice could be expected from such *beam prosecutions*? The unjust steward, mentioned in a book to which modern politicians pay no regard, had little cause to fear the loss of his stewardship, for having wasted his master's goods, could he have had the appointment of his own friends and recommenders to be his only examiners and accusers.

To revert, therefore, to the point from which we set out—The crown alone is entrusted by the constitution with the appointment of all its responsible ministers. The reason is obvious. After such appointment they are to answer for their conduct to disinterested, impartial prosecutors, and before impartial disinterested judges, in case they should act amiss. The crown, therefore, ought never to seek the previous consent of either House in the choice of its ministers: for, provided the choice is such, that no natural incapacity, no moral or mental disqualification can be objected, it is enough; the constitution requires no more; the responsible minister, therefore, whoever he may be, is legally and constitutionally appointed. As he thus stands upon his good behaviour before the House of Commons as his prosecutors, and before the House of Peers as his judges, he ought not to be prejudged by them either way; that is, he ought to be neither applauded nor condemned, till his own conduct, and his personal merit or demerit, in his office, shall have rendered him worthy either of their praise or censure.

This, undoubtedly, being the true state of the case, let us now see how the House of Commons have acted, and still continue to act, in these matters. Instead of keeping within the bounds of their duty, as the watchmen of the state, and the guardians of the public treasure, they have created for themselves a new office, totally unknown to the constitution, and utterly subversive of it, when pursued to all its fatal consequences. Though they do not object to the choice which his Majesty has made, as a choice intrinsically bad; nay, though they applaud it, as being in itself a very good one, such as they themselves would have made; yet they bring a most formidable objection against his Majesty for making this choice without their previous consent. For it seems a man *who has not the confidence of their House*, however well qualified himself, ought not to be chosen; and, if chosen, he ought to be compelled to resign, in order to obtain their approbation before his election. In fact, according to this position, no man is eligible till the House of Commons have given their *fiat*. This new doctrine was first broached by a desperate faction in the reign of George the Third; but a strange one surely it is, more strange, if possible, than that famous case of *Ashby and White* in the year 1704. If those only are to be deemed eligible who are the declared favourites of the House of Commons, what kind of guards and sentinels will our representatives become, in watching over the con-

duct of their own favourites, their own creatures? *Et quis custodes custodiet ipsos?*

Besides, there is another most alarming consideration, which seems to be too much overlooked. According to these *new* regulations, no man ought to be made prime minister who has not acquired the confidence of the House of Commons. Be it so: but then, how is this confidence to be obtained? What measures is the candidate to pursue, for obtaining an influence so preponderating as to secure his election? The true answer to which question is this, He must make interest with, he must study to oblige (soft words in the present case for flattering, bribing, and corrupting) as many leading members as he can, to espouse his cause; he must, and he will, make large promises, that as soon as he shall come into power, he will gratify these with honours, titles, stars, and ribbonds; those with places, pensions, or lucrative jobs and contracts. In short, he must know every man's price, and act according to this plan of iniquity.

Thus, by the great innovation now attempted to be introduced into the constitution, the British empire will be as surely overturned, and as truly set to sale to the highest bidder within the walls of the House of Commons, as the Roman empire was by the Pretorian Guards, during the declension of that unwieldy falling state.

If rumour is to be credited, the price of several capital leaders is already fixed. Whether this be true or false, the system tends to corruption, and cannot be supported on any other principle; a circumstance sufficient to render it detestable in the eyes of every sincere lover of his country.

As such, the writer of this paper, who never prostituted his pen to any party, nor wrote against the conviction of his conscience, wishes now to bear his public testimony against it.

JOSIAH TUCKER,
Gloucester, March 1, 1784.

Having thus far stated one side of the question, it becomes us, as impartial recorders of facts and opinions, to extend the same indulgence to the other. We shall, therefore, subjoin the following remarks, with which a correspondent has favoured us.

Remarks on Dean Tucker's Opinions.

THE general principles on which the Dean argues are sound and constitutional, and his inferences are just and rational; but his statement of the question between the crown and the House of Commons is neither fair nor accurate; his application of these principles and deductions to the late dispute is, therefore, unlogical and inconclusive. The House of Commons, in the present instance, have never controverted his Majesty's undoubted prerogative of appointing to the executive offices of the state, without the advice or recommendation of either House of parliament*. They have not applauded his Majesty's late choice as in itself a very good one, and such as they themselves would have made; nor have they objected to it as made without their previous consent,

K k

But

* See their representation to the King, and the debates and resolutions *passim*.

But they have objected to the present administration, because the circumstances under which it was constituted, and the grounds upon which it exists, have given just cause to suspect that principles are adopted, and views entertained, inimical to the privileges of the House of Commons, and the freedom of the constitution; because no administration can serve his Majesty and the public with effect, which does not possess the confidence of the Commons; because confidence may very prudently be withheld, where no criminal process can properly be instituted; and because they were warranted by ancient usage to desire the removal of ministers without making any charge whatever.

They have not, therefore, created a new office for themselves, nor exceeded the bounds of their duty as the constitutional watchmen of the state, and the guardians of the public treasure.

The application of this metaphor would indeed have been closer, if the Dean had stated it to be more particularly their duty to take care that the state receive no detriment from the evil designs or misconduct of ministers, than to prosecute them for crimes that might have been prevented, when their punishment cannot avert the fatal consequences of their mal-administration. If, for instance (let us suppose a case which we trust will never be realized) his Majesty should call men into his service in a manner, if not unconstitutional, at least unprecedented, and the House of Commons should have reason to apprehend danger to the constitution from such an appointment, would they not act in strict conformity to their duty as the constitutional watchmen of the state, and the guardians of the public treasure, in withholding their confidence from such men, in refusing to trust them with the expenditure of the public money, and addressing the crown for their removal, before they had succeeded so far in their unwarrantable designs, by deluding the credulity of the people, and perverting the letter of the constitution, as to treat the House of Commons with scorn and defiance? Unless, indeed, their confidence ought to be dependent on the

royal will, and transferable with the seals of office.

The right of the crown to appoint ministers is neither more nor less undoubted than the prerogative of making peace or declaring war; but will the Dean venture to assert that peace or war ought to be made against the sense of the House of Commons? Or will he state an instance of either, in the better times of the constitution, where the advisers have not been punished at least with the loss of their places? Upon the same principle the approbation of the Commons ought to be deemed a necessary ingredient in the formation of a ministry, and in this view they possess a constitutional negative on the appointment of ministers.

It is not denied that the present ministers, in retaining their offices, have acted according to strict law. But law will not still the cravings of premature and inordinate ambition. Men may deserve the most severe punishment without rendering themselves objects of legal conviction. The House of Commons would also have been justified by law in stopping the mutiny bill and withholding the supplies; but would the law have extricated us from the ruin and confusion that must inevitably have followed? In all such cases, it is absurd to reason from abstract principles: men must be determined by the spirit and the ends of government, and not by the letter of the constitution.

A very improper confidence, it is true, may subsist between the minister and the House of Commons, a base connexion of patronage and dependence. Like inferior watchmen, they are liable to corruption, or apt to slumber on their stand. But it will not increase their virtue or their watchfulness, to degrade them to a mere committee of ways and means, to register the edicts of the crown, and supply the extravagance of every minister; or, to use a homely figure, to a mere pack-saddle on the back of the people, for every adventurous novice in the art of governing to vault into.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

A Cause was tried in the court of King's-Bench, Westminster, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, wherein William Hodgson, Esq. an eminent merchant of the city of London, was plaintiff, and Jeremy Sneyd, Esq. on the part of the secretary of state, defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of the sum of thirty pounds, fourteen shillings, which Mr. H. conceived had been illegally extorted from him by the office clerks, as fees for four *passes* (for one ship) applied for in consequence of the late Preliminary Articles of Peace, &c. The cause being undoubtedly of great consequence to the mercantile interest of this country, much attention was paid to it by the court, and the matter was ably argued by the counsel on both sides. The defence rested on the authority of custom and ancient usage; but failing

in the proof, and the merits of the case being clearly stated by the noble lord on the bench, the entire satisfaction of the jury, a verdict was given for the plaintiff. Great praise is due to Mr. Hodgson for his candid, open, and public spirited conduct, in bringing a question, in which the trading interest, as well as the honour of this country, are so nearly concerned, to a fair and legal issue. By this decision, Lord Grantham and Sydney will have to refund 6000 guineas, the amount of the sums illegally extorted for passes on the arrival of the preliminaries of the late peace. Some letters which had passed between Lord Grantham and Mr. Hodgson, at the commencement of this business, spoken of with great approbation in the course of the trial, on account of the candour and politeness of both parties, of which the following are authentic copies:

Coleman-street, March 18, 1783.

MR. HODGSON'S REPLY.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH I have not the pleasure of being personally known to your lordship, I flatter myself your lordship will excuse this address, on a subject where your lordship's honour and character are much concerned.

I am one of the many, who, in consequence of the Preliminary Articles, applied to your lordship's office for passes, pursuant to the regulations agreed upon betwixt the belligerent powers.

My surprise and astonishment was great, indeed, when my clerk informed me, that the clerks in your Lordship's office demanded, and took from him the sum of 30*l.* 1*4s.* for the necessary passes for one ship.

I wrote to Paris, to know if a similar demand was made there, and yesterday received a letter from his Excellency Dr. Franklin, wherein he assures me, that the passes were delivered gratis there. His Excellency at the same time informs me, that two hundred of these passes were counterchanged, by which your lordship will see, that the clerks in your lordship's office have plundered the merchants of this city of the enormous sum of *six thousand guineas*. Is this, my lord, fit and right? I am sure your lordship's mind must revolt at such rapacity in men who are liberally paid for doing the public business. Your lordship will be pleased to consider of the propriety of ordering restitution to be made. I think it most respectful to your lordship, to afford your lordship the opportunity of making some arrangement relative thereto. At the same time, I wish your lordship *fully* to understand, that if no remedy is offered, I am determined to bring the affair before a court of justice, to which, should I be driven, your lordship's name shall not be used, unless my counsel think it absolutely necessary to the regularity of the proceedings, having very great personal respect for your lordship's character. I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon your lordship, if your lordship wishes any further explanation.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

*To the Right Hon. Lord Grantham,
one of his Majesty's principal
Secretaries of State.*

LORD GRANTHAM'S ANSWER.

SIR, *Whitehall, March 24, 1783.*

I Have received your's of the 18*th* instant, and am obliged to you for the expressions of personal attention to me which are contained in it. You do me justice, in supposing that I should be an enemy to any innovation or extortion. I have made enquiry on the subject of your letter, and find that the fees received on the delivery of each pass have been the same with those that were taken in similar circumstances in the years 1719, 1748, and 1763, of which the office books furnish repeated proofs.

I am very desirous that you should have every satisfaction on this subject, and will direct any information to be furnished you which you may think expedient to call for. I am,

Your most obedient servant,

GRANTHAM.

*To William Hodgson, Esq.
Coleman-street,*

My Lord,

I Have received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 24*th* of March, in answer to mine of the 18*th*. I am much obliged to your lordship for the trouble your lordship has been pleased to take, in causing enquiry to be made into the books of the office for precedents. As your lordship states an usage similar to the present to have prevailed since the year 1719, I presume I am to conclude your lordship is of opinion that that usage will justify the officers on the present occasion.

If your lordship so reasons, and so concludes, I am sorry for it, because I flattered myself I had given your lordship the fairest opportunity of doing yourself much honour, and of acquiring much reputation, by correcting an abuse of so long standing. Extortion, my lord, ceases not to be extortion, because it has been practised for a length of time with impunity, and in my poor judgement it is the more necessary to stop its further progress; I shall, therefore, my lord, be under the necessity of having recourse to a court of justice for a correction of this evil.

I am, &c. my lord,

Your lordship's,

*To the Right Honourable
Lord Grantham.*

W. H.

SATURDAY, 21.

This evening the nobility who went to the opera were attacked and robbed by parties of about seven, ten, or twelve in number, in every part of the Hay-market, Pall-Mall, and Cockspur-street; the peace officers and military used every means to check their career; but it proved fruitless, owing to the number of pick-pockets who infested the doors and avenues, which made it almost impossible for either gentlemen or ladies to pass without the loss of their watches, hats, or some other valuables. It is imagined there could not be less than one hundred of these desperate plunderers: their gangs were too numerous and powerful for the constables to risque a contest with them, the greater part of them being armed with knives and pistols.

This night's Gazette contains an address to his Majesty from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, and inhabitants of the town of Wolverhampton, signed by 2485 persons, their former address, it seems, having been misrepresented as not containing the general sentiments of the inhabitants; also addresses from the county of Denbigh, the citizens of Bristol, the city of Wells, the boroughs of New Windsor, Andover, and Lynne-Regis, the town of Lancaster, boroughs of St. Alban's and Marlborough, and from the chamberlains, common-council, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the borough of Alnwick, on the dismissal of the late ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

TUESDAY, 24.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the counties of Middlesex, signed by the sheriffs; Berks, 1,103 persons; Cornwall, the sheriff; city of Aberdeen, 167; borough of Banbury, 119; towns of Shrewsbury, 428; and Kingston-upon-Hull, 535; towns and ports of Folkestone, 152, and Dover, 524; corporation of Maidenhead, 124; borough and town of Calne,

140; town of Beverley in Yorkshire, by the mayor, &c. and borough of Abingdon, 167 persons, on the change of the ministry, and expressing their attachment to his Majesty's person and government.

SATURDAY, 28.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the city and liberty of Westminster, the cities of Durham and Worcester, the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, boroughs of Buckingham and Newark upon Trent, town and parish of Maidstone, in Kent, borough of Aylesbury, town of Sandwich, county of Lanark, presides of a number of the societies in and about Glasgow, and the borough of Dundee, on the late change in the ministry.

TUESDAY, March 2.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the town of Falmouth, the borough of Daventry, the town and county of Pool, the town of Wareham, the borough of Penryn, the city of Glasgow, the borough of Dumfries, the provost, magistrates, and council of Dumfries, of Innerkeithing, of Queen's-Ferry, and the borough of Stirling, on the late changes in the ministry.

THURSDAY, 4.

This morning, about a quarter before eight o'clock, the six following malefactors were carried out of Newgate to the gallows erected on a platform in the Old-Bailey, and executed pursuant to their sentence, viz. Thomas Ledger and George Allen, for house-breaking—Thomas Walsh, for stealing and a burglary—Joseph Clark, for robbery—John Ash, for forgery—and John Lee, for counterfeiting a bill of exchange.—Mr. Lee was born and educated a gentleman: he possessed a strong understanding and polished manners. When very young, he entered the army an ensign, and by force of merit and address obtained a company. His companions were of the first rank, which led him into expence, and obliged him to sell his commission. He attached himself to Miss Jetties, the actress, and went upon the stage, where, notwithstanding his accomplishments, he cut but an insipid figure. While they were, as a part of the Edinburgh company, playing at the theatre of Aberdeen, they were encouraged to open an academy for the teaching of the English language. Mrs. Lee was much patronized, and had the daughters of the principal gentry in the country at her house. Capt. Lee was too fond of gambling long to preserve his character in a place where, though they are less rigid than in other parts of Scotland, they yet pay attention to the morals of those who are invested with public duties; and on the death of Mrs. Lee, he was again suffered, without regret, to go abroad into the world. He renewed his acquaintance with the stage, and played at Portsmouth and other theatres. A few days previous to the commission of the crime for which he suffered, he arrived in London without a farthing, and being literally starving, and ashamed to beg, urged by the calls of nature, he went to the Rose tavern, in Bridges-street, where he had often spent large sums, and having dined, borrowed from the proprietor of the house a guinea and a half, giving him as security a paper

purporting to be Lord Townshend's draft on the Ordnance-office; the draft, being offered for payment, was stopped, and Mr. Lee being soon after apprehended, was tried and convicted, &c. His friends did every thing that friendship could dictate to save his life, but in vain.

Mr. Lee requested that he might give the signal for the executioner to put a period to their existence, which being granted, after a few moments of private ejaculation, he dropped his handkerchief, and the false bottom on which they stood in an instant fell in.

The session ended at the Old Bailey, at which fourteen convicts received judgement of death, nine were ordered to be transported, seven imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, three to hard labour on the Thames, seven to be whipped and imprisoned in Newgate, nineteen to be publicly whipped, three privately whipped, and twenty-five discharged by proclamation.

SATURDAY, 6.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the city of Bristol, the town of Chard, the boroughs of Warwick, Truro, Tamworth, Barnstaple, Wallingford, and Bridport, county of Fife, borough of Kirkcaldy, shire of Linlithgow, and burgh of Air, on the late changes in the ministry.

TUESDAY, 9.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, offering a reward of 200*l.* for apprehending Captain Wall, late commandant at Goree, on the coast of Africa, who being in custody, by virtue of a warrant under the hands of six of the privy-council, and upon suspicion of murder by him supposed to be committed at Goree on the coast of Africa, hath made his escape from the hands of one of the messengers in ordinary, from an inn at Reading, in the county of Berks, and is fled from justice.

The facts exhibited against Governor Wall are as follow:—A day or two previous to leaving his government on the coast of Africa, he had five soldiers tried and condemned to receive nineteen hundred lashes each. Whether the judgement was given under sufficient authority or no is the question of law to be determined, but the consequences were truly melancholy, as three of the unhappy sufferers died of their wounds. Mr. Wall departed from Africa the day after the execution of the sentence, and returned to England, unacquainted with the death of the men. The officers of the garrison having arrived within a few days after him immediately laid their complaint before the council. The surgeon who attended the execution, when asked why he did not stop the execution, which he had a right to do? answered, because he feared a similar fate. He was taken into custody by a King's messenger at Bath. He seemed greatly astonished and distressed at the sight of the warrant, and requested that a lady who was in his apartments might accompany him to London. To this the officer had no objection, and when the parties arrived at Reading in the evening, he conversed with the persons who held him in custody, upon the impropriety and indelicacy of their lying in the same room with him and his fellow-traveller. With great difficulty he prevailed

vailed on his guard to rest in the next bed-chamber, promising to be ready to proceed on his journey at six o'clock the next morning; but the prisoner during the night, by some means, made his escape, and got safe to the continent.

The same Gazette contains addresses to the King from the county of Stafford, boroughs of Cricklade and Penryn, county of Berwick, provost, magistrates, and town-council of Lanark, county of Haddington, and the royal borough of Culrofs, expressing their attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and their thanks for the late changes in the ministry.

SATURDAY, 13.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the county of Anglesey, the towns of Liverpool and Bedford, the borough of Doncaster, the inhabitants of Rotherham in Yorkshire, the county of Bucks, the boroughs of Great Marlow and Okehampton, the borough town and manor of Biddesford, the town of Stockbridge, and the boroughs of Saltash and Harwich, on the dissolution of the late ministry.

TUESDAY, 16.

This Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the county of Essex, the town and port of Sunderland, corporation of Penzance, borough of Tregony, in Cornwall, principal inhabitants of Tregony, town and borough of Ashburton, towns of Ludlow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, Kirkcudbright, and city of Aberdeen, on the late changes in the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

WEDNESDAY, 17.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, being particularly summoned for the purpose of receiving a memorial from Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. and Thomas Skinner, Esq. Sheriffs, relative to the recent conduct of the Secondary of the Compters: the Lord-Mayor and eighteen aldermen were present. Mr. Blake, the Under Sheriff, and the Secondary attended, and were heard; when it appeared that a distressing without any sum being mentioned had issued in the usual manner, directed to, the sheriffs of this city, which was delivered at the Poultry-Compter, ordering them to distrain on the India Company, to oblige the Company to account before the Exchequer at Westminster, in fifteen days from the day of Easter, to his Majesty, for several sums of money granted by Parliament, and impressed to them at the Exchequer, for repaying the charges of troops serving in the East-Indies: that the Secondary had a warrant made out on the said writ, took the same to the India-House, and demanded fees, without any explanation of the amount, on the sum of one hundred thousand pounds due to government, alledging that the sheriffs were required by a writ of distressing to distrain for it; and upon payment, or an engagement to pay the fees, he would not put the officers in possession. The India Company, conceiving such a proceeding was unwarrantable, refused to pay or engage to pay such fees; whereupon the Secondary on Friday evening put two men in possession of the Company's goods and chattels at the India-House. The Sheriffs complained to the court, that the Secondary had acted in the matter without communicating to them, or their knowing any thing of the transaction, till on Saturday even-

ing they received information from the Solicitor of the Company, complaining of it, and intimating that the Company had a legal remedy against the Sheriffs: upon enquiry, they discovered that the Secondary had declared the officers should be withdrawn if the India Company would deposit in his hands 100l. The Sheriffs immediately ordered the men to be withdrawn. The Court, after hearing the Secondary in his defence, resolved unanimously, that he be suspended from acting as Secondary of either of the Compters during their pleasure, and that the business be transacted by the Sheriffs, or such as they shall appoint; the Court likewise referred it to a Committee to examine into the allegations of the memorial.

SATURDAY, 20.

This night's Gazette contains an address to the King from the Presbyterian ministers of the General Synod of Ulster, thanking his Majesty for his royal munificence, in granting them an augmentation of the royal bounty. Also addresses from the gentlemen, clergy, and freemen of the city of Coventry, and the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of ditto; likewise from the city of Rochester, the borough of Tewkesbury, town of Redruth in Cornwall, Commissioners of Supply and heritors of the county of Edinburgh, and from the city of Glasgow, on the change of the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

TUESDAY, 23.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to the King from the county of Caernarvon, county of Inverness, city of Chester, town and port of Bridlington, town and borough of Guildford, and the borough of New Radnor, on the late change in the ministry, and the present situation of affairs.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, the Commons were sent for, who being come, his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, after which Lord Mansfield, by his Majesty's command prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 6th of April.

The town was this morning thrown into a very great ferment, by one of the most extraordinary burglaries on record. Some robbers having got out of the fields, over the garden wall of the Lord Chancellor's house, in Great Ormond-street, thence found means to get into the area, where they forced two bars of the kitchen window, and proceeding through it up stairs, made their way into a room adjoining to his lordship's study. Here they broke open several drawers, and at last coming to that in which the great seal of England is deposited, they took it out of the bag in which it was kept, and carried it off, together with two silver-hilted swords, and a sum of money.

The two swords appeared to have been drawn, on their getting possession of them, probably in order to secure their retreat, and the scabbards left behind. The instrument also, by which these daring robbers forced their entrance was left behind, which is said to be a plain, but extremely well-tempered tool, at once calculated for defence, or breaking open locks. It is remarkable
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that the robbery was effected with so little noise, that not one of his lordship's servants heard them, either during their stay, or in wrenching off the bars.

The great seal consists of two parts, about the size of a small plate, one folding over the other, and the impression made by it, is on both sides of the wax. The matter of which the seal is composed is chiefly silver, in value about 30*l*. but the workmanship amounts to a vast deal more.

No small confusion ensued in the cabinet, on the discovery of this very *mal-a-propos* robbery, which was the more unlucky, on account of the very pressing demand for new writs, consequent to the dissolution of parliament.

As soon as the Chancellor was apprised of it, information was instantly sent to Bow-street; whence, as well as from every justice-shop in other parts of the town, the runners were dispatched on all sides, but hitherto without effect. The robbery was not advertised, nor any reward offered for discovering or apprehending the offenders.

It was at first reported that the seal had been taken, and nothing else, which, during the present ferment of party, occasioned much idle speculation, not a few being fully convinced that it must have been the contrivance of opposition, to delay the dissolution of parliament. People were not aware that the privy-council can in a few hours give to any seal the force and authority of the Great Seal.

The great seal was missing when in the custody of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and was found by the means of his lordship's porter, without occasioning any bustle.

When James II. abdicated the throne, he threw the great seal into the Thames, whence it was taken up by some fishermen, but the same seal was never used again.

FRIDAY, 26.

The royal proclamation was issued for dissolving the present parliament, and calling a new one.

POSTSCRIPT

To the State-Papers.

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION
For dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the 6th day of April next: we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burghesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the said 6th day of April next.—And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this

day, given order to our Chancellor of Great-Britain to issue out writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear date on Friday the 26th of this instant, March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 18th day of May following.

Given at our court at the Queen's house, the 25th day of March, 1784, in the 24th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING!

IRELAND.

ON Saturday, March the 20th, the great question of reform came on in the House of Commons. Mr. Brownlow gave way to Col. Flood, who moved for leave to bring in a bill to remedy certain defects in the representation of the people in parliament. Mr. Brownlow seconded the motion; and the Attorney-General said, that as they did not now come commissioned from a body of armed men, he would not oppose the introduction of the bill. Leave was accordingly given *sem. con.*

EAST-INDIES.

WE are sorry to inform our readers, that now the blessings of peace are likely to be restored in India with all our foreign enemies there is an appearance of an internal struggle for power, which may be more fatal to our concerns in that part of the globe than the joint arms of the French and Tippoo-Saib; for the whole Carnatic is divided into parties on the side of Lord Macartney or General Stuart. To such extremities have things been carried, that Gen. Stuart was dismissed the service on the 17th of September.—On the evening of the same day he was put under arrest at the Garden-house by Lieutenant Gomond, fort-adjutant, and Mr. Stanton, Lord Macartney's secretary. He was conducted to his own house, and a guard placed over him. He was arrested as he was sending off orders to the King's troops.

Col. Lang was appointed lieutenant-general and commander in chief, in consequence of Sir John Burgoyne's refusing to take the command, as he said he did not consider Gen. Stuart as legally dismissed the service. Col. Lang on the 18th went to the Mount, to take the command of the army, whom Sir John Burgoyne at first refused to obey, and then left the army to Lieut. Col. Floyd.

The Company have not yet thought fit to publish a more particular account of these transactions, and it is not for us to speculate on affairs of such moment from the partial accounts of private individuals, every Englishman and woman in India being avowedly a partizan of one or other side. One thing, however, is certain, that the Company's interest must suffer during these contests, and this circumstance calls loudly on both parties at home to unite in restoring order to the distracted affairs of India. It is by no means improbable that while they are disputing about the division the booty may be lost.

The Tryal Packet, which sailed the latter end of October, has brought home dispatches from Governor Coles, of Bencoolen. The sick-

ness which had prevailed at that settlement and Fort Marlborough the beginning of last year, by which such numbers of people were carried off, began to cease in July, and when the packet failed it was nearly over. The persons who had out-lived the attack of the disease mended but slowly, and some have left the place, to recruit their health at other settlements. Bencoolen is at best a very unhealthy place, and when there is a very dry season, as was the case in 1782, they never fail of being visited by fevers attended with fluxes, which generally prove fatal; this in a great measure is attributed to the badness of the water, there being hardly any fresh springs on the islands, and the few there are often dried up. There are fresh water lakes formed by the rain, which descends in quantities from the mountains, and is received into those natural reservoirs; but the water soon putrifies, being stagnated, and when used, for want of better, the consequences of such a beverage in a hot and bad climate are obvious.

The Nancy packet, Captain Haldane, which was coming express from India, was lost about the 11th of this month off Scilly, and all on board perished. The vessel struck on the same rock that is supposed to have occasioned the loss of Sir Cloudesly Shovel. Some packets of letters were picked up after the wreck broke up. From these it appears that the Mahrattas were quiet, and that the peace with them had been completely ratified when the Nancy left Bombay.

The following are a part of the passengers known to have been on board the Nancy at the time:—Mr. Percy, surgeon to Sir Edward Hughes; Mr. Ashburner, late of the council at Bombay; Mr. Bond; Mr. Page and son; Miss A. Thomson; Capt. Haldane; his first and second mate; Mr. McKenzie; and Mrs. Cargill, the celebrated actress, who went out about two years ago, and had made a very successful theatrical voyage to India.

Exclusive of remittances to the Company from India, there were upwards of 200,000*l.* private property, in specie and jewels, on board the above packet.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Dec. 31, 1783.

RIGHT Hon. Henrice Earl of Aylesford, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Walsingham, and the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, to be privy-counsellors. The Earl of Galloway one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Jan. 9. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Augustus Montague Crosby, knighted.

Jan. 13. Right Hon. Thomas Kelly, his Majesty's prime serjeant in Ireland, to be one of the justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in that kingdom, *vice* Godfrey Lill, Esq. deceased. Sir Samuel Bradstreet, Bart. Recorder of the city of Dublin, to be one of the justices of the Court of King's-Bench in the kingdom of Ireland, in addition to the number of justices heretofore appointed for the said court. Peter Metge, Esq. his Majesty's third serjeant at law in Ireland, to be one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer in the said kingdom, in addition

to the number of justices heretofore appointed for the said court. Alexander Crookshank, Esq. to be one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas in the said kingdom, in addition to the number of justices heretofore appointed for the said court.

From the other papers.

John Williams, Esq. clerk of the Cheque at Chatham, to be muster-master of the marines at that port, *vice* William Campbell, Esq. appointed a commissioner of the Navy.—Lord Southampton one of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.—John Wigglesworth, Esq. deputy auditor of the Imprest.—Mr. Henry Tahourdin, assistant to the surveyor of the warehouse of the Customs in the port of London, *vice* Mr. Pritchard, resigned.—Mr. Thomas Cleghorn to be Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports to and from Scotland, *vice* John Wightman, Esq. deceased.—Mr. Rosewell, Clerk of the Cheque at Sheerness, to be Clerk of the Checque at Deptford, *vice* Mr. More, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 31.

YESTERDAY the Rev. St. John Priest, under-master of the Grammar-school in Bury, was instituted to the rectory of West Barham, near Fakenham, in Norfolk.—Same day the Rev. Thomas Decker, of Caius-College, Cambridge, was instituted to the rectory of Watfield, in that county, on his own petition.—Rev. Joseph Frederick Eyre, A. B. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the v. of Monk-skirby, Warwickshire.—Rev. Herbert Randolph, B. D. v. of Canewdon, co. of Essex, dio. of London.—Rev. Robert Walker to be minister of the Cannongate church, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. William Lothian.—The Rev. Henry Cloke, r. of Carlton St. Peter, co. of Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. John Jordan, M. A. to hold the r. of Lawrenny, together with the r. of Letterston, with the chapel of Llanwair, in Pembrokeshire.—Rev. Samuel Raymond, B. L. to hold the r. of Middleton, together with the v. of Bulmer, with Belchamp annexed, in Essex.—Rev. Tho. Bowen, M. A. to hold the r. of Kilmaenllwydd, together with the v. of Llangwydd, both in Caermarthenshire.—Rev. Joseph Hall, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Anecker, together with the v. of Hough, in Lincolnshire.

BANKRUPTS.

PETER Grant, formerly of Coleman-street, London, and late of Jamaica, in the West-Indies, but now of the Inner-Temple, London, merchant, late partner with James Grant, of Coleman-street aforesaid, merchant.—Daniel Stephens, of Bristol, hoffer.—Patrick Hanbrow, of St. Martin's-lane, Canon-street, London, merchant.—Henry Cook, the younger, of Waltham Holy Cross, in Essex, patent sponge-maker.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MARCH, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. conols.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Anna.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	4 per C. conols.	Wind Deal	Weath. London
26	116	57 1/2	56 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	26			56 1/2		8	75 1/2	N W	Rain
27	116	57 1/2	56 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	124	124	30			57 1/2	18 1/2		75 1/2	N W	Fair
28		58	57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2									75 1/2	N E	
29	Sunday														S E	
1		58 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	124	124	30		58 1/2	57 1/2	18 1/2	8	75 1/2	S E	
2	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			31			57 1/2	18 1/2	6	75 1/2	S E	
3	117 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	126	126	28		59		18	6	76 1/2	N E	
4	118	59	58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128	128	28				18	6	76 1/2	N E	Rain
5	117 1/2	59	58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			28			57 1/2	17 1/2	5	76 1/2	N E	
6		Shut	58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2						5	Shut	N E	
7	Sunday														N E	
8			58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	129	129	20			58 1/2	17 1/2	4		N E	
9			58 1/2	18	12 1/2			20			59 1/2	16 1/2			S W	
10	123		60 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2			15		61		16 1/2	4	80 1/2	S W	
11	121		60 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	18				16			N W	
12	120 1/2		59 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	9				16 1/2	3	77 1/2	N E	
13			59 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	126	126	7							N E	Fair
14	Sunday														N E	
15			59	17 1/2	12 1/2	126	126	10		59 1/2		16 1/2		77 1/2	N E	
16	120		59 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127	127	20			59	17 1/2	3	77 1/2	N W	
17	119 1/2		58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			21							W	
18			58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	125	125						2	77 1/2	S	
19	118 1/2		57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	125	125	18	65 1/2	58	57 1/2	18 1/2	3	76 1/2	S W	Snow
20			57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			28							S W	Fair
21	Sunday		58 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2								3		S W	
22			57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			17					3		S W	
23	118		57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	18			57 1/2	17 1/2	3	76 1/2	S W	Snow
24	Holiday		57 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			24					4		N	Rain
25															N	Snow
26															N	Fair
27															N	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Conols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR APRIL, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE loss of an important question in either House of parliament had been so long considered as a sufficient warning for the ministers who supported it to retire, that though the two secretaries of state had boldly declared that they would not give way to the dark intrigues of secret influence, and that they did not doubt being able to carry a new India bill through the Upper House, by exposing the arts which had been employed to defeat the former, it was clearly understood that their administration was at an end, and their removal from office was daily expected.

Dec. 19. *Lord North* and *Mr. Fox* announced a change of ministry, by seating themselves on the opposite side of the House, over against the Treasury benches. They were followed by *Lord John Cavendish*, *Sir Grey Cooper*, and the whole sequel and dependence of the coalition. As the House continued to fill, a very formidable number of members ranged themselves on their side, while the Treasury benches were, comparatively speaking, but thinly occupied. Confidence in their own strength, and a haughty contempt for their adversaries, preserved their phalanx as yet unbroken. The event has not been answerable to their expectations, and shews, that in politics, as well as in war, no enemy is to be despised for his weakness.

The idea was not yet entertained, that a ministry could maintain themselves in office, in opposition to a majority of the House of Commons. A dissolution of parliament was uni-

versally believed to be the only expedient by which a new ministry could be established, since the discarded secretaries were at the head of as formidable a party in the Lower House, as ever supported any minister in the utmost plenitude of power. The debate of the day turned solely on this point. *Mr. H. Dundas*, and those who supported the new ministry, wished the House to adjourn till to-morrow, for the purpose of reading the land-tax bill a third time, that it might be ready to qualify the demands on the public credit on the 5th of January. This was opposed by *Mr. Baker* on the part of opposition, who anticipated *Mr. Dundas's* motion, by moving to adjourn to Monday. In support of this motion it was urged, that the singular state of the country demanded the most serious attention of the House; that they ought carefully to guard against any impediment to their deliberations on that important subject; and that the surest way to do this was to keep the bill in their hands, as a pledge that they should be permitted to meet on Monday and consider the state of the nation. It was ridiculous to assert that the public credit would be affected by this delay, as not a shilling of the land tax could be applied to the payments of the 3th of January, a vote to make up the deficiency of taxes being always the mode of providing for them; nor would it prevent the passing of the bill time enough to answer all the purposes that were expected from it.

Mr. Fox said that the adjournment

for to-morrow was merely a scheme, by getting the bill passed, to make way for that abominable business, a dissolution of parliament, in open violation of the dignity of the House, and in utter contempt of its resolutions. If the House did not at that time set its face against any infraction of the practical constitution, as it had been exercised since the revolution, there was an end of the constituent branches of the legislature. The sacred name of Majesty had been abused, to destroy the constitutional rights of the people in their legislative function, and the persons who were pointed out by rumour as having employed such influence, though often called upon to disavow it, and having repeated opportunities to do so with honour, had still chosen so far to preserve their integrity, and to remain silent under charges the most criminal and dangerous.

Lord Mulgrave said, that to keep the bill in their hands, as a pledge that they should meet again, was, in effect, to withhold the supply, till a defeated faction had made the last bold attempt of disappointment and despair.

Mr. Arden wondered why gentlemen should be so anxious to prevent a dissolution of parliament, or what reason they had to apprehend such a measure. And if it were really intended, what could prevent it? The resolutions of that House. He must be a timid man indeed, and unfit to be the minister of this country, who would be over-awed by a resolution of that House, on a question of its own continuance or annihilation.

Mr. Fox reprobated this doctrine. The learned gentleman ought to have known that the voice of the House of Commons was the voice of the people, as long as it was not contradicted by the people; and he must be a bold minister indeed who should dare to despise the voice of the people. Premature dissolutions were at all times dangerous, and more peculiarly so at present. For how stood the country with respect to foreign powers? How as to our own dependencies? What foreign power would treat with a go-

vernment in which there was no stability? The frequent changes of administration would render us the laughing stock of Europe, and plunge every thing at home into such a state of anarchy and confusion, as might make the country feel all the horrors of a civil war, short of blood-shed.—The adjournment to Monday was carried without a division.

Mr. Lee, late Attorney-General, then moved that the further consideration of Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill of pains and penalties be deferred to the 20th of July next. This was opposed by *Mr. Baker*, and a division took place; Ayes 27, Noes 8. What is rather singular, the Speaker and four tellers, added to those members who divided, made no more than forty, the exact number that constitutes a House.

Thus ended a business that had excited so much public attention, and had wasted so much of the time of the House. We are to presume that Sir Thomas Rumbold was innocent, since his criminality was never prosecuted to conviction: but we cannot help remarking, that his case affords an additional proof of the insufficiency of the laws now in being to punish delinquencies committed in India, as heavy charges were alledged against him, the proceedings upon which were never brought to an issue.

Dec. 22. *Mr. W. Grenville* informed the House that his noble relation, (*Lord Temple*) that he might not be supposed to seek protection from his situation as a minister against enquiry or justice, had that day resigned into his Majesty's hands the seals of office, with which he had been so recently honoured, and that he was now in his private capacity, unprotected by the influence of office, ready to answer for his late conduct, whenever a charge should be brought against him.

Mr. Fox said the noble lord certainly knew best why he had resigned, as he also did why he had adventured into office but two days before, under exactly the same circumstances which he wished to persuade the world had now induced him to resign. It had never been said that any resolution

would be levelled at the noble lord, of which he must have been well aware, for the nature of the transaction alluded to precluded the possibility of bringing evidence that would convict the noble lord, or any other person, of the charge which rumour had so confidently alluded to.

The land-tax bill was then read a third time, and passed without any debate, and the House having resolved itself into a committee on the state of the nation, *Mr. Hussy* in the chair, *Mr. Erskine* opened the business, by proposing an address to the King against a dissolution of parliament. Such a proposition flowed naturally from the resolution which had been adopted by the House on the 17th. It was no infringement of the royal prerogative, for it only presumed to approach the throne with advice, in that dutiful and respectful manner which became subjects speaking to their sovereign, a privilege as inherent in that House as the prerogative of calling and dissolving parliament was in the crown. He enumerated the inconveniences and dangers that must arise from a dissolution in so critical a situation of things. The state of public credit at home; a commercial connexion with America; the distracted affairs of India; and the state of the Company's finances, which called for immediate relief from parliament; these were objects of which the consideration could not be delayed without manifest injury to the state. The present House of Commons had acquired a thorough knowledge of India affairs, by an investigation pursued for two years with unremitting industry, and were, therefore, competent judges of what regulations were proper for the future government of it. A new parliament would be totally uninformed on the subject, and consequently not qualified to bring the business to so speedy a conclusion; as the pressing necessities of the state demanded. He denied that the rejection of the India bill furnished any kind of argument for a dissolution. If parlia-

ment were to be dissolved, merely because the House of Commons had passed a bill, which the Lords thought proper to reject, the independence of the former would be totally destroyed. He desired to be informed what reason members should assign to their constituents for being prematurely sent back to them by a dissolution. Was it because they had no confidence in his Majesty's ministers? He would answer no, but because his Majesty's ministers had no confidence in them; and as they were not ministers to suit the parliament, they were resolved to get a parliament to suit the ministers. After a variety of other arguments not so immediately in point, he read the draught of an address, and moved that the chairman be instructed to move the House to agree to it. It acknowledged in the fullest extent the prerogative of the crown; represented the dangers apprehended from a dissolution of parliament; and besought his Majesty to hearken to the advice of his faithful Commons, and not to the secret advice of persons who might have interests of their own, separate from the true interest of his Majesty and his people*. *Colonel Fitzpatrick* seconded the motion.

Mr. H. Dundas opposed it as unnecessary, and therefore improper. Like the resolution from which it originated, it was founded merely on rumour. He was at a loss to imagine whence the report of a dissolution could spring. He would venture to assert that the present advisers of the crown had no such intention; and as far as he could pledge himself for the actions of another, he would pledge himself that his right honourable friend (*Mr. Pitt*) would not advise such a measure. He, therefore, entreated the House to consider whether there were any grounds for adopting so serious a measure as that of carrying up an address to the throne—a measure which ought never to be proposed but on the most solemn occasions, nor ever adopted, but when the necessity of it could be clearly and unequivocally

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* See our Magazine for January, p. 76. The concluding paragraph was copied from an address presented to King William in 1693, praying to be informed by whose advice he had withheld the royal assent to some bills of which he had thought proper to consider.

unequivocally ascertained. *Mr. Banks* was of the same opinion, and said that he was authorised by *Mr. Pitt* to assure the committee that he had no intention to advise either a dissolution or prorogation of parliament.

Mr. Fox could not be satisfied by these assurances, because the very means by which the power of the present advisers of the crown had been obtained might deprive them of it; and while they were declaring that parliament would not be dissolved, the measure might be resolved upon, in consequence of some secret advice which they could neither foresee nor over-rule. It was, therefore, incumbent on the committee to adopt a measure that would guard the constitution against the baneful effects of secret influence, and banish it for ever from about the throne.

Governor Johnstone differed from both sides of the House. From the opposite opinions of the two Houses on the India bill, and their tenaciousness of those opinions, he did not hesitate to declare that parliament ought to be dissolved; and he would deem him a pusillanimous minister indeed, who should be driven from the helm by any resolution of that House, against a measure which the safety of the public called for. He thought the advice reported to have been given by a noble earl capable of a good defence; for neither the law of the land, nor the spirit of the constitution, forbade an honest man to go to his sovereign, and make known to him the sentiments of his subjects on any measure in which they conceived their lives, their properties, or their liberties to be concerned.

Lord North replied to *Governor Johnstone*, and several other speakers who had borne an under part in the debate, in that rare and happy strain which mixes attic humour with solid argument. He defended the coalition, as begun and conducted on honour and principle, and called for by the necessities of the state, and animadverted most pointedly on the new ministry. Even it was a coalition, though at present it could muster but two cabinet

ministers. If a coalition was a cursed thing, then this ministry of two men was a cursed ministry, for it was formed by a coalition of two persons* who had formerly differed so essentially, that they could not agree upon any single point, without the one sacrificing his principles to the other. The coalition between him and his late right honourable colleague was a coalition of whole parties blended into one, for the purpose of forming a stable and permanent government. The coalition between the First Lord of the Treasury and the Lord President of the Council was a coalition of the shreds and remnants, the refuse and gleanings of parties; they had bungled in their attempt at imitation, so that he might apply to them the saying of the Roman orator, *placuisse sed non tetigisse*. But the first coalition was charged with having seized upon the government. This was not true: they had not entered the cabinet till empty and deserted by the garrison; and they had now left it as they found it, and marched out in a body. When they became possessed of the government, they were charged at worst with having carried it by storm, but bravely, and in the face of the enemy, and not by saps; they had carried on their advances regularly, and above ground, in view of the foe; not by mining in the dark, and blowing up the fort before the garrison were apprized of an intention to attack it. "Gentlemen (said his lordship) have talked of the resignation of my right honourable colleague. This is, indeed, a capital mistake; for my right honourable friend did not resign; he was turned out; I was turned out; we were all turned out; not the merit of having voted against the India bill could save the Lord President of the Council from the mortification of being turned out with all his friends." With regard to the assurances given in the committee, he coincided entirely with *Mr. Fox*, and thought the address ought to be carried, as the only effectual means of preventing the calamities which would flow from a dissolution of parliament in the present critical

* *Mr. Pitt* and *Lord Gower*.

cal situation of affairs. The address was voted without a division. The committee did not break up, but the chairman was instructed to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

An address was then prepared according to *Mr. Erskine's* draught, passed the House, and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

Dec. 24. In the House of Peers, *Lord Thurlow* was introduced as Chancellor. His Majesty in person gave the royal assent to the malt-tax, land-tax, and ten other bills. The House then adjourned to the 20th of January.

The House of Commons carried up their address to the King. His Majesty's answer acknowledged the importance of the objects under their consideration; trusted that they would proceed upon them with all convenient speed, after such an adjournment as the present circumstances might seem to require; and concluded with an assurance that he would not interrupt their MEETING by any exercise of his prerogative either of prorogation or dissolution.

The House being returned from St. James's, *Mr. Fox* observed that his Majesty's ministers seemed at present to be driven from their intention to dissolve the parliament, but how soon after the next meeting they might venture to do so he could not foresee. He recommended a short recess, that the country might suffer as little as possible from the delay that would necessarily be created soon after the holidays, by another set of writs in the room of those who should vacate their seats on the formation of a new ministry, since to talk of the stability of the present, would be only to laugh at and insult them.

Lord John Cavendish withdrew his bill to explain and amend the receipt-tax, not that he wished to shrink from the unpopularity of it, but because he presumed modifications of the bill would be offered, and as he should not concede at all, it would be better to let ministers bring in a bill of their own.

The state of the nation was then resumed. *Lord Beauchamp* moved a

resolution to restrain the Lords of the Treasury from permitting the directors of the East-India Company to accept any more bills, unless they should be able to prove to parliament, that they had sufficient means to provide for the payment of them, after paying the dividend, and discharging the debt due to government. *Mr. Fox* seconded the motion. *Lord Mulgrave* said the Lords of the Treasury were authorised by an act of parliament to consent that the directors should accept bills to a certain amount: it would, therefore, be absurd to confine them by a resolution of one branch of the legislature, from doing that which they were authorised to do by law.

Lord North defended the resolution as necessary. He understood that bills were arrived, or expected to arrive, to the amount of 4,425,000*l.* it ought not, therefore, to be left to the discretion of the Lords of the Treasury to bind the public to the payment of so large a sum.

Mr. Scott admitted that, if the resolution was necessary, it was not unconstitutional; for the House had an unquestionable right to advise his Majesty's servants in the exercise of any function of executive government, however legally established.—This appeared to be the general sense of the House, and the motion passed.

Lord Surrey acquainted the committee that a reformation had been intended in the duchy of Lancaster, if not a total abolition of the duchy court, which had been in a great measure prevented by the grant of the chancellorship of that duchy, to the last person who held it, for life. He, therefore, moved to address his Majesty not to grant the said office to any person, otherwise than during pleasure, until the 20th of January next, which met with no opposition.

The resolutions were then adopted by the House, and it was agreed to meet again on the 26th, merely to order such writs as might be wanted, and afterwards adjourn to January the 12th.

The remainder of this session will constitute an interesting period in the annals

annals of parliament.—We have seen a coalition, that united the powerful interests and extensive connexions of two principal parties under leaders of tried and commanding abilities, possessing itself of the government, and proceeding to settle the disjointed affairs of the nation with vigour and ability, indeed, but with the ardour of men more intent upon power, than the confidence of the sovereign, or the approbation of the people. We have seen the remains of a feeble and discomfited ministry, reinforced by all who disliked the coalition, rallying their forces under the auspices of the crown, and overthrowing their adversaries who despised their opposition. We now see the discarded ministers, relying on a majority of the House of Commons, preparing with confident and eager haste to regain the situations from which they have been dismissed, and to abrogate the appointment of their successors, which they conceive to be unwarrantable. From this struggle we shall soon see a constitutional question of great importance arise, which after being agitated for more than three months is now to be decided by an appeal to the people. To have a clear idea of this question, we must carefully separate it from the dispute which gave it birth, a distinction that, during the present ferment of men's minds, will be made by few.

Jan. 12. As the King's answer was held to be ambiguous, though it certainly promised nothing further than that the House should meet again after the recess, the debates on a dissolution were resumed a-fresh. As soon as the new ministry were sworn, *Mr. Fox*, who had risen to move the order of the day before their entrance, and by that means obtained possession of the House, rose again. *Mr. W. Pitt* got up at the same time, and requested to be heard, as he had a message to deliver from his Majesty. *Mr. Fox* refused to give way, without meaning any disrespect to the message of the crown, which he understood was of a nature that would brook delay, and persisted in moving the order of the day for going into a committee on the state of

the nation. This brought on a long debate, in which the proceedings of the House before the recess, in the absence of those persons who ought to be present at the discussion of all important questions, was severely censured by one side of the House, and the principles upon which the present ministers had come into power as severely by the other. An expression of *Mr. Pitt*, in calling himself the minister of the crown, and the equivocation of the King's answer, were treated with much asperity. *Mr. Pitt* refused to give any explanation of the answer. It became not him to comment on an answer of the sovereign delivered from the throne, nor to compromise the royal prerogative, or bargain it away in the House of Commons. When he had authorised *Mr. Banks* to pledge his name to the House that he would not advise a dissolution, such at that time had been his sentiments, but he could not say that in no possible contingency such a measure ought not to be adopted. *Mr. Powys* threw out the first hint of an union, which he afterwards laboured so anxiously and unsuccessfully to accomplish. *General Ross* complained that he had been asked by a lord of the bedchamber to support the new ministry, and told that whoever voted against them would be looked upon as the King's enemy. On a division, the motion was carried against the ministry, and *Mr. Hussy* having taken the chair of the committee,

Mr. Fox moved three resolutions. The first, voting it a "high crime and misdemeanour for any person employed in the payment of public money to pay any sums towards the support of the services voted in the present session of parliament, if parliament should be prorogued or dissolved before passing an act to appropriate the supplies to such services.

" 2. That there be laid before the House accounts of the several sums issued towards services voted in the present session of parliament, but not yet appropriated by an act of parliament to such services.

" 3. That no monies be issued for

any public service till the above return be made, and for three days afterwards."

The first and second passed without a division; but it being suggested that the third might embarrass the payment of bills that would probably fall due, *Mr. Fox* consented to withdraw it.

These resolutions were intended to provide against an immediate dissolution of parliament, and to admonish ministers of the temerity of undertaking the government of a free people, without possessing the confidence of their representatives. Another calculated to prevent a dissolution at a more advanced period was necessary, which was, "That the bill to prevent mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, be read a second time on Monday the 23d day of February next."

Lord Surrey then made a few general observations on the critical and alarming situation of affairs, and on the circumstances attending the late change of ministers, by way of introduction to a resolution, declaring,

"That in the present situation of his Majesty's dominions, it is peculiarly necessary that there should be an administration which has the confidence of this House and of the public."

Mr. H. Dundas said, that it was necessary for an administration to possess the confidence of the crown and of the other House of parliament, as well as the confidence of that House and of the people, and proposed an amendment, by altering the latter part of the motion to "the confidence of the crown, the parliament, and the people." The amendment was negatived, and the motion carried.

His next resolution was "That the late changes in his Majesty's councils were immediately preceded by dangerous and universal reports that his Majesty's sacred name had been unconstitutionally abused, to affect the deliberations of parliament; and that the appointments made were new and extraordinary, and such as do not conciliate or engage the affections of this House."

This was pointed so directly against ministry, that their friends of course opposed it. *Mr. H. Dundas* moved that the chairman leave the chair, on which a division and debate took place, when there appeared a majority of 54 against them.

The House was resumed, and the different resolutions reported and agreed to. *Mr. Pitt* then presented the message from his Majesty, which related to the landing of some Hessian troops in England, on their way from America to Germany*. An address of thanks to his Majesty, for the gracious communication contained in the message, was voted, and ordered to be presented by members of the privy-council.

Jan. 14. *Mr. Pitt* opened his plan for the better government of India, which he prefaced with some general observations, levelled chiefly against *Mr. Fox's* bill. The outlines of it were, that the territorial acquisitions of the Company, and all their political concerns, should be under the management of the public. That a board should be established for this purpose, consisting of a secretary of state, the chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, and two or three members of the privy-council. That all commercial matters should rest entirely with the Company, subject, however, to the interposition of the board, whenever it should be found necessary. That in all cases of difference between the board and the directors, in drawing the line of distinction between political and commercial matters, an appeal should lie from the board to the King in council. That all orders sent out to India by the directors should be countersigned by the secretary of state, which would render the orders more respectable abroad, and make those who signed them responsible at home. And, to save the country from any additional burthen, he meant to select such privy-counsellors as had places of great emolument and little trouble, who would do the business without any additional income. He proposed that the governments abroad should

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consist of four members each, including the governor, two of them to be appointed by the crown, and removable at pleasure, and the governor to have a casting voice. That the commander in chief of the forces should be in the appointment of the crown, because it was fit that he who held the sword should be under the controul of the crown, which alone has the right to make war. Whether the inferior presidencies of India should be governed by persons appointed at home, or by the boards of the superior councils in India, he would not determine; but would be ready to adopt such ideas on the subject as should seem advisable. To guard against establishing a new and dangerous influence, he would leave the nomination to all places abroad where it had always rested. The appointment of writers and cadets would remain with the Company, as well as the disposal of those valuable contracts, which were such powerful engines of influence. There were many other points relative to the internal government of India, that might be made the subject of other bills. *Mr. Fox's* second India bill for that purpose, he thought in its principle wholly unobjectionable; but it would be impolitic, and perhaps impracticable, to restore every person to possessions in India, from which they had been driven, unless with a very short retrospect indeed. He had it in contemplation to erect a tribunal for the trial of such offences committed in India as were not cognizable in the King's courts. This court might consist of the judges of England, and a considerable number of civilians; and to the accused he would allow something like a challenge to a certain number of these judges, whose power of punishing should not extend to life or limb; but should be confined merely to fine and imprisonment. He was careful to contrast the different parts of this plan with *Mr. Fox's*, and rested the merits of it particularly on its being founded on propositions that had obtained the consent of the Company, and on its introducing no new establishment un-

Mr. Fox denied that the concurrence of so small a number as two hundred and fifty who had voted for the propositions on which this bill was founded could fairly imply the consent of fourteen hundred, the number of the proprietors of East-India stock. And since the majority of these proprietors consisted of persons who purchased or acquired stock only for political purposes, or to support certain servants of the Company abroad against those who might be supposed inimical to them, their concurrence or disapprobation did not weigh a feather with him, in devising means to secure to this country the benefits to be derived from the territorial possessions in India. He defended his own bill against *Mr. Pitt's* objections, and shewed very clearly the absurdity of appointing governments for India, removable at the will of the crown, so that every change of ministers at home would produce a change of men and measures there. He called the appeal from the board to the council a ludicrous appeal from the council to the council. If the appeal was from the decision of the minister, what could be expected from it? And if it was from the decision of the minister and council together, there was still less chance of its being reversed. The appointment of one half of the members of the superior governments, and the casting voice of the governors would, in reality, invest the crown with the entire government of India. He pronounced a most animated philippic against *Mr. Pitt*, and accused him of having made the India business a snare for the destruction of the late ministry. At the opening of the session he had come to the House, and called for a measure co-extensive with the evil. He had declaimed against all palliatives, that he might drive ministers into his toils, and from the moment that an adequate remedy was proposed, he had loaded it with every opprobrious epithet. He had been called a young man too pure for the times. He had disclaimed all connexion with the noble lord in the blue ribband, because, as he said, he had corrupted the parliament, and engaged

it in measures that had undone the country; but this paragon of purity had taken to his bosom the very man who had been supposed to be the agent of this corruption. It was true, he had obliged him to undergo a political regeneration; he had compelled him to break through every tie of gratitude to the noble lord, to whom he owed every thing; and, having sacrificed his honour, his character, his conscience, he was no longer remembered to have been instrumental in supporting the American war, or in corrupting parliament; as soon as he had rendered himself the opprobrium of human nature and the outcast of society, this immaculate young minister received him into confidence, and employed him in his service. The debate was interrupted by an improbable story of an attempt, on the part of the *Duke of Portland*, to corrupt members of the House during the recess. It was hastily introduced by two young gentlemen, who seem to have consulted their feelings more than their judgement, and rendered the House for several hours a scene of clamour and tumult. As the charge afterwards appeared to have no better foundation than a Christmas jest, and was abandoned by the authors of it, it was dropped by the consent of all parties.

Leave was given to bring in a bill according to *Mr. Pitt's* plan.

Jan. 16. *Mr. Duncombe* presented a petition from the county of York, on the subject of parliamentary reform, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitt brought in his India bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. *Lord Surrey* desired to know from the minister, whether parliament was to be dissolved or not? *Mr. Pitt* declined an explicit reply, and stated as his reason for having refused to explain the King's answer in a former debate, that he thought it improper in his place, as a member of the House of Commons, to give an explanation, for which he was not responsible, of an answer for which, as a minister, he was responsible.

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

Mr. Huxley having taken the chair of the committee on the state of the nation, *Lord Charles Spencer* recalled to the memory of the House the two last resolutions which had passed on Wednesday. To these, since ministers had not taken the hint which they were meant to convey, he thought it necessary to add another, which should speak the sense of the House so plainly and so openly that it would be impossible to mistake it. He, therefore, moved, "That after the declaration contained in the two former resolutions the continuance of the present ministers in trusts of the highest importance and responsibility is contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his Majesty and his people." *Mr. Baker* seconded the motion.

Mr. Poyntz, though he wished well to *Mr. Pitt*, lamented the means by which he had come into power. He bestowed high encomiums both on him and *Mr. Fox*, and paid a reluctant tribute to the virtues and abilities of *Lord North*. He admitted that the confidence of the House of Commons was absolutely necessary for the support of an administration; but insisted, on the other hand, that without the confidence of the crown no ministry could stand. If both could not give their confidence to the same set of men, what in that case ought a minister to do? Ought he to advise his sovereign to throw himself at the feet of a party? Unquestionably not. He was ready to agree that the prerogative is a trust, nay, that royalty itself is a trust, committed to the King for the benefit of the public; and consequently that, being in reality more the prerogative of the people than the prerogative of the King, it cannot be legally exercised to their prejudice. He stated as circumstances that might justify a dissolution of parliament, a factious opposition to the measures of government, a variance, or too close connexion between the two Houses. He wished the House to try the present minister, to discuss the only measure he had yet submitted to them, and to rest his fate on the issue of that discussion. He

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might surely challenge some indulgence from a recent, unequivocal, and splendid instance of disinterestedness, and a regard to public economy*. *Mr. Perceval* recommended moderation and union in the most earnest manner.

Mr. Fox allowed the merit of the transaction alluded to; but he could never confide in a minister who owed his situation to private pique. He certainly would never act with such a man, until, being removed from a situation which he had obtained by unconstitutional means, he had made *amende honorable* for his offence, and thus qualified himself to return to it on fair, open, and honourable terms; lifted to it by the voice of the people, and not by the dark intrigues of a secret cabal.

Mr. H. Dundas argued against the resolution, viewed either as a party or as a constitutional question, with great ability and address. If it meant any thing, it was in the nature and spirit of an address, requesting the King to appoint a whole new set of ministers. The royal choice had already selected a man of astonishing talents, uncorrupted integrity, and unexampled reputation. In him the House of Commons refused to confide. It, therefore, followed that characters as opposite as possible to this were to be substituted; and that unpopularity, hatred, and distrust were to be the characteristics of the ministers to be appointed in his stead. Already the House knew their names. Let them at once bring in a bill, naming the right honourable gentleman and the noble lord exclusive ministers for a term of years. But, waving all personal objections, he resisted the resolution upon constitutional grounds. He called upon the independent part of the House to stand forth and maintain the character, the moderation, the true consequence of a British House of Commons. The assumption of power and privileges which did not belong to them had once proved fatal to the constitution. They were verging fast to the same precipice again; they were claiming the right of appointing mi-

nisters, they were disclaiming the nomination of the crown, without cause and without trial. It behoved them, therefore, to look well to their conduct, and to think that they were deciding on the constitution.

The motion was carried by a majority of 21. The House was resumed, and the resolution reported and agreed to.—In the course of the debate, *Lord North* took occasion to observe, that he would not consent to be called up to the House of Peers; and *Mr. Fox*, that, reserving only the principles of his East-India bill, he would suffer every thing else to be new modelled entirely.

Jan. 20. In the House of Peers, *Lord Camelford* was introduced with the usual forms. A bill to dissolve the marriage of *Walter Nisbett, Esq.* with *Anne Blomberg* was read a first time.

The gentlemen who formed the meeting at the St. Alban's Tavern, for the purpose of mediating between the contending parties, had now commenced their operations, and many members were sanguine in their hopes of a speedy union. *Mr. Fox* denied all knowledge of a negotiation being begun. He inveighed against the ministry, for persisting to hold their places in defiance of the House of Commons; and that they might have time to reflect on the situation in which they stood, he moved to adjourn the committee on the state of the nation to Monday the 26th. He disclaimed the imputation of a struggle for personal power, both on his own part and the part of his noble friend. The noble lord, while at the head of affairs, had ever looked to parliament for the support of his administration; and when at last it was proposed to declare that the Commons could no longer confide in him, true to his repeated and invariable declarations, he had thought proper to retire, though he still was able to negative the resolution by a majority of nine. As an individual he professed himself a friend to an union founded on principle; but he warned those who were busy about it, that it could not easily be effected.

* The disposal of the clerkship of the Pells, vacant by the death of *Sir Edward Walpole*, to *Col. Barré*, by which the colonel's pension of 3,200 a-year will be saved to the civil list.

Mr. Pitt said that nothing but a sense of his duty to the public could have kept him in office; and when that business should come to be agitated, he would state his motives, which he trusted would be found just and reasonable. At present he would only say, that he thought he could not, at that moment, go out of office with as much honour as had attended his coming in.

Jan. 23. *Mr. Pitt's* East-India bill being read a second time, *Mr. Fox* opposed the commitment of it by the same arguments on which he had defended his own. It was the half-measure, the palliative, which the author of it had formerly deprecated. It suffered the power of the Court of Proprietors to remain, the defects of which were radical, and could not be cured but by the annihilation of their interference in matters of government. It inverted the order of all sound politics, by placing the executive power in the hands of many, and the power of check and controul in the hands of a few. It rendered the military independent of the civil power, a system of government that had destroyed whatever state or nation had adopted it. By virtue of the negative of the crown upon all appointments to seats in the councils in India, it lodged the whole patronage, civil and military, in the hands of the minister, while the responsibility remained with the Court of Directors. It placed the government of India out of sight, and at a distance, beyond the inspection of the House of Commons, which ought to be the great controlling power over every branch of executive government in the empire.

Mr. Pows acknowledged the imperfections of the bill, but he did not think its defects so radical but that they might be cured. He, therefore, contended that it ought to be sent to a committee, where it might undergo such alterations as would render it less objectionable than it then appeared. This seemed to be the general opinion of those who supported it.

Mr. Pitt exerted himself with great eloquence and great ability to prove

his bill superior in every respect to *Mr. Fox's*, and argued on the efficiency of it at great length. It was negatived, however, by a majority of eight, in a very full house, the numbers being, for it 214, against it 222.

At the conclusion of this debate, *Mr. Pitt* was called upon, from all sides of the House, and by gentlemen of all descriptions, to satisfy the House with regard to a dissolution. *Mr. Fox* reminded him of his promise, to explain his motives for remaining in office under circumstances so new and extraordinary. *Mr. Pitt* continuing deaf to his remonstrances, though urged with great appearance of sincerity and candour, he declared that the House was treated with unparalleled indignity by the right honourable gentleman, who seemed determined to disregard their wishes, and to afford them no satisfaction where he ought to be open and explicit. Even *Mr. Martin*, a man of uniform and unsated zeal against the coalition, condemned the silence of the minister, and said he would certainly vote against him, if it were brought as a question before the House.

The idea of a dissolution was so prevalent, that *Mr. Sheridan* moved for the clerk of the parliamentary arrangements to attend, and receive instructions to deliver out the new writs impartially and fairly.

At length *Mr. Fox* recommended it to the House to adjourn, without making any more motions, to give the right honourable gentleman, whose temper might possibly be deranged by what had passed, time to recollect himself, and to consider whether he had behaved with the respect due to the House, from a minister standing in his peculiar circumstances.

Jan. 24. *Mr. Pows* rose under visible impressions of anxiety and concern. He expressed how much the disgraceful scene, of which he had been a witness before the last rising of the House, had shocked his sensibility. He now desired to ask *Mr. Pitt* if he could pledge himself as a minister, that they should meet as a House of parliament on Monday. *Mr. Pitt* replied, but still with caution and reluctance,

that he had no intention to advise his Majesty to prevent the House from meeting on Monday. Having obtained this assurance, he hoped that both sides would agree to adjourn and suspend hostilities till Monday, that they might assemble in a temper more adapted to a sober consideration of the national danger, and come prepared to discuss it, with a degree of calmness and moderation equal to its importance. There were many members in that House, who had much to lose but nothing to gain by the success of either of the parties then in contention; and had they no method of enforcing the two right honourable gentlemen to unite and co-operate for the good of their country? Surely they had a right to call upon them for mutual concessions, and to sacrifice every thing short of honour and principles, for the sake of union.

Mr. Marham thought a dissolution impracticable, after the resolutions of the 12th, to prevent the payment of the public money, while unappropriated by act of parliament. He enforced the arguments of *Mr. Perce* on the propriety of men of independent character stepping forward in such a crisis, and the necessity of union. Neither of the right honourable gentlemen, while acting singly, and against each other, durst venture to propose such measures, from a dread of opposition within doors, and of unpopularity without, as the state of the country absolutely required.

Mr. Fox persisted in his opinion on the improbability of an union, but consented to postpone a motion which a friend of his intended to have made. This motion was proposed and carried on Monday.

IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from our last, page 196.)

COLERAINE BATTALION.

AT a meeting of the Coleraine battalion, on parade, the 8th of Jan. 1784,

Resolved unanimously, That the following Address to the Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, be presented to his lordship at Downhill, by Major Lyle, at the head of the battalion under arms:

MY LORD,

YOU had the unanimous voice of this battalion, for being our delegate at the Grand National Convention. To say we were not disappointed in our choice of you would be saying too little; it would not express the warm and grateful feelings of our hearts.

Your truly noble and ready exertions for a parliamentary reform, the only cure of venality and corruption, have, it possible, surpassed the very high expectation we had formed from your known abilities and patriotic zeal.

Permit us then, my lord, with hearts full of esteem and gratitude to so dignified a character, to return you our most unfeigned thanks, for the very distinguished and decided part which you have taken in the Grand National Convention, the true representatives of the people.

Although, my lord, our anxious hopes and earnest desires of a parliamentary reform have been rejected for the present, yet great and noble minds, like your's, will not be discouraged, though the first attempts have not been crowned with deserved success; the unmented opposition our just claims have met with has effectually convinced us of the absolute necessity of a re-

form, and of persevering with determined firmness in the glorious cause until it is effected.

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

Downhill, Jan. 8th, 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

THAT your approbation of my conduct at the Great National Convention should be as unanimous as the honourable delegation which sent me there reflects equal credit upon us both; it evinces the wisdom of your choice, when you have not been disappointed by the object of it.

Indeed, it was impossible I should disappoint you: our sentiments, our feelings, and our decision upon the one object of my mission were so congenial, so uniform, and so akin from the very beginning, there neither was, nor can be any hazard of their not enduring to the end of our labours.

That period will depend much on the vigour as well as wisdom of your exertions: for as long there must be, as well as wisdom in our efforts.

In me, gentlemen, it was no exertion to fulfil the honourable duties of my glorious delegation; it was but the spontaneous effusions of a mind early impregnated with the warmest ideas of popular rights, and intimately persuaded, "that every privilege, every immunity, and every prerogative in a free state, derives from the people, is instituted for their benefit, and must be exercised at their discretion."

Our bill of reform has been rejected by a majority of that assembly which calls itself a catalogue

catalogue of their boroughs verify the justness of the appellation) the representatives of the people of Ireland; and if they had not avowed their motive, surely no man would have been hardy enough to impute it to them; it was, "because originating with the delegates of the volunteers of Ireland."

To minds but faintly glowing with one single spark of gratitude; to minds even susceptible of the finer feelings of patriotism, such an origin would have dignified its mission, and ensured its reception.

But, what gratitude or what patriotism can blossom in the bosoms of the genuine represen-

tatives of mean, corrupt, decayed, and depopulated boroughs? They glory in having no constituents; they may equally triumph in leaving us no constitution.

But as our ancestors, gentlemen, wrenched the constitution from the tyrannical gripe of one part of the legislature, it is now become the duty of their posterity to rescue it from the corrupt hands of the other.

It is my fervent prayer, and shall be my unremitting endeavour, that the same success which rewarded the resistance of your parents may immortalize the virtue of their descendants.

BRISTOL.

BILL OF RIGHTS BATTALION.

AT a meeting of part of said battalion, at Ballymoney, on the 24th of December, 1783, the following resolutions having been unanimously agreed to, received the approbation of the remainder of the battalion, at Ballycastle, on the 26th of December:

Resolved, That the present crisis of the nation, united to the voice of our duty as freemen, dictates to us, and we are determined to pursue such a line of conduct, as founded in truth, animated by firmness, and guided by moderation, is the most likely expedient to stem the torrent of corruption at home, and resist usurpation from abroad.

Resolved, That as public men and public measures ought always to be open to animadversion and candid discussion, so the approbation of either has reciprocally a happy tendency to awe the profligate, and embolden the virtuous.

Resolved, therefore, That the following address be presented from this battalion, by a deputation thereof, under arms, to the Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, for his truly laudable exertions in favour of the rights of mankind, and of a parliamentary reform:

To the Right Hon. the Earl of BRISTOL,
Lord Bishop of DERRY.

The Address of the Bill of Rights Battalion.
MR LORD,

HAVING with the eye of silent approbation viewed your conduct in every stage of its progress at the Grand National Convention of Volunteer Delegates, we are impelled, by those generous sentiments that actuate the breasts of Irishmen, to offer your lordship this address, as a mark of our esteem and gratitude.

Ingratitude, my lord, is not of Irish origin, though some of Hibernia's detested sons, Mammon's bond slaves, now basely spurn the parent by whose fostering hand they rose.

We see with indignation and concern the treatment which the wife, spirited, and salutary resolutions of the Volunteer Convention have received. But, we trust the virtuous efforts of an united people, under the auspices of your lordship and your respectable colleagues, will yet cleanse the Augean stable, the stalls of venality and corruption, the effluvia of noisome and putrid boroughs.

The gloomy clouds of superstition and bigotry, those engines of disunion, being fled the realm, the interests of Ireland can no longer suffer by a diversity of religious persuasions. All are

united in the pursuit of one great object—the extermination of corruption from our constitution; nor can your lordship and your virtuous coadjutors, in promoting civil and religious liberty, be destitute of the stable aid of all professions.

Permit us to assure you, that as freemen, freeholders, and volunteers, our exertions to effectuate the grand work of reform, already begun, shall be as strenuous as the aim is important; and that we are, with unfeigned gratitude and respect, your lordship's most faithful friends.

Signed, by order of the battalion,

JOHN ORR, Secretary.

In consequence of the above resolutions, a deputation from the battalion, consisting of eighty rank and file, headed by their lieutenant-colonel, waited on his lordship the 14th instant, at Down-hill, and presented their address under arms, to which his lordship was pleased to give the subsequent reply:

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you acknowledged the services of your fellow-citizens of the county of Antrim in the late struggle for liberty, you rewarded their toils in that coin most valuable to virtuous men: and your approbation of their efforts in some measure consoled them for want of success.

But when you stepped forth from your own county to hail the individual of another, unknown to you but by his honest endeavours, and unconnected, except by that kindred spirit which seems now at length to pervade the whole mass of citizens, and, like a Promethean fire, to animate an hitherto lifeless lump, the satisfaction excited in his mind, by the applauses of men who have a right to approve what they dare to support, can be known only to those who are conscious of deserving what they are fortunate enough to receive.

Where the conscience of a patriot bears testimony to the truth of the panegyric, and the sincerity of the panegyrist's praises cease to be adulation, they then become the wholesome food of a manly mind; and nourish that virtue they were at first intended only to approve.

But, gentlemen, those who dare assert their own rights should rise above the mean policy of violating those of others.

There is in this island a class of citizens equally respectable, and infinitely more numerous, than those who have hitherto oppressed them;—

Men,

Men, who have long crouched under the iron rod of their oppressors, not from any dastardly insensibility to their shackles, not from any unmanly indifference to the unalienable rights of men, but from a pious dread of wounding our common country through the sides of its tyrants.

Men, in whose hearts beats at this instant as high a pulse for liberty, and through whose veins pours a tide of as pure blood, and as noble too, as any that animates the proudest citizen in Ireland.

Men, whose ancestors, at the hazard of their property, and with the loss of their lives, obtained the first great Bill of Rights, and upon which every other must be founded—the Magna Charta of Ireland.

Men, whose ancestors, in the midst of ignorance, could discriminate between the duties of a religionist, and the rights of a citizen; and who enacted those elementary and never-obsolete statutes of premunire, which for centuries have been an inextricable monument of their sagacity in distinguishing, and their fortitude in severing their duty to the church of Rome from their dependance on its court.

Men, the undegenerate progeny of such virtuous ancestors, who with a firmness worthy of imitation, and still more worthy of our gratitude, have endured those very outrages from their country which their forefathers spurned at from

its sovereign; and who, under a series of accumulated wrongs, which would heighten the disgrace of human policy if they could be paralleled in its annals, have with a fortitude as unexampled as their oppression allowed every thing dear to the human heart to be wrecked—except their religion and their patriotism—except their acquiescence to the will of an inscrutable God, and their affection to a mistaken and deluded country.

But, gentlemen, the hour is now come when sound policy, as well as irresistible justice will compel those who demand their own rights to support their claim by a restitution of those of their fellow-citizens.

When Ireland must necessarily avail herself of her whole internal force to ward off foreign encroachments, or once more acquiesce under those encroachments, the better to exercise anew the tyranny of the community over the dearest and unalienable rights of the other.

For one million of divided protestants can never, in the scale of human government, be a counterpoise against two millions of united Catholics. But, Gentlemen of the Bill of Rights battalion, I appeal to yourselves, and summon you to consistency, tyranny is not government, and allegiance is due only to protection.

BRISTOL.

COUNTY OF MAYO MEETING.

AT a general meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Mayo, convened by the high sheriff at Castlebar, on Monday the 12th of January, 1784,

JOHN ORMSBY, Esq. high sheriff, in the chair,

Resolved, That our loyalty to our sovereign, and attachment to his person and family, being founded upon the sacred principles of the constitution, and established in those of honour and fidelity, can only terminate with our existence.

Resolved, That his Majesty's rights and our own are inseparably united—and that we will support and defend both with our lives and fortunes.

Resolved, That a parliamentary reform in the representation of the people is necessary.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of, and adopt as our own, the resolutions of that wise and virtuous body of men, the Grand National Convention of Volunteer Delegates lately assembled in Dublin.

Resolved, That our high sheriff do transmit these our resolutions, with the following address, to our representatives in parliament:

To the Right Hon. JAMES CUFF, and the Hon. DENIS BROWNE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE sentiments of your constituents, on the important subject of a more equal representation of the people in parliament are sufficiently expressed by the resolutions which are now laid before you: we instruct you to support a parliamentary reform, agreeable to the plan proposed by Mr. Flood and Mr. Brownlow in the House

of Commons, and which we now annex to this address. We cannot have a doubt of your most strenuous support of a measure which we thus publicly declare our hearts are most warmly interested in; to press it further upon you would be injurious to the confidence which we have in your integrity, to the opinion which we hold of your characters, and to your own well-established reputations, as men of honour.

Resolved, That the following address be transmitted by our high sheriff to the Earl of Bristol:

To the Right Hon. the Earl of BRISTOL,
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE are happy in having this opportunity of expressing to your lordship, and to the world, how much we are obliged, and how much we consider this country obliged by your patriotic services upon all occasions, but particularly in the late Grand National Convention. When an odious, oppressive, and contemptible aristocracy unites its influence with a corrupt administration in destroying the liberties of the people, we behold, with the highest respect and veneration, a noble prelate virtuously stand in the breach, boldly defending, and zealously maintaining the rights of his country, and the rights of mankind. The undoubted approbation of the Supreme Director of the universe, the prayers of three millions of people, and the conscious rectitude of your own heart, will amply reward you. Remote posterity will celebrate your great and good name, whilst other peers, and other prelates, shall either be forgotten, or but remembered with contempt and detestation.

Resolved, That the following address be transmitted,

transmitted by our high-sheriff to Col. Flood and Col. Brownlow:

GENTLEMEN,

AS no language can do justice to your worth, your feelings only can bear testimony to it.—Virtue has been made, by other men, but a subject for high-sounding and pompous declamation. If we judged of it by their conduct, we should justly consider it as “the baseless fabric of a vision.” We should doubt its existence in our climate, had we not felt its genial warmth in you, in our volunteers, and in ourselves. We know you will ever continue the glorious champions of “heaven-born liberty.” We know ourselves too. We know the full value of all we have at stake—but we also know, that freedom cannot be too dearly purchased at any price. Flood, Brownlow, Irish volunteers, and Irishmen, shall then support each other—they shall and must be free—or bravely fall together.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

JOHN ORMSBY, Sheriff.

The high-sheriff having left the chair, and George Robert Fitzgerald being placed therein,

Resolved unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy and respectable high-sheriff, John Ormsby, Esq. for his candid and spirited conduct on this occasion.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

GEO. ROB. FITZGERALD, Chairman.

To be published four times in the Dublin Evening Post.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MAYO.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU do me great honour by the marked approbation you are pleased to express of my conduct. It is, indeed, conveyed in terms so far beyond the small share of merit I can pretend to, that I must impute it to the warmth of your feelings for the cause I am engaged in.—My claim to public favour can only arise from having ever been, to the utmost of my power, a zealous assertor of liberty, founded on the true principles of the constitution; and this is a line of conduct I never will depart from. Our constitution, excellent in theory, has been impaired by time and by corruption; our ambition is to restore it, and, supported by the voice of the nation resounding from all parts of the kingdom, we cannot doubt of success.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and gratitude, Gentlemen, your very obedient and much obliged humble servant,

W. BROWNLOW.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MAYO, assembled at Castlebar the 12th of Jan. 1784.

GENTLEMEN,

IF I have been fortunate enough to serve at any time a country, which, by frequent comparison with every other in Europe, I have learn-

ed to prefer to every other, I am still more happy by finding the attachment reciprocal, and that my fellow-citizens are as forward to adopt me, as I was to prefer them.

At the same time, I cannot but lament that her depression is such as to render the services of so sequestered an individual either essential to her interests or an object of her gratitude.

Conscious, however, of the rectitude of my actions, as well as my intentions, and resolute still to illustrate the one by the other, I am pleased to find they bear no ambiguous interpretation, and that the nation, which of all others I most wished to serve, gives me the amplest testimony that my labours are not ineffectual.

That the aristocracy which has so long and so ignominiously subjugated this nation and its sovereign, by substituting their own interests for those of the community, have thereby rendered themselves as odious as they are oppressive I readily admit, but I appeal to yourselves, whether the very power which they possess, together with the inclination to depress so spirited a nation, does not disprove the appellation of contemptible.

In truth, gentlemen, sound policy knows of no little enemy, and I have often hesitated in my decision, whether this country has suffered most by its generous confidence in false friends, or its more generous contempt of insidious foes.

Would to God, gentlemen, that the rights of this country, which you suppose me capable of defending, were synonymous terms with the rights of mankind, and that a coalition of political rights, founded upon a reciprocal toleration of religious ones, could teach this ill-fated nation, still more depressed by popular prejudice than by aristocratic preponderancy.

That there is but one great simple and fundamental aphorism in true politics, one luminous axiom, from which every other derives its vigour and energy, viz.

“That cohesion of parts can alone give weight to bodies.”

Upon this incontrovertible principle I found my wishes, and would strain every effort of my mind to bury all religious discordancy among Irishmen under the great edifice of public liberty, and of common interest.

Quench but this firebrand of religious discordancy, which the common enemy of both parties has perpetually been hurling through this distracted and deluded nation, and ye will soon see the pure and lambent flame of liberty cherish and enlighten Ireland, as effectually as the German empire, or the Swiss cantons.

But until ye can forgive, and reciprocally tolerate each other, ye must expect to find yourselves ultimately the tools and the victims of that odious and oppressive, but far from contemptible aristocracy, which we all join in dreading and execrating, and shall, I hope, one day, join in finally subverting.

BRISTOL.

REFLECTION.

THE world generally asserts that sp endthrifths have but half the

fortune they really have, and that misers have at least twice as much.

MATHE-

M A T H E M A T I C S.

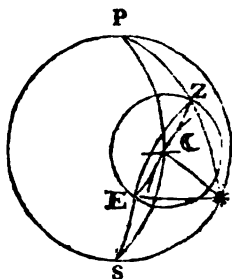
ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

31. QUESTION (II. Dec.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

BY a rough computation, the time at Greenwich when the observation was made appears to have been between half past 10 and 11 P. M. Now, by the *Naut. Alm.* the \odot 's hor. par. at that time was $55' 49''$, her semi-diameter $15' 12''$, and by Tab. IV. *Req. Tables*, the augmentation is $10''$, therefore the app. alt. \odot 's cent. was $42^{\circ} 13' 17''$; that of the $\star = 29^{\circ} 8'$, and the app. dist. of the \star and \odot 's center $55^{\circ} 25' 55''$. Hence, by the method given at pag. 32. *Req. Tables*, the true dist. will be found $55^{\circ} 20' 10''$, and the app. time at Greenwich answering to this dist. (by *Naut. Alm.*) 10h. 45m. 12s. P. M. At this time (by *Naut. Alm.*) the \odot 's decl. was $1^{\circ} 14'$ S. and, by Tab. VIII. *Req. Tab.* the correct. of her alt. $40' 17''$; hence, her true alt. was $42^{\circ} 53' 34''$, and her zen. dist. $47^{\circ} 6' 26''$; the \star 's refraction was $1' 42''$, and hence its true alt. was $29^{\circ} 6' 18''$, and zen. dist. $60^{\circ} 53' 42''$, the decl. being $25^{\circ} 54' 48''$ S.

PROJECTION.

Let the primitive represent the hour circ. passing thro' the \odot at the time of obs. P and S the north and south poles, respectively. Make $S \star = 64^{\circ} 5' 12''$ the \star 's co. dec. and about \odot , as a pole, describe an arc of a lesser circ. at the dist. of $55^{\circ} 20' 10''$ (the true dist. of the \odot and \star); also, about the pole S, describe the arc of another lesser circ. at the dist. of $88^{\circ} 46'$, the \odot 's co-decl. and intersecting the former in \odot . Then will \odot be the moon's place: now about \odot and \star as poles describe lesser circles at the distances of $47^{\circ} 6' 26''$, and $60^{\circ} 53' 42''$, the two zenith distances, respectively; and through the poles P, S, and the points of intersection Z, E, describe arcs of great circles, and ZP is the co lat. if the lat. of the place was north, or ES will be the co-lat. if it was south.



Through \odot describe the hour circ. PS, also describe the arcs $\odot \star$, $\odot Z$, $\odot E$; then, in the triangle $\odot Z \star$, there is given the three sides, $\odot \star = 55^{\circ} 20' 10''$, $\odot Z = 47^{\circ} 6' 26''$, and $\star Z = 60^{\circ} 53' 42''$, from whence the $\angle \odot \star Z$ will be found $= 55^{\circ} 47' 46''$. And in the triang. $\odot P \star$ the three sides are given, viz. $\odot P = 91^{\circ} 14'$, $\star P = 115^{\circ} 54' 48''$, $\odot \star = 55^{\circ} 20' 10''$, whence the $\angle \odot \star P = 72^{\circ} 7' 44''$; hence the $\angle \odot P \star = \angle \odot \star Z = 16^{\circ} 19' 58'' = \angle Z \star P$; then, in the triangle $Z \star P$ there will be given two sides and the included \angle , from whence the other side ZP is found $= 57^{\circ} 12' 16''$, the colat. and the $\angle ZP \star = 16^{\circ} 59' 42'' = 1^h 7^m 59^s$ the time the \star was short of the merid. in north latitude.

The \star 's R.A. was $16^h 15^m 42^s$, therefore the R.A. of mid-heaven was $15^h 7^m 43^s$; hence, by taking the \odot 's R.A. from the *Naut. Alm.* the app. time at the place of observation will be found $= 8^h 8^m 40^s$ P. M. The diff. between this and $10^h 45^m 12^s$ (the Greenwich time) is $2^h 36^m 32^s = 39^{\circ} 8'$, the long. W.

For the place in south lat. we have $180^{\circ} - 72^{\circ} 7' 44'' (\angle \odot \star P) = 107^{\circ} 52' 16'' = \angle \odot \star S$, and $\angle \odot \star S = \angle \odot \star E (\odot \star Z) = 52^{\circ} 4' 30'' = \angle E \star S$; therefore, in the triang. $E \star S$, there is given two sides and the included \angle , to find ES $= 45^{\circ} 54' 46''$, the co lat. and the $\angle ES \star = 73^{\circ} 38' 35'' = 4^h 54^m 34^s$, the time the \star was short of the merid. in south latitude. Hence the app. time was $4^h 23^m 6^s$ P. M. the diff. of this and the Greenwich time is $6^h 22^m 6^s = 95^{\circ} 31' 30''$, the long. W. but at this place the sun was not set, and, therefore, the observation was made in lat. $32^{\circ} 47' 44''$ N. long. $39^{\circ} 8'$ W.

This question was also answered by Mr. George Sanderfon, the proposer.

32. QUESTION (III. Dec.) answered by Mr. STANTON, Schoolmaster, in Paradise Row, Chelsea.

Let the semi-circle EPGQ represent half the general meridian, EQ the equator, PR the hour circle of Ill, dd the parallel of 5° , and S the point of their intersection

MAN and BDC are equal. In a similar manner it may be proved that PAN = CDL: therefore, PAM = BDL.

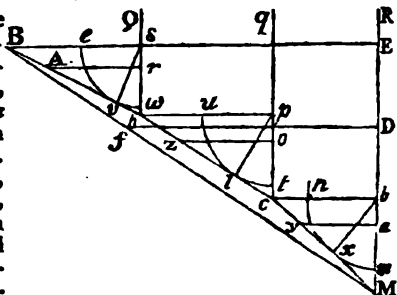
Q. E. D.

This question was answered by Mr. Dalby and Mr. Sanderfon.

34. QUESTION (V. Dec.) answered by Mr. DUFFAUT, of the Rev. Mr. James's Academy at Greenwich.

CONSTRUCTION.

On the meridian MR take $Ma =$ the proper, and $Mb =$ the merid. diff. of latitude. At the point b , erect bc perpendicular to MR, and from the same point, as a center, with a radius equal to Ma describe an arc of a circle mn , and from M , draw Mc to touch it and meet bc in c . Then the angle bMc is the first course, and bc the difference of longitude. Again, through c draw the meridian cq , and in it take co , $cp =$ the proper and meridional differences of latitude, made on the second course: take pt to co as 3 to 2, describe the arc tu , and from c , draw cb to touch it in t and meet pb , drawn perpendicular to cp in b ; and the angle bcp will be the second course, and pb the difference of longitude made good upon it. Lastly, through b , draw the meridian bQ , lay off on it br and bs , the proper and merid. diff. of latitudes, draw the perpendicular sB , take $sw = sbr$, describe, from s , the arc wv , and from b , draw bB , to touch it in v , and meet sB in D : then the angle Bbs will be the third course and Bs the difference of longitude made on it. Join BM , produce Bs , to meet MR in E . make $MD =$ the whole difference of latitude, draw Df perpendicular to MR, and EB will be the difference of longitude, Mf the distance, and the angle fMD the course made good in all.



DEMONSTRATION.

In the triangle Mbp , drawing ay parallel to bc , and bx perpendicular to Mc , the triangles May and cbx are similar, and $bc : bx :: My : Ma$; but $bx = Ma$, by construction, consequently bc , the difference of longitude, $= My$, the distance. Again, in the triangle cpb , drawing ox parallel to pb , and pl perpendicular to cb , the triangles plb , cox will be similar, and $pb : pl :: cx : co$; $pl : co :: 3 : 2$, by construction. Consequently, pb , the difference of longitude, is to cx , the distance, as 3 to 2. Lastly, in the triangle bsB , drawing rA parallel to sB , and sw perpendicular to bB ; $Bs : ws :: Ab : br$; but ws is double of br , by construction; consequently, Bs , the difference of longitude, is double of Ab , the distance.

Q. E. D.

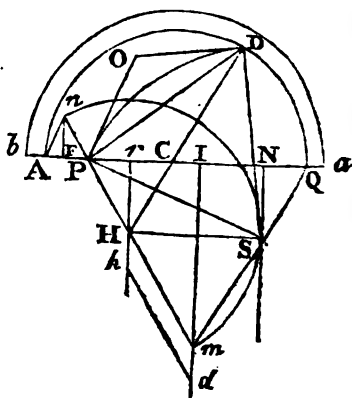
The method of calculation is too obvious to need pointing out.

35. QUESTION (VI. Dec.) answered by Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Because, as $1 : 57,29 \&c. :: 3$ angles of a sph. Δ minus 180° : area; therefore, when the area is a maximum the sum of the angles must be a maximum.

ANALYSIS.

Let ba be the diameter of the primitive, in a stereogr. projec. c the center; and suppose PCD to be the Δ , CP, CD the given sides. With the tang. of $\frac{1}{2}$ CD describe ADQ the locus of the point D; let N be the center of the great circle passing through P, at right angles to CP, and draw NS perp. NC. Then, by the nature of the projection, the centers of all the great circles passing through P will be in NS. Draw PS, DS, to the center of the arc PD; and draw the tangents, PO, DO. Then, by the stereogr. projection, the



angle $ODC = \text{sph. angle } PDC$, and $OPC = \text{sph. angle } DPC$: therefore, when the angle $PDC + DPC + PCD$, of the sph. Δ , is a *maximum*, their equals $ODC + OPC + PCD$, in the trapez. $PODC$, must also be a *maximum*. But the sum of all the angles in the trapezium is constant; and, therefore, the angle POD must be a *min.* Hence, it is evident, in the trapezium $PODS$, because the opposite angles at D and P are right ones, when the angle at O is a *minimum*, the opposite angle DSP will be a *maximum*.

It is, moreover, well known, that, if from any point (P) within a circle any number of right lines (PA, PD, PQ) are drawn to the circumference, and if they are produced, and the external parts taken in a constant ratio to the internal ones, between the point and circumference, or if, instead of being produced, the external parts make a given angle ($PA\alpha, PDS, PQ\eta$) with the internal ones, and are in a constant ratio to them, the *locus* of their extremities (α, S, η) in either case, will be a circle. Hence, it follows, that if similar triangles are made on PA, PD, PQ , &c. the opposite angles at α, S, η , &c. will be in the circumference of a semi-circle. Moreover, it is evident, the less the semi-circle is, the greater will those angles be; and, in the present case, NS limits the semi-circle, because the center of the arc PD must be in that line, and therefore it will be *least* when it touches it, consequently the point of contact S will give the angle PSD the greatest.

Suppose now the semicircle described; H its centre, S the point of contact, the radius HS drawn, and also the perpendiculars mI, Hr, nF . Then, because $PS = SD$, and the triangles PSD, PmQ, PnA are similar, they are isosceles, and mI, nF will bisect PQ, PA . And because $Hm = Hn$ (by supposing a \perp from n to cut Hr, mI produced) Hr will bisect IF , and, therefore, it bisects PC ; consequently, $rN = HS$ is the radius of the semicircle. Hence, this

CONSTRUCTION.

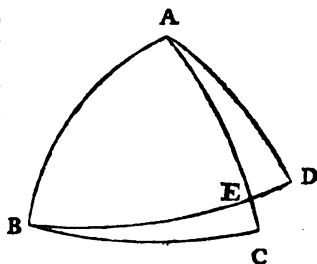
Bisect PQ in I and PC in r , draw the perps. Id, rb ; and between them apply $bd = rN$, draw $PH \parallel bd$, and $HS \parallel rN$; also draw SP , with which, as radius, describe the arc PD ; join CD , and PDC is the triangle required.

Draw PD, HC . Then, because $Cr = Pr$; $A\alpha, HC, mQ$ are parallel; consequently, the diameters AQ, nm , are similarly divided in P, C, P, H : and seeing that the angle $DPS = \text{angle } QPm$, the angle $DPC = \text{SPH}$, and DC, SH , the radii, being in the same ratio, as PC, PH ; the triangles PDC, PSH will be similar, and $\therefore DH$ passes through C . Hence it follows that a circle will pass through the points $PD\delta H$; \therefore the angle $HPS = HDS$; but the angle $ODH = \text{comp. of the angle } HDS$ (HPS) and angle $CPO = \text{comp. of angle } SPN$ (PSH); that is, the angle $PHS = \text{the sum of the complements of the angles } HPS, H\delta P$ to two right angles, $\therefore PHS$ (PCD) = angle $OPC + ODC$, i. e. *the angle between the constant sides is always = the sum of the other two angles.*

The same answered by γ DRACONIS, the proposer.

Let AB and AC be the constant sides. Then if the triangle ABC be a *maximum*, the increment AED must be equal to the decrement BEC . Now, it is known that the area of a spherical triangle is in a given ratio to the difference between the sum of its three angles and a semi-circle, from which consideration, and that the angles at E are equal in the two triangles AED , and BED , we obtain the following equation, $EAD + D = EBC + C$, or $EAD = EBC + C - D$. Or, since the fluxions are in the ultimate ratio of the increments $\dot{A} = \dot{B} + \dot{C}$. From which we might

lawfully conclude that the relation sought is $A = B + C$. But this appears more fully in the following manner: Since, by the 21st theorem of the tract *De estimatione errorum in Mixta Mathesi*, of COTES, $\dot{A} : \dot{B} :: R \times \sin. BC : \sin. AC \times \cos. C$, and $\dot{A} : \dot{C} :: R \times \sin. BC : \sin. AB \times \cosine B$, we obtain $\dot{B} = \frac{\sin. AC \times \cos. C}{R \times \sin. BC} \times \dot{A}$, and $\dot{C} = \frac{\sin. AB \times \cos. B}{R \times \sin. BC} \times \dot{A}$; and substituting these values in the equa-



tion $\hat{A} = \hat{B} + \hat{C}$, we have $\sin. AC \times \cos. C + \sin. AB \times \cos. B = R \times \sin. BC$. But in the triangle ABC , $\sin. A : \sin. BC :: \sin. B : \sin. AC = \frac{\sin. BC \times \sin. B}{\sin. A}$: and, in like manner, $\sin. AB = \frac{\sin. BC \times \sin. C}{\sin. A}$; and those values being substituted for the sines of AC and AB , the equation becomes $\sin. B \times \cos. C + \sin. C \times \cos. B = R \times \sin. A$. That is, by the principles of trigonometry, $\sin. B + C = \sin. A$. Consequently, the vertical angle is equal to the sum of the angles at the base when the area of the triangle is a *maximum*. Q. E. I.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

51. QUESTION I. by Signor DOMINIQUE ANTONIO SANTOS.

There is a circle given in magnitude and position, the center of which is C , and also a right line, RS , given in position without the circle: it is required to draw a tangent AB to the circle, meeting the right line RS in B , so that when CB is drawn the sum of AB and CB may be a *minimum*, or a given quantity.

52. QUESTION II. by ASTRONOMICUS.

To find the declination of that star which changes its declination the greatest quantity possible in passing over the interval contained between two given hour circles, in a given latitude.

53. QUESTION III. by TASSO, of Bristol.


From the equation $3x + 5y + 7z = 1000$, to find all the answers that can be had in positive whole numbers.

54. QUESTION IV. by Mr. J. WEBB.

If the numerators of two unequal fractions be added together for a new numerator, and the denominators for a new denominator, the fraction thence arising will be greater than one of the given fractions, and less than the other: the demonstration of this is required.

55. QUESTION V. by CAPUT MORTUUM.

Let a circle, given in magnitude, touch two right lines which form a given angle; and suppose an infinite number of other right lines be drawn to touch the circle and intersect the two former: it is required to determine the nature of that curve which will bisect all the parts of these latter lines which are intercepted between those that form the given angle.

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of July, and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from Vol. I. page 598.)

THE high importance of the subject on which the following letters have been written, and the avidity with which such papers are naturally perused by the public, have induced us to assign them a place in this miscellany. In our first volume the letters of the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Effingham, Dr. Price, and Dr. Jebb were inserted. The readers, therefore, in some measure, have a right to claim the republication of the papers on parliamentary reform, which have since appeared. If any further correspondence should appear, we shall certainly preserve it, in order that the *whole* of the letters on *Irish Representation* may be in the possession of those who purchase the London Magazine.

LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. C. WYVILL TO MR. HENRY JOY, JUNIOR, SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, AT BELFAST.

S I R,

ACCORDING to your desire, my answer to the queries of the Committee of Correspondence at Belfast was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sharman, at Lisburn, on the 10th instant. But wishing to guard against a miscarriage, which in the hurry of a general election may be possible, I take the liberty to trouble you with a duplicate of my answer.

The committee of Yorkshire is expected to meet about the end of September; when your letters, and the other papers communicated by your respectable committee, will be laid before

Burton-Hall, near Bedal, August 22, 1783.
the Yorkshire gentlemen. I am firmly persuaded they will rejoice at the noble spirit of reformation which has arisen in Ireland; they will sincerely wish to their worthy fellow-subjects complete success: I trust also, they will be most ready to co-operate with them in any legal mode which can be devised mutually to assist each other in the laudable and necessary undertaking to obtain a substantial reformation in parliament in the respective kingdoms of Ireland and Great-Britain. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,
C. WYVILL.

MR. WYVILL'S ANSWER TO THE QUERIES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE AT BELFAST.

I. IN all attempts by a free people to improve the frame of their legislature, it seems advisable, as much as may be possible, to preserve ancient foundations, and to suffer every part of the fabric to stand which is not absolutely incapable of substantial repair. In my opinion, it is unnecessary and inexpedient to disfranchise the populous boroughs in Ireland, in which the right of election is invested in a few persons. In such boroughs, a due extension of the right of suffrage is sufficient to obtain every desirable purpose; but all the little depopulated boroughs ought certainly to be disfranchised, and their privilege of parliamentary representation should be transferred, to oppose those populous districts which are unrepresented, or whose share of representation is inadequate.

II. If, in consequence of the proposed disfranchisement of the smallest class of boroughs, a sufficient share of the representation can be transferred to the largest districts, it does not seem necessary that the number of the Irish House of Commons should be increased. The liberty of the nation may be well protected by a House of Commons, whose members do not exceed three hundred, if those members be firmly connected with the body of the nation. But if from the paucity of boroughs proper to be disfranchised, or from the influence of powerful men interested to preserve such boroughs, a sufficient share of the representation cannot be transferred to the largest districts, the present number of the House of Commons in Ireland, compared with the elective body, is by no means so large as to forbid any addition of members. For, what secures a parliament in the interest of the public? DUE ELECTION, AND A SPEEDY RETURN INTO THE COMMON MASS. A senate thus constituted would instantly feel what the community felt, and faithfully act according to the wishes of the constituents. These are essential requisites in the formation and conduct of a House of Commons; and where they are found, it is of little moment whether the assembly consists of three hundred persons, or of any larger number, not exceeding those limits, beyond which it is not easy to preserve order in a deliberative assembly. On these grounds it may be presumed, that no solid objection to an augmentation of the Irish House of Commons could

be offered, even if the present elective body were incapable of increase. But, since the time is perhaps arrived, or may not be very distant, when the Catholics of Ireland might be safely admitted a participation in the right of election, the difficulty wholly vanishes.

III. Where property is very unequally distributed aristocratical influence will be found to operate extensively; and no means can be devised completely to guard the community against the mischievous consequences of that influence, without a breach in the laws of property, which hardly ever can be justifiable. But the regulations may be framed, by which the danger from the excessive power of the aristocracy may be averted; and in some tolerable degree that share of influence may be obtained by the people, without which they cannot possess a free constitution, or have any substantial security that the true interests of the nation will be steadily pursued by government. Laws extending the right of suffrage to fit classes of men; prohibiting bribery and expence at elections; and facilitating the voters access to the place of polling; those are the most obvious and effectual means by which the Commons may be protected against a domineering aristocracy, without recurring to the desperate expedient of an Agrarian law. And since the counties of Ireland are inadequately represented, and since the natural luxury of the rich, and the growing indolence of the poor, will combine to lessen the evil complained of, it seems advisable that the county representation should be re-inforced, and, at the same time, that every proper regulation to check the excess of aristocratical influence should be introduced.

IV. The fourth query has been, in some measure, answered in the reply to the third. It seems not to admit a doubt, that the right of suffrage should be extended to Ireland. But the difficult part of the question is, to whom? Conscious as I am how delicate the subject is, I cannot, however, decline to give my sentiments upon it with plainness and unreserved sincerity.

It is the right of mankind to be governed by their own consent, given personally, or by representation. On this principle all just government has been originally formed. It was the principle on which our Saxon ancestors founded their constitution; and though it must be admitted,

mitted, that from the first introduction of a deputed assembly of the people in England, the principle never was strictly adhered to, and that in fact the right of election was not universally enjoyed, even before the statute of disfranchisement passed, in the eighth year of Henry the Sixth, yet the principle was still appealed to, and by a legal fiction supposed to exist in practice.

Such was the happy equality of mankind in the earlier stages of society, ill exchanged, in my opinion, for the glare and glitter of a more splendid scene, where the loss of the political happiness of the many is poorly compensated by the pomp and magnificence of a few individuals.

In countries where property is equally divided, or nearly so, it can hardly be supposed that the unlimited right of suffrage may not be established. If such an exception to all political experience should occur, the circumstances which could occasion the limitation must be of a very extraordinary nature. But in states where property has been distributed with considerable inequality some diminution of popular privileges has usually taken place: and as in the far greatest part of the globe, where the extreme of riches and poverty almost divide each community, those privileges have been trampled under the foot of their tyrannical rulers, and scarcely a vestige of them is to be found; even in those free countries of Ireland and Britain, there seems to have been a culpable propensity to contract these rights to a degree for which there was no sufficient reason. The interests of mankind require that the basis of society should be broad; the rulers of justice require that their natural rights should not be taken away, but upon proof of misusage, or political delinquency. I am satisfied, therefore, that where the right of universal suffrage has not been found actually inconsistent with the public safety, it ought not to be abridged. But in all cases where the claims of individuals are incompatible with the public good, the privileges of a part of the community must be postponed to the welfare of the whole. For the law of self-preservation is to societies, as to individuals, an indetachable law; and by that law, societies are justifiable which exact from the full employment of the rights of citizens persons to whom those rights could not be continued without danger to the public. The election franchise may be considered as both a privilege and a trust; and men who have been found incapable of executing that trust, in a manner not advantageous to the community, are unfit to remain invested with it. That trust may be as properly taken from such men, as by the concession of the advocates for its widest extension it may be withheld from women, minors, and persons of some other descriptions. But men from whom this franchise has been taken ought to be permitted to renounce their allegiance to the state, and transfer it to another. If, in this case, they acquiesce under the deprivation, without renouncing their allegiance to the state, or even expressing any dissatisfaction, their acquiescence would amount to a tacit acceptance of virtual representation; and they would still be governed, as they ought to be, by their own consent.

In communities in which this deprivation has

already taken place similar reasoning will determine to what classes of men the election franchise ought to be restored, or may be justly refused. It ought to be restored to all who may be reasonably expected to exercise it for the public good. This is indisputably clear; and it seems equally certain, that it may be justly refused to all to whom it would be unsafe to impart it; whom candour would judge most likely to misuse their privilege, and to be guilty of that political delinquency for which their original deprivation would be justifiable.

These observations are alike applicable to the case of Britain and of Ireland. In both countries numerous classes of men have been deprived of this franchise; but the liberal temper of the times, aided in each by some favourable concomitant circumstances, has brought this question to a serious discussion; what restoration of the right of election ought to be proposed, or is fit to be established? The mere inequality of property alone is by no means a valid objection to the most extensive restoration. For if, from the love of order, justice, and liberty prevalent in the lower classes, and the meek and unambitious spirit of superiors, no material danger were to be apprehended from the influence of a wealthy aristocracy, or from numerous and frequent assemblies of the populace, in such circumstances, notwithstanding the unequal division of property, the right of suffrage might be safely restored to the excluded classes, and therefore it ought not to be refused.

Whether Ireland be a country thus fortunately circumstanced, or not, it behoves the delegates of Ulster to consider with strict impartiality. In what degree the manners of the Irish people are corrupt, to what extent the property of their country is unequally distributed, the delegates will be most competent to judge. But if aristocratical power be found too predominant in the counties of Ireland under the present limitations of the right of election, as it is stated to be, in the letter of the 19th of July, by the Committee of Belfast, the extension of the right to persons in the situation of absolute dependence on the great would render their power wholly irresistible. If the capital contain a numerous and profligate populace, the periodical assemblies of that populace for the purpose of elections would, too probably, produce tumults, and all the wild and pernicious effects of frantic insurrection. Evils like these would be more intolerable than those abuses which are now so justly complained of; and unless some effectual remedy were speedily applied to them, would lead Ireland through a series of calamity, to the utter ruin of its constitution.

Presuming Ireland to be a country nearly in this situation, I cannot venture to recommend the restoration of universal suffrage. In my opinion, the circumstances here described must be considerably altered, before the refusal of that unlimited privilege can be thought unjust. At present, the utmost length to which the right of election there seems safely communicable, is to impart it to every class of men who, from the possession of property to some small amount, may be thought likely to exercise their franchise freely, and for the public good. To con-

cede the right of suffrage in Ireland beyond that boundary appears not consistent with national prudence, or the safety of the public; and, therefore, in my apprehension, is not required by justice.—In this opinion I am countenanced by the general practice of the free states of antiquity; I am supported by that of modern Europe, and the more recent example of America. In the American republics, property is more equally divided, and the manners of the people are more simple, orderly, and incorrupt, than they are in these kingdoms. And yet, in some of them, qualification of property has been thought necessary to entitle inhabitants to the rights of voting. In Massachusetts, and some other American states, the landed qualification exceeds that of any English freeholders.—I should be still further confirmed in these sentiments, if the excluded classes discovered no anxiety to regain this important privilege, even when it became the subject of national debate. For, why should the work of political reformation be loaded with great, and perhaps insurmountable difficulties, by struggling to impart to the non-electors a franchise which they are neither likely to exercise with discretion, nor solicitous to obtain.

By the rule here suggested, all persons paying taxes within the counties, cities, and boroughs of Ireland would be comprehended among their voters; and to the county electors also would be added persons holding land by copyhold, by leasehold for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, equal in value to the present freehold qualifications.

By the same rule it is understood, that Catholics of similar qualifications in property would be admitted to the choice of representatives, together with their Protestant brethren.

It must be confessed, that this concession to humanity and liberal policy could not be proposed in Britain with any prospect of success. But Ireland, by granting a complete toleration to Catholics, has displayed the true spirit of candour and equity. And on this great occasion of reforming its constitution, the same equitable spirit will naturally lead that country not to exclude those men from the primary right of citizens, by whose assistance its own independence and dignity were obtained. The Catholics of former ages may have been justly degraded from the class of electors, because an attachment to a foreign potentate, dangerous to the peace and welfare of their country, may then have formed an essential part of their religious creed. But why should men whose religious opinions are now deemed inoffensive to the state, and therefore fit to be tolerated by law, be thought unfit to concur with their fellow-citizens in the election of representatives? The established religion would be secure, as it is at present; because Catholic voters could not elect Catholic representatives. However their mode of Christianity may be disapproved, however necessary it may be to oppose the re-admission of that system as the religion of our country, and no person disapproves it more completely, or would resist its establishment more strenuously than the writer of this paper; yet surely, in mere matters of civil concern, the profession of errors

allowed to be harmless to the state ought not to be a disqualification.—Surely Christians of every sect ought to be permitted to enjoy those political privileges, from which persons untaught by any religion are not excluded.

If on this occasion the right of suffrage should be extended to Catholics, let them receive the indulgence, not from the insidious clemency of a court, but from the friendship and magnanimity of their Protestant fellow-subjects, and the peace and liberty of Ireland will be unhurt by the concession.

V. Elections by ballot seem to be unadvisable. In places where no undue influence can be exerted the concealment of the ballot is totally unnecessary. But, where the influence is predominant, it ought to be resisted, not by a practice encouraging cowardly dissimulation and breach of promise, but by open and honourable means; by means consonant with truth, integrity, and the courageous spirit of liberty.

VI. The duration of parliaments ought to be limited to a shorter term than eight years. It would be found as practicable to obtain annual as triennial parliaments: the preference in point of efficacy seems due to annual parliaments. But the beneficial effect of triennial or of annual parliaments will not be felt till the representation has been meliorated, and elections have been rendered uncorrupt and inexpensive.

VII. It would be expedient that a satisfactory compensation should be given by the nation to the proprietors of those boroughs which may be abolished. If this were understood to be the intention of the public, a less animated opposition to the disfranchisement of boroughs might be expected. But a more harsh mode of reformation would disgust and exasperate individuals, which would be extremely imprudent, when a slight expence to the whole kingdom might purchase their acquiescence, and preserve general harmony.

Undoubtedly, a compensation is what strict justice does not enjoin; the nation has an absolute right to revoke privileges which are become injurious to its welfare; but in the view of equity, as well as that of policy, this more lenient mode of correcting abuses which time has introduced, without any marked criminality of the present proprietors, seems to be preferable.

VIII. From the answers which have been returned to the former queries, my opinion respecting the eighth and last query, in some measure, might be collected. But the reply to the most important question of them all shall not be less explicit than those which have been already given. If then I had the honour to be delegated to attend the meeting at Dungannon, my present ideas on the subject would lead me,

1. To recommend with all possible earnestness the abolition of every small and decayed borough; and the gift of a reasonable compensation to every person immediately affected by that act, with permission to the disfranchised electors to vote at elections for their respective counties.

2. To propose the re-inforcement of the representation, by transferring to the counties, the capital, and the considerable unrepresented towns,

if there be any such in Ireland, the members taken from the disfranchised boroughs; and also by adding to them as many new members as might be necessary clearly to turn the balance of legislative power in favour of the counties, principal cities, and towns, which form the body of the nation, and in which the strength of the Irish democracy resides.

3. To suggest the utility of extending the right of suffrage to all persons paying taxes to counties, cities, and boroughs; to all copyholders and leaseholders for life, or a term exceeding thirty years, the yearly value of whose estates shall be at least forty shillings; and also the propriety of admitting Christians of every denomination to the equal exercise of that most important right of a citizen.

4. To advise a shorter duration of parliaments, preferring annual parliaments to triennial, if equally attainable.

5. And, for securing the advantages of those measures in their full extent, to recommend the strictest prohibition of bribery and expense at elections, and regulations facilitating to the respective voters the exercise of their franchise.

Such are the improvements which appear to my mind most practicable, safe, and efficacious, in the present state of Ireland, **TO RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE UNARMED THEIR JUST AND NECESSARY CONTROUL OVER THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

To some of the delegates at Dungannon these propositions might appear not extensive enough. To many more perhaps they might appear too extensive to be at once adopted with prudence.

Having therefore offered these propositions to the meeting, I should think it ill became me to adhere to them with pertinacity. On the contrary, it would be more suitable to my very limited experience, and imperfect knowledge of Irish affairs, and also more conducive to the success of the great cause, to submit my opinion with deference to better informed judgements, and to accede to a less extensive plan for a substantial reformation of parliament, in favour of which a more general concurrence of the volunteers might be probable. For that is the best plan of reformation, which is the most effectual that is like to be attained.

The means for obtaining those regulations, or other improvements which may be deemed more salutary, are sufficiently obvious; to restore a declining constitution is the duty, the interest, and the peculiar office of the collective body. Self-reformation is as odious a task to corrupt assemblies of men as it is to profligate individuals. A degenerate parliament will never seriously engage in that business, but from the impulse of the people. By their active zeal the work of reformation must be begun; by their firmness and perseverance it must be finished. In a more tolerable condition of parliament, it would be sufficient to state an abuse; and of its own accord an honest House of Commons would immediately apply the proper correction. But when the mischief lies in the frame and disposition of parliament itself, it behoves the people not only to specify their grievance, but to point out on what principle, and to what ex-

tent they expect redress. For, if the popular complaint be well founded, parliament cannot be qualified to judge for the people with due impartiality; nor disposed spontaneously to grant that mode of reformation which may appear best adapted to promote their happiness. Hence proceeds the principal difficulty of this great enterprise.—When the claim of independence was the object of pursuit, there was but one simple proposition—every Irishman was agreed. If the volunteer assemblies should deliberate apart on the general question only, Whether a reformation of parliament be expedient? there is little reason to apprehend any material diversity of opinion would arise. But if the question to be considered should be, What specific plan of reformation is most fit to be proposed to parliament? the discussion of that proposition in many distinct assemblies might unhappily divide the volunteers. The reformation of parliament is an ample field of speculation, in which the sentiments of wise and good men may be widely different. It is a subject of the highest practical importance, on which those various sentiments may be maintained with warmth and eagerness. In the progress of those disputes the provincial meetings might form different opinions; they might be heated; might be alienated; the ill offices of artful and interested men might increase the disgust; till the formation of a general opinion in favour of any specific plan would become exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impracticable. In order to guard against to fatal a disunion, it seems advisable, if the specific plan ought to originate from the people, that a **GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES** from every part of Ireland should meet, and determine what that specific plan should be. By such a meeting the union of the volunteers might be completely preserved; and the application from that meeting for an effectual redress of parliamentary abuses would be presented to parliament with the weight and authority of the whole collective body. It is needless to add that their requisition must be complied with.

Such is the judgement which I have formed on the most impartial consideration of the queries transmitted for my opinion by the Committee of Belfast. I feel myself much honoured by the gentlemen who have called forth my sentiments on this momentous occasion. By supposing that honourable task upon me, they have committed to my hands an important trust, which I am bound to execute with scrupulous fidelity, with conscientious sincerity. I am but too well convinced, that what I have been able to suggest deserves not much of their attention. But the opinion now given has been formed and delivered under a sense of duty. And if this communication offer nothing else which may be fortunate enough to meet their approbation, yet I am confident the delegates of Ulster will approve the freedom and integrity of my answer.

As a man I sincerely wish the enjoyment of liberty, in its most ample extent, to men in every climate and country; but as fellow-subjects I am deeply and more peculiarly interested in the welfare and happiness of Irishmen. When the volunteers of Ireland successfully asserted the

honour

honour and independence of their country, I rejoiced at its emancipation from an injurious control. When they abolished persecution, and gave peace and security to millions of their oppressed brethren, my heart concurred, and approved the deed. When they checked the corrupt profusion of the public money, I joined with every virtuous man in applauding this prelude to a more important reformation. To restore a sinking constitution is their last and greatest labour. It is a task whose difficulty can only be exceeded by the immense advantages resulting from the performance. Nothing else can give permanent security to the freedom and prosperity of Ireland. When the zeal and spirit by which the volunteers gained those benefits to their country shall be relaxed, unless a radical reformation of parliament shall have been first accomplished, the benefits themselves will not be of long duration: they will be lost again, or they will be left under circumstances of public distress, in which the enjoyment will be impossible. The mischief of a factious and corrupt government will be felt once more: ministerial

profusion will again seduce the senate, and impoverish the community. In this state of things, liberty will be precarious, and commerce and industry will be undone. And then, when the poor Catholic is starving for want of employment, toleration itself will be to him a comfort of little avail. Even the joy excited in the public mind by the acquisition of independence will soon sink, and be lost in the superior sense of domestic misery. But I trust a different, and far happier scene is just ready to open upon Ireland. From the vigour and virtue of Irish people, conducted by the wisdom of their delegates, a substantial reformation of parliament, with every national blessing in its train, may soon be expected. Let them but persevere in the same spirited, temperate, and legal conduct which hitherto has marked their character with honour—let them be firm—let them be unanimous; and in this just and necessary undertaking, as in all the rest, THE VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND will command that success which they so well deserve.

C. WYVILL.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN PRINGLE, BART.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

SIR JOHN PRINGLE* was born at Stichel-house, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, on the 10th of April, 1707. His father was Sir John Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. and his mother, whose name was Magdalen Eliott, was sister to Sir Gilbert Eliott, of Stobs, Bart. Both the families from which he descended were very ancient and honourable ones in the south of Scotland, and were in great esteem for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country, and for their piety and virtue in private life. He was the youngest of several sons, three of whom, besides himself, arrived to years of maturity. His grammatical education he received at home, under a private tutor; and after having made such a progress as qualified him for academical studies, he was removed to the university of St. Andrews, where he was put under the immediate care of Mr. Francis Pringle, professor of Greek in the college, and a near relation of his father.

LOND. MAG. April 1784.

Having continued there some years, he went to Edinburgh in October, 1727, for the purpose of studying physic, that being the profession which he now determined to follow. At Edinburgh, however, he stayed only one year, the reason of which was, that he was desirous of going to Leyden, at that time the most celebrated school of medicine in Europe. Dr. Boerhaave, who had brought that university into reputation, was considerably advanced in years, and Mr. Pringle was unwilling, by delay, to expose himself to the danger of losing the benefit of that great man's lectures. For Boerhaave he had a high and just respect: but it was not his disposition and character to become the implicit and systematic follower of any man, however able and distinguished. Whilst he studied at Leyden, he contracted an intimate friendship with Van Swieten, who afterwards became so famous at Vienna, both by his practice and writings. Van Swieten was not only Mr. Pringle's acquaintance.

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* According to a promise made in a former Magazine, we have abstracted the life of Sir John Pringle from Dr. Kippis's elegant memoir, prefixed to Sir John's Six Discourses, lately published by Cadell, in the Strand. For a review of this book our readers are desired to consult our Magazine for last December. Vol. I. p. 220.

acquaintance and fellow student at the university, but also his physician, when he happened to be seized there with a fit of sickness. Nevertheless, he did not owe his recovery to his friend's advice; for Van Swieten having refused to give him the bark, another prescribed it, and Mr. Pringle was cured. When he had gone through his proper course of studies at Leyden, he was admitted, on the 20th of July, 1730, to his doctor of physic's degree. His inaugural dissertation "*De marcere seneli*," was printed.

Upon quitting Leyden, Dr. Pringle settled as a physician at Edinburgh, where he gained the esteem of the magistrates of the city, and of the professors of the college, by his abilities and good conduct, and such was his known acquaintance with ethical subjects, that, on the 28th of March, 1734, he was appointed, by the magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh, to be joint professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy with Mr. Scott, during the said Mr. Scott's life, and sole professor thereof after his decease; and, in consequence of this appointment, Dr. Pringle was admitted, on the same day, a member of the university. In discharging the duties of this new employment, his text book was PUFFENDORFF *De Officio Hominis et Civis*; and agreeably to the method he pursued through life, of making fact and experiment the basis of science.

Dr. Pringle continued in the practice of physic at Edinburgh, and in performing the obligations of his professorship, till 1742, when he was appointed physician to the Earl of Stair, who then commanded the British army. For this appointment he was chiefly indebted to his friend Dr. Stevenson, an eminent physician at Edinburgh, who had an intimate acquaintance with Lord Stair.

By the interest of this nobleman, Dr. Pringle was constituted, on the 24th of August 1742, physician to the military hospital in Flanders; and it was provided in the commission, that he should receive a salary of twenty shillings a-day, and be entitled to half

pay for life. He did not, on this occasion, resign his professorship of moral philosophy. The university permitted him to retain it, and Messrs. Muirhead and Cleghorn were allowed to teach in his absence, as long as he continued to request it.

The eminent attention which Dr. Pringle paid to his duty as an army physician, is a matter that requires no enlargement in this place, and is apparent from every page of his *Treatise on the Diseases of the Army*. One thing, however, deserves particularly to be mentioned, as it is highly probable that it was owing to his suggestion. It had hitherto been usual, for the security of the sick, when the enemy was near, to remove them a great way from the camp; the consequence of which was, that many were lost before they came under the care of the physicians. The Earl of Stair, being sensible of this evil, proposed to the Duke de Noailles, when the army was encamped at Aschaffenburg, in 1743, that the hospitals on both sides should be considered as sanctuaries for the sick, and mutually protected. The French general, who was distinguished for his humanity, readily agreed to the proposal, and took the first opportunity of shewing a proper regard to his engagement.

At the battle of Dettingen, Dr. Pringle was in a coach with Lord Carteret during the whole time of the engagement, and the situation they were placed in was dangerous. They had been taken at unawares, and were kept betwixt the fire of the line in front, a French battery on the left, and a wood full of hussars on the right. The coach was occasionally shifted, to avoid being in the eye of the battery.

Soon after this event, Dr. Pringle met with no small affliction in the retirement of his great friend, the Earl of Stair, from the army. He offered to resign with his noble patron: but was not permitted. He, therefore, contented himself with testifying his respect and gratitude to his lordship, by accompanying him forty miles on his return to England; after which he took leave of him with the utmost regret.

But though Dr. Pringle was thus deprived of the immediate protection of a nobleman who knew and esteemed his worth, his conduct in the duties of his station procured him effectual support. He attended the army in Flanders, through the campaign of 1744, and so powerfully recommended himself to the Duke of Cumberland, that, in the spring following, on the 11th of March, he had a commission from his Royal Highness, appointing him physician general to his Majesty's forces in the Low Countries, and parts beyond the seas: and on the next day he received a second commission from the duke, by which he was constituted physician to the royal hospitals in the same countries. On March 5, he resigned his professorship, in consequence of these promotions.

In 1745, he was with the army in Flanders, but was recalled from that country in the latter end of the year, to attend the forces which were to be sent against the rebels in Scotland. At this time he had the honour of being chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. The election was on the 30th of October, and the Society had reason to be pleased with the addition of such a member.

Dr. Pringle, at the beginning of the year 1746, accompanied, in his official capacity, the Duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the rebels, and remained with the forces, after the battle of Culloden, till their return to England, in the middle of August. We do not find that he was in Flanders during any part of that year. In 1747 and 1748, he again attended the army abroad; and in the autumn of 1748, he embarked with the forces for England, upon the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. From that time he principally resided in London, where, from his known skill and experience, and the reputation he had acquired, he might reasonably expect to succeed as a physician.

In the month of April, 1749, Dr. Pringle was appointed physician in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke

of Cumberland*. In 1750, he published, in a letter to Dr. Mead, "Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever." This piece, which passed through two editions, and was occasioned by the jail-distemper that broke out at that time in the city of London, was well received by the medical world, though he himself afterwards considered it as having been hastily written. After supplying some things that were omitted, and rectifying a few mistakes that were made in it, he included it in his grand work on the diseases of the army, where it constitutes the seventh chapter of the third part of that treatise.

It was in the same year that Dr. Pringle began to communicate to the Royal Society his famous "Experiments upon Septic and Antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relating to their Use in the Theory of Medicine." These experiments, which comprehended several papers, were read at different meetings of the Society; the first in June, and the two next in the November following: three more in the course of the year 1751; and the last, in February, 1752. Only the three first numbers were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, as Dr. Pringle had subjoined the whole, by way of appendix, to his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army."

The experiments upon Septic and Antiseptic Substances, which have accompanied every subsequent edition of the treatise just mentioned, procured for our ingenious physician the honour of Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal. Besides this, they gained him a high and just reputation, as an experimental philosopher.

In February, 1753, he presented to the Royal Society an "Account of several Persons seized with the Gaol Fever by working in Newgate, and of the Manner by which the Infection was communicated to one entire Family." This is a very curious paper; and it was deemed of such importance by the excellent Dr. Stephen Hales, that he requested the author's permission to have it published, for the

common good of the kingdom, in the Gentleman's Magazine; where it was accordingly printed, previously to its appearance in the Transactions*. Dr. Pringle's next communication was, "A remarkable Case of Fragility, Flexibility, and Dissolution of the Bones†." In the forty-ninth volume of the Transactions, we meet with accounts which he had given of an earthquake felt at Brussels; of another at Glasgow and Dunbarton‡; and of the agitation of the waters, on the 1st of November, 1756, in Scotland and at Hamburgh§. The fiftieth volume contains Observations, by him, on the Case of Lord Walpole, of Woolterton; and a Relation of the Virtues of Soap, in dissolving the Stone, as experienced by the Reverend Mr. Matthew Simson||. The next volume is enriched with two of the Doctor's articles, of considerable length, as well as value. In the first, he hath collected, digested, and related the different accounts that had been given of a very extraordinary fiery meteor, which appeared on Sunday, the 26th of November, 1758, between eight and nine at night; and, in the second, he hath made a variety of remarks upon the whole, wherein is displayed no small degree of philosophical sagacity¶. It would be tedious to mention the various papers, which, both before and after he became President of the Royal Society, were transmitted through his hands.

Besides his communications in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote, in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, volume the fifth, an Account of the Success of the Vitrum ceratum Antimonii.

On the 14th of April, 1752, Dr. Pringle married Charlotte, the second daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician at Bath, and who had long been at the head of his profession in that city. This connexion did not last long; the lady dying in the space of a few years.

Nearly about the time of his marriage, Dr. Pringle gave to the public

the first edition of his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army." It was reprinted, in the year following, with some additions. To the third edition, which was greatly improved from the further experience the author had gained by attending the camps, for three seasons, in England, an Appendix was annexed, in answer to some remarks that Professor De Haen, of Vienna, and M. Gaber, of Turin, had made on the work. The like attention was paid to the improvement of the treatise, in every subsequent edition.

The work is divided into three parts; the first of which, being principally historical, may be read with pleasure by every gentleman. The latter parts lie more within the province of physicians. They alone are the best judges of the merit of the performance; and to its merit the most decisive and ample testimonies have been given. It hath gone through seven editions at home; and, abroad, it has been translated into the French, the German, and the Italian languages. Scarcely any medical writer hath mentioned it, without some tribute of applause. Ludwиг, in the second volume of his "*Commentarii de Rebus in Scientia Naturali et Medicina gestis*," speaks of it highly; and gives an account of it, which comprehends sixteen pages. The celebrated and eminent Baron Van Haller, in his *Bibliotheca Anatomica***, with a particular reference to the treatise we are speaking of, styles the author "*Vir illustris—de omnibus bonis artibus bene meritus*."

It is allowed to be a classical book in the physical line; and that it hath placed the writer of it in a rank with the famous Sydenham. Like Sydenham, too, he hath become eminent, not by the quantity, but the value of his productions; and hath afforded a happy instance of the great and deserved fame which may sometimes arise from a single performance.

The reputation that Dr. Pringle gained by his "Observations on the Diseases

* Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. xxiii. p. 71—74. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. xlviii. Part i. p. 42—54. † Ibid. p. 297—301. ‡ The greater part of the paper is by Dr. Whyt. § Vol. xlix. Part ii. p. 509—511. 546, 547. 550, 551. || Vol. i. Part i. p. 205—209. 219. 221. ¶ Vol. ii. Part i. p. 218—219. For some remarks on this paper, our readers may consult the last volume of this work, page 281. ** Tom. ii. p. 235.

Diseases of the Army," was not of a kind which is ever likely to diminish.

The utility of it, however, was of still greater importance than its reputation. From the time that he was appointed a physician to the army, it seems to have been his grand object to lessen, as far as lay in his power, the calamities of war: nor was he without considerable success in his noble and benevolent design.

The benefits which may be derived from our author's Observations on the Diseases of the Army are not solely confined to gentlemen of the medical profession. General Melville, a gentleman who unites with his military abilities the spirit of philosophy, and the spirit of humanity, was enabled, when governor of the Neutral Islands, to be singularly useful, in consequence of the instructions he had received from Dr. Pringle's book, and from personal conversation with him. By taking care to have his men always lodged in large, open, and airy apartments, and by never letting his forces remain long enough in swampy places to be injured by the noxious air of such places, the general was the happy instrument of saving the lives of seven hundred soldiers.

In 1753, Dr. Pringle was chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. Though he had not for some years been called abroad, he still held his place of physician to the army; and, in the war that began in 1755, attended the camps in England during three seasons. This enabled him, from further experience, to correct some of his former observations, and to give additional perfection to the third edition of his great work. In 1758, he entirely quitted the service of the army; and being now determined to fix wholly in London, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, on the 5th of July in the same year. The reason why this matter was so long delayed might probably be, his not having hitherto come to a final resolution with regard to his settlement in the metropolis.

After the accession of King George

the Third to the throne of Great-Britain, Dr. Pringle was appointed, in 1761, physician to the Queen's household; and this honour was succeeded, by his being constituted, in 1763, physician extraordinary to her Majesty. On the 12th of April, in the same year, he had been chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Haarlem; and, on the 25th of June following, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London. In the succeeding November, he was returned on the ballot, a second time, one of the council of the Royal Society; and, in 1764, on the decease of Dr. Wollaston, he was made physician in ordinary to the Queen. On the 13th of February, 1766, he was elected a foreign member, in the physical line*, of the Royal Society of Sciences at Goettingen; and, on the 5th of June in that year, his Majesty was graciously pleased to testify his sense of Dr. Pringle's abilities and merit, by raising him to the dignity of a baronet of Great-Britain.

On the 18th of July, 1768, Sir John Pringle was appointed physician in ordinary to her late Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales; to which office a salary was annexed of one hundred pounds a-year. In 1770, he was chosen, a third time, into the council of the Royal Society; as he was, likewise, a fourth time, for the year 1772. Upon the 30th of November, in that year, in consequence of the death of James West, Esquire, he was elected president of that illustrious and learned body. His election to this high station, though he had so respectable a character as the late Sir James Porter for his opponent, was carried by a very considerable majority. This was undoubtedly the highest honour that Sir John Pringle ever received; an honour with which his other literary distinctions could not be compared.

It was at a very auspicious time that Sir John Pringle was called upon to preside over the Royal Society. A wonderful ardour for philosophical science, and for the advancement of

nature

* Collega externus Classis Physicæ.

natural knowledge, had of late years displayed itself through Europe, and had appeared with particular advantage in our own country. He endeavoured to cherish it by all the methods that were in his power; and he happily struck upon a new way to distinction and usefulness, by the discourses which were delivered by him on the annual assignment of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal.

This gentleman had originally bequeathed five guineas, to be given, at each anniversary meeting of the Royal Society, by the determination of the President and Council, to the person who had been the author of the best paper of Experimental Observations for the year past. In process of time, this pecuniary reward, which could never be an important consideration to a man of an enlarged and philosophical mind, however narrow his circumstances might be, was changed into the more liberal form of a gold medal; in which form it is become a truly honourable mark of distinction, and a just and laudable object of ambition. It was, no doubt, always usual with the President, on the delivery of the medal, to pay some compliment to the gentleman on whom it was bestowed; but the custom of making a set speech on the occasion, and of entering into the history of that part of philosophy to which the experiments related, was first introduced by Mr. Martin Folkes. The discourses, however, which he and his successors delivered were very short, and were only inserted in the minute books of the Society. None of them had ever been printed before Sir John Pringle was raised to the chair. The first speech that was made by him being much more elaborate and extended than usual, the publication of it was desired; and with this request it is said he was the more ready to comply, as an absurd account of what he had delivered had appeared in a newspaper.

Sir John Pringle was very happy in the subject of his primary discourse. The discoveries in magnetism and electricity had been succeeded by the enquiries into the various species of

air. In these enquiries, Dr. Priestley, who had already greatly distinguished himself by his electrical experiments, and his other philosophical pursuits and labours, took the principal lead. A paper of his, entitled "Observations on different Kinds of Air," having been read before the Society in March 1772, was adjudged to be deserving of the gold medal; and Sir John Pringle embraced with pleasure the occasion of celebrating the important communications of his friend, and of relating, with accuracy and fidelity, what had previously been discovered upon the subject. At the close of the speech, he earnestly requested Dr. Priestley to continue his liberal and valuable enquiries; and we need not say how eminently he hath fulfilled this request. The astonishing discoveries he hath since made, and is still making, have set his name far above all praise.

It was not, we believe, intended, when Sir John Pringle's first speech was printed, that the example should be followed: but the second discourse was so well received by the Royal Society, that the publication of it was unanimously requested. Both the discourse itself, and the subject on which it was delivered, merited such a distinction. The composition of the second speech is evidently superior to that of the former one; Sir John having probably been animated by the favourable reception of his first effort. His account of the torpedo, and of Mr. Wallis's ingenious and admirable experiments relative to the electrical properties of that extraordinary fish, is singularly curious. The whole discourse abounds with ancient and modern learning, and exhibits Sir John Pringle's knowledge in Natural History, as well as in medicine, to great advantage.

The third time that he was called upon to display his abilities at the delivery of Sir Godfrey's medal was on an eminently beautiful and important occasion. This was no less than Mr. (now Dr.) Maskelyne's successful attempt completely to establish Sir Isaac Newton's system of the universe, by his "Observations made on the Mountain Schehallien, for finding its Attraction."

Attraction." Sir John Pringle laid hold of this opportunity to give a perspicuous and accurate relation of the several hypotheses of the ancients, with regard to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and of the noble discoveries with which Copernicus enriched the astronomical world. He then traces the progress of the grand principle of gravitation down to Sir Isaac's illustrious confirmation of it; to which he adds a concise narrative of Messrs. Bouguer's and Condamine's experiment at Chimboraco, and of Mr. Maskelyne's at Schellallien. If any doubts still remained, with respect to the truth of the Newtonian system, they were now totally removed.

Sir John Pringle had reason to be peculiarly satisfied with the subject of his fourth discourse; that subject being perfectly congenial to his disposition and studies. His own life had been much employed in pointing out the means which tended not only to cure, but to prevent, the diseases of mankind; and it is probable, from his intimate friendship with Capt. Cook, that he might suggest to that sagacious commander some of the rules which he followed, in order to preserve the health of the crew of his Majesty's ship the *Resolution*, during her voyage round the world. Whether this was the case, or whether the method pursued by the captain to attain so salutary an end was the result alone of his own reflections, the success of it was astonishing; and this famous voyager seemed well entitled to every honour which could be bestowed. To him the Society assigned their gold medal, but he was not present to receive the honour. He was gone out upon the voyage from which he never returned. In this last voyage he continued equally successful in maintaining the health of his men.

Sir John Pringle, in his next annual dissertation, had an opportunity of displaying his knowledge in a way in which it had not hitherto appeared. The discourse took its rise from the prize medal's being adjudged to Mr. Mudge, then an eminent surgeon at Plymouth, upon account of his valua-

ble paper, containing directions for making the best composition for the metals of reflecting telescopes, together with a description of the process for grinding, polishing, and giving the great speculum the true parabolic form. Sir John hath accurately related a variety of particulars, concerning the invention of reflecting telescopes, the subsequent improvements of these instruments, and the state in which Mr. Mudge found them, when he first set about working them to a greater perfection, till he had truly realized the expectation of Sir Isaac Newton, who, above an hundred years ago, presaged that the public would one day possess a parabolic speculum, not accomplished by mathematical rules, but by mechanical devices.

Sir John Pringle's sixth discourse, to which he was led by the assignment of the gold medal to Mr. (now Dr.) Hutton, on account of his curious paper, entitled, "The Force of Fired Gun-powder, and the initial velocity of Cannon-balls, determined by Experiments," was on the theory of gunnery. Though Sir John had so long attended the army, this was probably a subject to which he had heretofore paid very little attention. We cannot, however, help admiring with what perspicuity and judgment he hath stated the progress that was made, from time to time, in the knowledge of projectiles, and the scientific perfection to which his friend Mr. Hutton had carried this knowledge. As Sir John Pringle was not one of those who delighted in war, and in the shedding of human blood, he was happy in being able to shew that even the study of artillery might be useful to mankind; and, therefore, this is a topic which he hath not forgotten to mention.

Here ended our author's discourses upon the delivery of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. If he had continued to preside in the chair of the Royal Society, he would, no doubt, have found other occasions of displaying his acquaintance with the history of philosophy. But the opportunities which he had of signalizing himself in this respect were important in themselves, happily

happily varied, and sufficient to gain him a solid and lasting reputation.

Several marks of literary distinction, as we have already seen, had been conferred upon Sir John Pringle, before he was raised to the president's chair. But after that event they were bestowed upon him in great abundance: and, not again to resume the subject, we shall here collect them together.

Previously, however, to these honours (excepting his having been chosen a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London) he received the last promotion that was given him in his medical capacity; which was, his being appointed, on the fourteenth of November 1774, physician extraordinary to his Majesty. In the year 1776, he was enrolled in the list of the members of no less than four learned bodies. These were, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; the Society at Amsterdam, for the promotion of agriculture; the Royal Academy of Medical Correspondence at Paris; and the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. The times of Sir John Pringle's election into these eminent societies, according to the order in which I have mentioned them, were on the twelfth of February, in the month of September, and on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of December.

On the fifth of July, 1777, Sir John Pringle was nominated, by his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse, an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel. In 1778, he succeeded the celebrated Linnaeus, as one of the foreign members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. This honour is extended by that illustrious body only to eight persons, on which account it is justly esteemed a most eminent mark of distinction; and we believe there have been few or no instances, wherein it hath been conferred on any other than men of great and acknowledged abilities and reputation. On the 11th of October, in the same year, our author was chosen a member of the Medical Society at Hanau. In the succeeding year, on the 29th of March, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Academy

of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Naples. The last testimony of respect which was, in this way, bestowed upon Sir John Pringle, was his being admitted, in 1781, into the number of the Fellows of the newly erected Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. The particular design of the Society is to investigate the history and antiquities of Scotland: and, from the known characters and literature of the gentlemen who compose it, there can be little doubt but that the end they have in view will successfully be accomplished. Of this there is the greater reason to be confident, as I understand, with pleasure, that the destruction of the Scottish records, by the cruel policy of King Edward the First, was not so universal, or so general, as hath commonly been supposed.

It was at a late period of life, when Sir John Pringle was in the sixty-sixth year of his age, that he was chosen to be President of the Royal Society. Considering, therefore, the extreme attention that was paid by him to the various and important duties of his office, and the great pains he took in the preparation of his discourses, it was natural to expect that the burthen of his honourable station should grow heavy upon him in a course of time. This burthen was increased not only by the weight of years, but by the accident of a fall in the area in the back part of his house, from which he received considerable hurt, and which, in its consequences, affected his health, and weakened his spirits. Such being the state of his body and mind, he began to entertain thoughts of resigning the president's chair. It hath been said, likewise, and believed, that he was much hurt by the disputes introduced into the Society, concerning the question, whether pointed or blunted electrical conductors are the most efficacious in preserving buildings from the pernicious effects of lightning. Perhaps Sir John Pringle's declining years, and the general state of his health, will form sufficient reasons for his resignation. His intention, however, was disagreeable to many of his friends, and to many distinguished members of the

the Royal Society. Accordingly, they earnestly solicited him to continue in the chair; but, his resolution being fixed, he resigned it at the anniversary meeting in 1778. Joseph Banks, Esq/ (now Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.) was unanimously elected president in his room; a gentleman in the prime and vigour of his life, who had eminently distinguished himself by his acquaintance with natural history; who had sailed round the globe, and performed other voyages, in pursuit of that branch of science; who is preparing, at an immense expence and labour, the noblest and most splendid botanical work which hath ever been presented to the public; and who hath amply justified the choice that was made of him, by his attention to every part of his duty, and his assiduous concern to promote the interest and honour of the Society.

Though Sir John Pringle quitted his particular relation to the Royal Society, and did not attend its meetings so constantly as he had formerly done, he still retained his literary connexions in general. His house continued to be the resort of ingenious and philosophical men, whether of his own country, or from abroad; and he was frequent in his visits to his friends. He was held in particular esteem by eminent and learned foreigners, none of whom came to England without waiting upon him, and paying him the greatest respect. He treated them, in return, with distinguished civility and regard. When a number of gentlemen met at his table, foreigners were usually a part of the company.

Sir John Pringle's infirmities increasing, he hoped that he might receive an advantage from an excursion to Scotland, and spending the summer there; which he did in the year 1780, and principally at Edinburgh. He had probably then formed some design of fixing his residence in that city. However this may have been, he was so well pleased with a place to which he had been habituated in his younger days, and with the respect shewn him by his friends, that he purchased a house there, whither he intended to

return in the following spring. When he came back to London, in the autumn of the year above-mentioned, he set about preparing to put his scheme in execution. Accordingly, having first disposed of the greatest part of his library, he sold his house in Pall-Mall, in April, 1781, and some few days after removed to Edinburgh. In this city he was treated, by persons of all ranks, with every mark of distinction. But Edinburgh was not now to him what it had been in early life. The vivacity of spirits, which, in the days of youth, spreads such a charm on the objects that surround us, was fled. Many, if not most, of Sir John Pringle's old friends and contemporaries were dead; and, though some of them remained, they could not meet together with the same strength of constitution, the same ardour of pursuit, the same animation of hope, which they had formerly possessed. The younger men of eminence paid him the sincerest testimonies of esteem and regard; but it was too late in life for him to form new habits of close and intimate friendship. He found, likewise, the air of Edinburgh too sharp and cold for his frame, which had long been peculiarly sensible to the severities of weather. These evils were exaggerated by his increasing infirmities, and, perhaps, by that restlessness of mind, which, in the midst of bodily complaints, is still hoping to derive some benefit from a change of place. He determined, therefore, to return once more to London, where he arrived in the beginning of September.

Before Sir John Pringle entirely quitted Edinburgh, he requested his friend, Dr. John Hope, to present ten volumes, folio, of medical and physical observations, in manuscript, to the Royal College of Physicians in that city. This benefaction was conferred on two conditions; first, that the observations should not be published; and secondly, that they should not be lent out of the library on any pretence whatever. A meeting of the college being summoned upon the occasion, Sir John's donation was accepted with much gratitude; and a resolution passed

to comply with the terms on which it was bestowed. He was, at the same time, preparing two other volumes to be given to the university, containing the formulas referred to in his annotations.

Sir John Pringle, upon his arrival at the metropolis, found his spirits somewhat revived. He was greatly pleased with revisiting his London friends; and he was received by them with equal cordiality and affection. His Sunday evening conversations were honoured with the attendance of many respectable men; and, on the other nights of the week, he had the pleasure of spending a couple of hours with his friends, at a society that had long been established, and which had met, for some time past, at Mr. Watson's, a grocer, in the Strand. Sir John's connexion with this society, and his constant attendance upon it, formed, to the last, one of his principal entertainments. The morning was chiefly employed by him in receiving and returning the visits of his various acquaintance; and he had frequently a small and select party to dine with him, at his apartments in King-street, St. James's-square. All this while, his strength declined with a rapidity which did not permit his friends to hope that his life would long be continued. On Monday evening, the 14th of January, 1782, being with the society at Watson's, he was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was accompanied home by Dr. Saunders, for whom he had the highest regard, and in whom he had, in every respect, justly placed the most unreserved confidence. The Doctor afterwards attended him with unwearied assiduity, but, to any medical purpose, entirely in vain; for he departed this life on the Friday following, being the 18th day of the month, in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and the account of his death was every where received, in a manner which shewed the high sense that was entertained of his merit. On the 7th of February, he was interred in St. James's church, with great funeral solemnity, and with a very honourable attendance of eminent and

respectable friends. As a testimony of regard to his memory, at the first meeting of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh after his decease all the members appeared in deep mourning.

Sir John Pringle, by long practice, had acquired a handsome fortune, which he disposed of with great prudence and propriety. The bulk of it, as might naturally and reasonably be expected, he bequeathed to his worthy nephew and heir, Sir James Pringle, of Stichel, Bart. whom he appointed his sole executor. But the whole was not immediately to come to Sir James; for a sum equal, I believe, to seven hundred pounds a-year was appropriated to annuities, reverible to that gentleman at the decease of the annuitants. By this means, Sir John exhibited an important proof of his regard and affection for several of his valuable relations and friends.

Sir John Pringle's eminent character as a practical physician, as well as a medical author, is so well known, and so universally acknowledged, that an enlargement upon it cannot be necessary. In the exercise of his profession he was not rapacious; being ready, on various occasions, to give his advice without pecuniary views.

The turn of Sir John Pringle's mind led him chiefly to the love of science, which he built on the firm basis of fact. With regard to philosophy in general, he was as averse to theory, unsupported by experiments, as he was with respect to medicine in particular. Lord Bacon was his favourite author; and to the method of investigation recommended by that great man he steadily adhered. Such being his intellectual character, it will not be thought surprising that he had a dislike to Plato. To metaphysical disquisitions he lost all regard in the latter part of his life; and, though some of his most valued friends had engaged in discussions of this kind, with very different views of things, he did not choose to revert to the studies of his youth, but contented himself with the opinions he had then formed.

I shall not conceal from my readers, that Sir John Pringle had not much fondness

fondness for poetry. He had not even any distinguished relish for the immortal Shakspeare: at least, he seemed too highly a sensible of the defects of that illustrious bard, to give him the proper degree of estimation.

Sir John Pringle had not, in his youth, been neglectful of philological enquiries; and, after having omitted them for a time, he returned to them again; so far, at least, as to endeavour to obtain a more exact knowledge of the Greek tongue, probably with a view to a better understanding of the New Testament. He paid a great attention to the French language; and it is said that he was fond of Voltaire's critical writings. How far this might contribute to the honour of Sir John's taste we shall not decide. However just that eminent Frenchman's observations may have been on some subjects of criticism, the truly ingenious and excellent Mrs. Montagu hath amply shewn that he was absolutely unequal to the task of determining concerning the merit of Shakspeare. Among all his other pursuits, Sir John Pringle never forgot the study of the English language. This he regarded as a matter of so much consequence, that he took uncommon pains with respect to the style of his compositions; and it cannot be denied, that he excels in perspicuity, correctness, and propriety of expression.

Though our author was not fond of poetry, there was a sister art for which he had a great affection, and that was music. Of this art he was not merely an admirer, but became so far a practitioner in it, as to be a performer on the violoncello, at a weekly concert, given by a society of gentlemen at Edinburgh.

Besides a close application to medical and philosophical science, Sir John Pringle, during the latter part of his life, devoted much time to the study of divinity. This was with him a very favourite and interesting object. He corresponded frequently with Michaelis on theological subjects; and that celebrated professor addressed to him some letters on Daniel's prophecy

of the seventy weeks, which Sir John thought worthy of being published in this country. Accordingly, he was at considerable pains, and some expence, in the publication, which appeared, in 1773, under the following title: "*Joannis Davidis Michaelis, Prof. Ordin. Philos. et Soc. Reg. Scient. Goettingensis Collegæ, Epistolæ, de LXX Hebdomadibus Danielis, ad D. Joannem Pringle, Baronettum: primo privatim missæ, nunc vero utriusque consensu publicè editæ.*" 8vo*.

Sir John Pringle was likewise a diligent and frequent reader of sermons; which form so valuable a part of English literature.

If, from the intellectual, we pass on to the moral character of Sir John Pringle, we shall find that the ruling feature of it was integrity. By this principle he was uniformly actuated in the whole of his behaviour. All his acquaintance will with one voice agree, that there never was an honest man. He was equally distinguished for his sobriety. He told Mr. James Boswell, that he had never in his life been intoxicated with liquor; which must be allowed to have been a very laudable proof of the circumspection maintained by him, in the variety of company that he had kept, both at home and abroad.

In his friendships, Sir John Pringle was ardent and steady. The intimacies which were formed by him, in the early part of his life, at Edinburgh, continued unbroken to the decease of the gentlemen with whom they were made; and were kept up by a regular correspondence, and by all the good offices that lay in his power.

With relation to Sir John Pringle's external manner of deportment, he paid a very respectful attention to those who were honoured with his friendship and esteem, and to such strangers as came to him well recommended. Foreigners, in particular, had great reason to be satisfied with the uncommon pains which he took to shew them every mark of civility and regard. He had, however, at times, somewhat of a dryness and reserve in his behaviour, which had the appearance of coldness;

formed the last act of friendship for him, as he died in his arms:

Labentes oculos condit amica manus.

Upon his assuming his new office, he composed a speech, which is inserted in the first volume of the *Archæologia*, which is enriched with several of his papers.

In Vol. II. are inserted his observations on the *Æstel*, and an explanation of a Saxon inscription in Lunning church.

Vol. III. Observations on an ancient Horn in the possession of Lord Bruce.

Vol. IV. On a Seal Ring of Walter Stewart, in the possession of Sir Richard Worley, Bart.

On the Apamean Medal.

Vol. V. On some Roman Antiquities found in the Tower of London.

Vol. VI. On some Roman Penates found at Exeter.

Vol. VII. On a Seal of Richard Duke of Gloucester, Lord High Admiral of England.

On the Society's removal into Somerset-place, he addressed them in a speech, which was published separately.

In the month of August 1748, Dr. Milles preached a sermon at the anniversary meeting of the governors of the hospital of Devon and Exeter. This discourse was published, and has been celebrated as sensible, ingenious, and pertinent.

Besides these works, he engaged, *non passibus æquis*, in the Chatterton contest, and published the whole of the supposed Rowley's poems, with a glossary. The edition was pompous. But we must lament the part which he took, though, at the same time, we freely own that he was treated with too much asperity by his adversaries. The archæiologi-al epistle will not soon be forgotten. The Deans of Exeter, indeed, seem to have been truly unfor-

tunate in their disputes on subjects of antiquity. Dean Littleton was no more successful in his vindication of the Hales Owen Roll, against Sir William Blackstone, than Dean Milles was in his defence of Chatterton, against a legion of contemporary critics.

His ample collections for a history of Devon are recited in the British Topography of that county; but his remarks on the Danish coinage, and on Doomsday Book, in the illustration of which he was long engaged, have not yet appeared. It is to be expected and hoped that they will be published.

His lady died June 11, 1761, and left him three sons and two daughters. The eldest of these ladies died in 1777; the other four survived their father, who died in Harley-street, on February the thirteenth, 1784, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. Edmund the King, on the nineteenth, by the side of his lady.

Such are the few particulars which we have been able to glean of the life of Dean Milles, whose memory will be fondly cherished by the lovers of virtue and the patrons of learning. In discharging the duties of his profession he was pious and regular, and he was justly esteemed an ornament to every station into which his taste and accomplishments raised him, so that at the same time he preserved his own honour, and the approbation of the world, by his rational and judicious behaviour. Nor was his rank in society alone which procured him admiration and regard. As a father, a husband, and friend he deserved an equal share of commendation. The warmth and intrepidity of his heart, and the sweetness of his disposition, merit remembrance as much as his great abilities and public conduct.

P O E T R Y.

TRANSLATION FROM BUCHANAN'S
JEPHES.

SCENE I.

STORGE, the mother, and IPHIS, her daughter.

STO. **A** LAS! my breast with dread unusual

heaves,

And to my mouth each fault'ring accent cleaves.

Fear racks my soul; the nightly vision glares,
And shakes my bosom with portentous cares.
Foreboding dreams still banish soft repose,
And goad my fancy with their menac'd woes.
Yet, lofty Kuler of this glorious sphere,
Let haughty foes such mournful omens fear.

To me be gracious, merciful, and mild,
But most I ask thy blessings on my child,
Who now alone can these my griefs assuage,
The staff, the solace of my feeble age.

IPH. Nay, dearest mother, banish empty fear,
Let happier scenes your drooping fancy cheer:
With tranquil heart those idle phantoms slight,
Which fancy sports with, in the gloom of night.

STO. Oh! that I could! but images of ill
Afflict my mind, my soul with horror chill.
(Oh! as I recollect athwart my soul
The ghastly phantasies their terrors roll.
When awful silence late had chad'd the day,
And nature, wrapt in balmy slumbers, lay,
An herd of wolves in headlong course I saw,
Foaming with fiery eyes, and bloody maw,
Approach the feeble, unresisting flock,
No shepherd near to stand th' impetuous shock;
Till soon a dog, their faithful guardian, rose,
And from the sheep-cote drove the rav'ning foes,
Dispers'd them and return'd; then by the fold
E'en from my breast, ah! dreadful to be told!
A tender, trembling lamb, inhuman tore,
And drench'd his greedy palate with the gore.
Thou glorious sun! thou wand'ring lamp of night,
Ye stars that shine with less illustrious light!
And thou, O night! the witness of my care,
Whole fable pinions awful visions bear;
If angry fates denounce some grievous woe,
And my sweet child afflicted feel the blow,
May the dark prison of the lonely grave
Before that time this wretched being have;
For doubtful hopes, alternate cares deform
My breast, uncertain of th' approaching storm.

IPH. Why thus, dear mother, why your
plaints recal,
And with your own augment the grief of all?
Why harrows thus y' mind? these strains forbear,
Go, meet my father, and his triumph share.
He (if with hope I err not) from afar
Comes richly laden with the spoils of war.
Wealth, honour his; and more—his deathless
name

Shall crown his people with illustrious fame.

STO. The cruel fates refuse me such repose,
My life from tears no pleasing respite knows.
In youth I felt a foe's insulting threat,
And saw my country caught in slav'ry's nets:
Waste, rapine, bloodshed, held tyrannic sway
And ravag'd fields in wild confusion lay:
Our herds and flocks were seiz'd, our oil and wine;
All human rites confounded with divine.
Since breath I drew still unremitting care
Held me struggling in her toilful snare.
As days on days in quick succession urge,
We are driven on wave, and swelling surge y' surge:
So new misfortunes grant me no relief,
Woe treads on woe, and grief still follows grief.
In furious war my fire, my brother tell,
And long my mother heard the doleful knell
Of friends departing—now my spouse withstands
The might of Ammon, and her perjurd bands.
Yet other cares my restless bosom teale,
Care more alarming, weightier woe than these.

IPH. Your anxious tears for ever hold in view
Phantoms of terror, and your grief renew.

STO. Oh! could I hear my Jephtha and his
bands

And reach'd in safety their paternal lands,
To join all our friends.

IPH. Nay, banish every fear—
Believe me, mother, he will soon be here:
For heav'n, that urg'd him to the righteous war,
Will deck with triumph his victorious car.

VERSES ON MRS. SIDDONS.

By PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.

SIDDONS! bright subject for a poet's page!
Born to augment the glory of the stage!
Our soul of tragedy restored I see;
A Garrick's genius is renewed in thee.
To give our nature all its glorious course;
With moral beauty, with resistless force,
To call forth all the passions of the mind,
The good, the brave, the vengeful, the refined;
The sigh, the thrill, the start, the angel's tear;
Thy Isabella is our Garrick's Lear.

'Tis not the beauties of thy form alone,
Thy graceful motion, thy impassioned tone;
Thy charming attitudes, thy magic pause,
That speaks the eloquence of nature's laws;
Not these have given thee high theatric fame,
Nor fired the muse to celebrate thy name.

When THOMSON'S *Epitaph*, to nature true,
Recall her brightest glories to my view;
Whene'er his MIND-ILLUMINED aspect brings
The look that SPEAKS UNUTTERABLE

THINGS;

In fancy, then, THY image I shall see;
Then, heavenly artist, I shall think on thee!
Whatever passion animates thine eye;
Thence, whether pity steals, or terrors fly;
Or heaven commands, to fix a verse benign,
With power miraculous thy face to shine;
Whatever feeling 'tis thy aim to move,
Fear, vengeance, hate, benevolence, or love;
Still do thy looks usurp divine controul,
And on their objects rivet all the soul:
Thy lightning far outstrips the poet's race;
Even OTWAY'S numbers yield to SIDDONS'
face.

Long after thou hast closed the glowing scene;
Withdrawn thy killing, or transporting mien;
Humanely hast removed from mortal sight,
THOSE EYES THAT SHED INSUFFERABLE

LIGHT;

Effects continue, rarely seen before;
The tumult of the passions is not o'er;
Imagined miseries we still deplore:
We see a *few* (oh! England's pride and shame!)
But 'tis where Picq and Vestrin have a name!)
Who still are clinging to the tale of woe,
And give, without reserve, their tears to flow;
Still thy strong pathos works the generous heart;
Still, still we grieve, and cannot think it art.

E'en yet distress on meditation grows;
E'en yet I feel all Isabella's woes;
The dreadful thoughts, raised by the magic ring,
With all her agonies my bosom sting;
I feel, where Byron ascertains his life,
All the severe amazement of the wife:
When she, by force, from his remains is borne,
Myself, by ruffians, from myself am torn:
Where the keen dagger gives her soul relief,
Frees her from frenzy, and o'erwhelming grief;
At vain compassion, with her latest breath,
I laugh, and triumph in malicious death.

PSALM CXIII. Paraphrased.

YE faints and priests, in grateful lays,
Proclaim your God's immortal praise:
Exalt his fame with songs sublime,
In every land, in every clime:
From where Aurora's orient gleam,
Peeps o'er the hills and gilds the stream:
To where the sun, at eve of day,
Purples the sky with parting ray.

O'er all his mighty pow'r extends,
Ev'n to the earth's remotest ends:
Nor earth alone his pow'r confines,
Above the heav'n's his glory shines:
Who then shall plume himself, and dare
His power with that of heaven compare:
Who dwells, who reigns, all heights above,
Yet condescends, with grace and love,
To view the scenes of heaven and earth,
To raise the man of humble birth,
From low estate, and line obscure,
To dwell with kings in pomp secure.

Bristol, Mar. 5, 1784.

TASSO.

E L E G Y.

BENEATH the drooping osier's mournful shade,

While y^e pure stream with murmurs flow'd along;
With sadden'd looks, in pensive posture laid,
The youthful Damon pour'd his plaintive song.

"Sweet stream, roll on thy flow translucent wave,
Ye finny race, ye now may play secure,
For here no more my weary limbs shall lave,
Or with insidious baits the fry allure.

Farewell thou flow'ry bank and shady grove:
Farewell thou verdant mead and fertile dale!
In these lov'd scenes no more shall Damon rove,
Or tune his reed, or breathe his amorous tale.

For Lucy's false—ah! dear deceitful fair!
Fool that I was, to trust a woman's vows:
How frail, how tickle, and how light they are,
He who has lov'd like hapless Damon, knows.

Trees, ye can witness to my ardent flame,
For Lucy oft you've heard my heartfelt sighs,
On your soft barks I've carv'd my Lucy's name,
While pleasure seem'd to gladden in her eyes.

These scenes her image to my fancy paint,
And sad remembrance doubles all my pain:
Groves, do ye listen to my fond complaint?
Hills, do ye echo back the mournful strain?

But, ah! in vain my sorrows here I pour,
In vain this solitary path pursue,
Can you my Lucy to these arms restore,
And soft affection in her breast renew.

But let me hasten to some friendly clime,
And leave thee, Lucy, in another's arms;
There shall Oblivion act the part of time,
And banish e'en the mem'ry of her charms."

C. M.

B U R T O N A L E.
A S O N G.

NE'ER tell me of liquors from Spain or from France, [dance,
They may get in your heels, and inspire you to
But the ale of old Burton, if mellow and tight,
Will cherish your hearts, and inspire you to fight.

Your Claret and Rhenish, and fine Calcavalla,
Were never yet able to make a good fellow;
But of stout Burton ale, if you drink but enough,
Will make you all jolly, and hearty, and tough.

Then let meagre Frenchmen still batten on wine,
They ne'er will digest a good English firloin;
Parbleu! they may vapour and caper away,
But right Burton can make us both valiant and gay.

Come here, then, ye mortals, who're prone to
despair, [fair,
From frowns of Dame Fortune, or frowns of the
Whate'er your disorder, three *nips* will prevail,
And the best *panacea* you'll find Burton ale.

Then *Molly* approach with your peacock and cane,
Not Juno herself brought more blessings to man;
With *nip* after *nip* all my sorrows beguile,
And my fortune and mistress shall presently smile.

A PETITION, by a disappointed LADY.

SINCE every joy of life is fled,
And naught but griefs remain,
Fain would I hide my wretched head,
And end at once my pain.

But woe is me! that boon's denied,
And still I must endure
Pains, such as harrafs wounded pride,
And death alone can cure.

Oh! *Nature* move with nimble speed,
Say why is life so long—
On earth still must this bosom bleed?
Say is the wretch too young?

Full well I know youth's unprepar'd,
To meet the final doom,
Then be my pardon, Lord, declar'd
Before thou call'st me home.

My soul, oppress'd by ceaseless fears,
Now pants to be at rest:
Death—thou'rt no tyrant—dry these tears,
And ease this throbbing breast:

Without thee, Father of the skies,
Not e'en a sparrow falls;
Oh! listen to a wretch's cries!
A woe-worn spirit calls.

Then all my earthly foes subdued,
With rapturous joys above
I'll sing in hymns of gratitude
Thy mercy and thy love.

T. G.

AD THOMAM BARRY,

In Regia Academia apud Londinenses, Pictorem

QUI, in sua tertia tabella,
Ritus, coronandi Victorem Olympicum
Summo ingenio, et venustate, delineavit

Palma parum prodest Victori Elea, perennem
Carmine ni reddat Pindarus ipse suo:
Pindarus—æternas qui necit cuique coronas.

Ter centum signis dat potiusque decus.
Seu canit Aurigam, pugilemve, equestris
Seu, quem forte gravem costum agitare
Hos—utunque canit, numeris ex lege solus
Evehit ad cælos hos Dithyrambus oramus.

Immo Hæro, Siculæ rex augustissimus orbe,
 (Fronde coronatum dum rota fusta vehit:) 10
 Gaudia magnifici novit malefida triumphai,
 Aurea ni streperet, vate agitante, lyra.
 Tum victor pompaam fisis, ridentque canoros,
 Quos edit plectrum, combibit aure sonos.
 Tanta fuit merces, quam olim retulere merentes: 15
 Hinc vis ingenii, quæ tuum honestat opus.
 Hinc, alter Raphael, tu fingere quodlibet audax,
 Thebani, formas, pondera daque, sonis *.

E P I G R A M.

I'LL make my son a learned man,
 I Cries Farmer Oats, with spirit;
 Mamma says, do so, dearest Jan,
 For he's a lad of merit.

A parson sure 'tis Jan must mean,
 A lawyer means his mother,
 But reason stepping in between,
 Cries make him one nor t'other.

H. LEMOINE.

S O N N E T

From the Italian of Don Francisco de Quevedo
 Villegas, imitated in English.

THAT, Thyrsis, is the fount so clear,
 Where Phyllis us'd her charms to view;
 And that the meadow whence her hair
 Its choicest wreathes and flow'rets drew.

And there, my Thyrsis, once we stood,
 And gaz'd upon the setting sun;
 And that, my Thyrsis, is the wood,
 Where, to conceal herself, the ran-

On yonder mountain's shaggy side,
 Her lovely hand in mine she join'd;
 And from that bed of violets blue,
 A chaplet for my head she twin'd.

To wood and dale, and fount, and field,
 And heaven's disposing care,
 Sincere gratitude I yield,
 For sweets so rich and rare.

E. P I G R A M.

GREAT men, as disappointment tells,
 Are ministerial moons;
 Their promises but fruitless spells,
 Addresses AIR-BALLOONS.

H. L. M.

THE DISJOINTED WATCH;

Or, Truth rent asunder and divided.

THERE liv'd once, in a certain town,
 A man of worth and great renown;
 He had a blessed, faithful wife,
 A num'rous issue, and no strife.
 Call'd by affairs of weight abroad,
 He recommended HIS to God.
 The case demanded quick dispatch,
 And he forgot, it seems, his WATCH.
 His wife then hung it in a room,
 Where sometimes all the children come.
 LOND. MAG. April 1784.

* The original verses, addressed by Tasker to Mr. Barry, of which these Latin lines are a translation, may be found in a former Magazine.

One day she scarce had tun a'd her back,
 But all were eager for tick-tack:
 One of them took it off the hook,
 And at it all with wonder look.
 No toys could yet such pleasure bring
 As this consummate pretty thing.
 Its beats their list'ning ears SURPRISE;
 The moving hands engage their eyes;
 They also wish, yet fear, to touch
 What seems alive, and charms so much.
 No joy before was half so great,
 They thought it ev'ry way complete;
 Till Tommy, a bold little knave,
 Must needs some higher pleasure have:
 This naughty, vent'rous WOULD-HE-WISE
 To search into the INSIDE tries;
 And, by his much superior wit,
 Did open, and contemplate it.
 They'd had before of joy the fill,
 But THIS seem'd more transcendent still:
 The movement, and the balance quick,
 With golden glare, and louder tick,
 These little VIRTUOSOS charm;
 And they therein suspect no harm:—
 But who, that treads forbidden ground
 Can tell where he'll at last be found!—
 For, see! this over-curious boy
 Spoils, by refinement, all their joy.
 Thought he, it must increase the wonder,
 If I could take the watch asunder!—
 And thus, with bold conceit, he drew
 First one, then more, last ev'ry screw.—
 But what his gain?—Why, dropp'd to pieces,
 The pleasing tick and motion ceases;
 And hard it is to tell you here
 The mixture of surprise and fear;
 Whilst Tom, with all his skill, in vain
 Attempts to join its parts again:
 Which, jumb'l'd now, bear strong allusion
 To *Babylonish church-confusion*.
 For dial, hands, wheels, balance, springs,
 Disjointed thus, are useless things:
 Yet children in mere SAWSIES find
 Some satisfaction to their mind.
 Thus then, as driving fancy whirls
 The giddy brains of boys and girls;
 These, from this wreck, do something snatch,
 And christen what they get the WATCH.
 Nor can they here be deceiv'd,
 Firmly each PART's the WHOLE believ'd;
 Whilst PARTS their FELLOW-PARTS reject,
 Though EACH has lost its true effect:—
 Nay, PARTS for *preference* blindly vie
 With furious animosity.

Who would not wish, in nick of time,
 Papa's return from foreign clime;
 For children, in this hapless mood,
 The PARTS endanger, tho' still good.

Well, he indeed doth soon return,
 And hears the mischief with concern:—
 Yet, thought he, 'tis my darling son,
 By whom the most of it was done:
 The best is, that with caution I
 Collect EACH PART immediately;
 By inexperience'd children crost,
 To fret and tune is labour lost:
 Fain I'd each child forgive, and kiss,
 When owning it has done amiss.

Qq

Then,

Then, calling to him ev'ry child,
 With mien and voice both stern and mild,
 "Children (says he) what have you done?—
 What lengths hast thou, my Tommy, run?—
 You should not, when I went away,
 Have dar'd with pappy's watch to play.—
 Bad this!—but when thus took to pieces,
 Far worse!—'tis spoilt, the use now ceases.
 Dream not, my dears, that what you snatch,
 Each to himself, is pappy's watch:
 Tenacious of *your* parts, in vain
 I hope to see my watch again.
 One wheel no more can be a watch,
 Than any coat's a single patch.—
 You've *spoilt* my watch; and, ever since,
Mere parts each party's guilt evince;
 With furious zeal about them heated,
 And vying thus, you all are cheated:
 Nay, in *this* state of your division,
 What are you ALL?—My toes derision.
 "Beg then my pardon:—bring again
 The dial, wheels, springs, case, and chain:—
 Confess your fault;—do to no more;—
 And then I'll pass this *ravage* o'er:
 Still will I be your pappy kind,
 And get these parts together join'd.
 Then need you no false whinnies hatch,
 That will indeed be PAPPY'S WATCH:

You'll hear again its ticking sound,
 And see it point the hours around."
 And they indeed confess'd their fault;
 Their spoil entire to pappy brought;
 And, when the watch was put together,
 Think you they'd touch it with a feather?

The Mystery of this Watch.

Reader, without a long research,
 Thou'lt find this WATCH to be the CHURCH,
 Pillar and ground of truth ENTIRE;
 Which doth right faith and love inspire.
 And can't you in these CHILDREN see
 Beguiling Satan's subtlety?
 Wherein, alas! e'en now abide
 All sects which Christendom divide.

We'll then, as in the CHURCH's youth,
 Relinquish vain whims for solid truth;
 Repent of stolen, righteous pride;
 Believe in JESUS CRUCIFY'D;
 And then, in God's beloved song,
 Will ALL be found again in ONE:
 The world will also then relent,
 Believe the Father Jesus' son.

Then too shall Christ's prepared bride
 Scorn Satan's wily, teasing pride;
 Be led alone by Jesus' spirit,
 And ever boast his CROSS's merit.

ASTRONOMY.

EXTRACT OF TWO LETTERS FROM M. MESSIER, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS, TO M. DE MAGELLAN, OF THE SAME ACADEMY, AND F. R. S.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your last letter, and thank you much for the account you have done me the honour of transmitting to me of the diving machine of Mr. Spalding. The Grand Master of Malta has established an observatory there, and I am happy that one of my friends, *Mons. le Chevalier d'Angos*, a person of excellent parts, is chosen astronomer. He is already set off for Malta, and I am charged to send him the necessary instruments. He has already many quadrants, but they are all of a very small radius. I have engaged to send him one of three or four feet radius; and shall advise him to get it made at London. I have already written to him on the subject, and expect his answer.

You say that Mayer's catalogue of zodiacal stars is not to be procured in London: I have sought for it in vain amongst the booksellers here; but you may undoubtedly have it by writing to Germany. You will find the star

Paris, Aug. 14th, 1783.

in question in the *Connaissance des temps* for 1778, page 165, with $348^{\circ} 0' 20''$, 2 right ascension, and $6^{\circ} 2' 3''$ south declination; by which it appears that the new planet was seen by Mayer in 1756, who then took it for a fixed star; and that it must be the same with this planet is plain, as there is now no star in that place; and by the most exact calculation the planet was in that position in 1756. We have seen some double stars here, which are in the catalogue of Mr. Herschell, with the excellent telescope of the President Sarron, using a magnifying power of 300 times. In the Observatory Royal we have taken notice also of the diminution of the light of Algol, and we are far from being satisfied with the short, and decided period you have given of it in England. I have made observations on it, for my part, as often as it has given me opportunity; but I have not been able to observe its period with accuracy, on account of the vapours which

which surround the horizon. It appears to us, that in England you have determined its diminution and period when it was near the horizon*.

goes extremely well, as you will see by the following table, deduced from comparisons with my clock, at the observatory. The president has come in person to compare it†.

The marine watch of the president

From May 18, 1783,	to May 25, 7 days
From May 25th,	to June 1, 7 days
From June 1st,	to June 8, 7 days
From June 8th,	to June 26, 18 days
From June 26th,	to July 5, 9 days
From July 5th,	to July 9, 4 days
From July 9th,	to July 17, 8 days
From July 17th,	to July 25, 8 days
From July 25th,	to July 30, 5 days
From July 30th,	to August 6, 7 days
From August 6th,	to August 13, 7 days

Total gain or loss	Gain or loss in 24 hours
+ 8", 3	+ 1", 2
+ 24, 5	+ 2, 1
+ 0, 7	+ 6, 1
- 0, 7	- 0, 04
- 8, 2	- 0, 9
- 7, 3	- 0, 3
- 1, 1	- 0, 1
- 7, 0	- 0, 9
- 7, 5	- 1, 5
- 6, 0	- 0, 4
- 6, 0	- 0, 9

DEAR SIR,

I Received your letter of the 26th of December, and am extremely concerned at the trouble I have given you concerning the name of *Horoball*, which I begged you to find out, that I might complete the history of the two comets observed in 1781.

My letter had been but just dispatched when I recollected that it was the name of Mr. Herschell misspelt. I observed the comet that Mr. Pigott discovered at York, the 19th of November, until the 21st of December, when I could not see it any longer, on account of the faintness of its light. You desired of me a further account of the going of the marine watch of Monsieur the President, which I send you; and you need have no doubt of its accuracy, for the President gave himself the trouble to come to my observatory, at noon, for the purpose of comparing it with my clock. While it was worn

Paris, Jan. 12th, 1784.

In the pocket all day, and hung up at night; it was found to be exceeding regular, but, as you will observe, the President having been very curious in hanging it up for seven or eight days in his closet; which is situated towards the north, without any fire, as there is no fire-place in it, and the weather being very cold, the watch lost upwards of five minutes: from what cause it should happen was matter of astonishment. The President was much surprised, and could only imagine that it proceeded from the oil, used in the work, being rendered thick and glutinous by the cold.

On the 30th of December the cold here was 14½ degrees. It is very essential that the watch of Count Brühl should be put to such a trial as I have put that of M. de Saron, to see if it is susceptible of change in a great degree of cold.

From August 6th to August 13th
From August 17th to August 23d, the watch stopped for want of being wound up.
From August 23d to September 13th
From September 13th to September 17th
From September 17th to September 29th
From September 29th to November 4th
From November 4th to November 14th

Total loss	Loss in 24 hours
0 6", 0	0 0", 4
0 0, 0	0 0, 0
0 0, 4	0 0, 1
0 16, 0	0 1, 3
0 30, 4	0 0, 8
0 10, 8	0 1, 1

Q q 2

From

* M. Messier is here mistaken: observations had then been made on it for almost a year. Ed.

† We are told this watch was made by Mr. Emery, at Charing-Cross. Ed.

From November 14th to November 27th
 From November 27th to December 4th
 From December 4th to December 11th
 From December 11th to December 19th
 From December 19th to December 29th

This day, December the 29th, finding that the cold was become very intense, the watch was left suspended by the string in a little closet, situated towards the north, without fire, until January the 5th, without its being laid flat during all that time.

From December 29th to January 5th

This day, January 5th, the watch was taken down, and carried as usual.

From January 5th to January 12th

The ball of fire which, as M. Le Roy has acquainted me, was observed by Dr. Maskelyne, at London, on August the 18th, 1783, was seen here, though not very perfectly. Agreeably,

however, to M. Le Roy's desire, I shall soon send Dr. Maskelyne a detail of what I saw, under cover to you.

I am, my dear friend,

Your's, &c.

Total loss	Loss in 24 hours
0' 22", 4	0' 1", 7
0 17, 3	0 2, 4
0 13, 3	0 1, 9
0 9, 7	0 1, 2
0 9, 3	0 0, 9
5 2, 3	0 43, 2
0 13, 0	1, 9

LETTER FROM M. LE COMTE DE LASSINI, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

SIR,

Jan. 24, 1784.

I Have the honour to acquaint you with the appearance of a comet, situated betwixt the foot of Aquarius and the tail of the Whale, making almost an isosceles triangle with the star β . and that in the end of the tail. This comet is visible to the naked eye; its tail extends

near two degrees, and its *nucleus* is half a minute. As it has set very early, and has near it no remarkable star, it has not yet been possible to ascertain its position.

I have the honour to be, &c.

In M. Messier's account of the comet, Magazine for January last, over the col. of right ascension, for *b* read *c*.

AIR-BALLOONS.

Paris, Jan. 13.

THE Royal Academy of Sciences, deviating in favour of Messieurs de Montgolfier from their custom of electing their correspondents only at one stated time of the year, the month of August, have conferred on them that title, in their assembly, on the 10th of December.

We learn from Lyons, that on the 2d of December, the academy of that city declared M. Edward de Montgolfier a fellow of that society. They

announced at the same time an extraordinary premium of 1200 livres, appropriated by the Sieur Flefels, intendant of that generality, and the Marquis de St. Vincent, for "the discovery of the most-certain and simple method of directing at pleasure the aërostatic balloon horizontally." The different competitors are to deliver in their pieces on the 1st of September, 1784, and the premium is to be distributed in the public assembly, on the 7th of December following.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

France, Feb. 11, 1784.

I Cannot help thinking myself singularly fortunate to be in this country at a period when its inhabitants seem not only in thorough good humour, but even transported, at the discovery of a volatile air-bladder! The enthusiasm of all ranks upon this occasion is beyond belief: it blinds them to the most glaring truths; produces levities the most ridiculous; and reasonings and expectations equally weak and extravagant. To commemorate the epoch of so important an event medals are to be struck, and a column, adorned with emblems and inscriptions, is to be erected in the most conspicuous part of the capital. The discoverer, Monf. Montgolfier, is rewarded by a pension, decorated with the order of St. Michael, and, contrary to its established rules, admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. Lastly, what is much more flattering and honourable to him among these people, is, that almost every article in the composition of dress is now *à-la-mode de Montgolfier*! The report of the Royal Academy, enumerating the uses to which the *aérostat*, as they call it, may be applied, is very curious, and as follows, viz.

1st, "To raise weights to a certain height!"—For what purpose?

2dly, "To ascend high mountains!"—What to do there?

3dly, "To penetrate inaccessible valleys!"—If there are any.

4thly, "To make signals by land and sea!"—Rockets are much preferable.

5thly, "To know the velocity and course of the winds."—An easy method is already known, and was practised by Dr. Derham.

6thly, "To elevate an electriscoper!"—A common kite serves perfectly.

7thly, "To mount to the region of the clouds!"—Simply to catch cold.

These are doubtless great acquisitions at present, but many more may be expected, when means are found

out to move through the air, and guide the *aérostatic* machine, of which the academy does not yet absolutely despair.

Do not imagine that this account is dictated by patriotic prejudices; far from it: I entertain a high respect for the virtues, and admire greatly the talents of the French, whom I consider as a very enlightened and most amiable people.

To give a general and just idea of them, however, it may be necessary to add, that they are passionately fond of novelty, easily elated, and strongly national: but, esteeming themselves the first, they of course have less jealousy than other nations.

I am equally distant from a design to depreciate Monf. Montgolfier; but, in rendering justice to his great scientific merit, one ought not to derogate from that of other ingenious men. Whoever has sufficient candour, and is qualified to judge, will readily perceive and allow, that this gentleman's machine exhibits a multitude of proofs of his sagacity and knowledge; but he will, at the same time, discover and confess, that the first complete conception of it occurred, and was espoused, as others have remarked, by Bishop Wilkins. Monf. Montgolfier's ingenuity is particularly observable in his having formed his globe of lighter materials than copper, which Wilkins had employed, and which Borelli long ago observed would not answer: it is no less apparent in his having substituted for the *Bishop's vacuum* the *gas*, or inflammable air, as its specific lightness and elasticity had been recently discovered and ascertained by Mr. Cavendish, and published by Dr. Priestley. Yet, however extraordinary and pleasing this aerial novelty may appear, it is from its utility alone that we must estimate its value; and it is hazardous very little to assert, that unless it can be directed otherwise than by the winds it must ever remain an object of

of useless, expensive, and dangerous curiosity. To find out the means set all heads to work; but so superficially did people view and examine the subject at first, that many thought fails would answer; but that opinion was too absurd to last.

At present the chief hopes of the public are from the judicious application of oars, or artificial wings, and their effects. As to the first, their inefficacy will be manifest to those who will reflect how few can be employed, and that their impulse, even were it not destroyed by the counter-action of the rowers' bodies in the same medium, would be as nothing compared to the great resistance of that medium to the large surface of the *aerostat*. The other expedient too has obstacles not less difficult, and more numerous, to combat; such as the discovery, the union; the direction of the different and exquisite contrivances necessary for expanding, contracting, twisting, and turning their wings, so as to accommodate them to the irregular and various currents and vortices which they are to meet in the atmosphere, while they communicate a particular motion to the body they are attached to.

Should these artificial wings be small, they will prove as inefficacious as the oars; and should they be so large as to bear any proportion to those of birds, who soar into the higher regions of air, and which extended are generally eight times the length of the diameter of their bodies, such wings will require an assemblage of strong and heavy machinery to wield and exercise them, which, added to their proper weight, the aerostatic machine cannot possibly rise. The act of flying, and the wonderful mechanism of the instruments by which it is performed, have, since the creation of man, been objects of his contemplation and desire; and yet, to accomplish the one, or effectually to imitate the other, has hitherto baffled his utmost invention and reiterated efforts. His restless and insatiable ambition prompts him to invade the fluid domains of the scaly

and feathered tribes, and to vie with them there; but as yet all his attempts have only served to expose his ignorance and temerity; for such are the faculties and advantages which those creatures possess, in order to move and guide themselves in their respective elements, from the peculiar form of their smooth and lubricated bodies, their muscular powers, and other contrivances and gifts of nature, as the art of man cannot imitate, much less bestow.

Within his own sphere he has made considerable progress towards improving his natural state, by augmenting his force, accelerating his movements, and abridging his labours; but beyond that what has he accomplished? Upon the whole, therefore, I have very little hopes that the means of directing the *aerostat* will be discovered; and have doubts whether it would contribute to the extension of natural knowledge even if they were.

It may be very proper to remark here, that notwithstanding the numbers of those balloons which have been launched from different places throughout this kingdom not the smallest advantage has yet accrued from them to science.

The unsteadiness of that vehicle renders it totally improper for the purpose of making astronomical or meteorological observations; and as for the ordinary business of life, it is equally inconvenient and unfit, considering the variety of imminent dangers to which it must be continually exposed from electric and culinary fire, from whirlwinds, and from its own complicate and extreme frail texture, &c. not to mention the great expence required to construct and prepare it. I shall conclude with observing, that although it is impossible for us to foresee or determine what the exertions of human genius may attain, yet I presume it is not too rash to assert, that they can never change or invert the general order of sublunary things.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's, &c.

H. E.

OPTICS.

O P T I C S.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE perfection of telescopes and other optical instruments has hitherto been hindered by the refrangibility of light, the rays in passing through glass suffering such refraction as to produce the prismatic colours, and thereby confuse the images of objects. It was well known, however, that rays falling perpendicularly on the surface of any medium, pass through it without refraction, and of course without producing the prismatic colours; yet the separating of these from the others had escaped the attention of all those who had applied themselves to the study of this useful and entertaining science, though it is obvious that by doing it, dioptrical instruments might be made in as great perfection with regard to the distinctness of the image, as catoptrical ones; and

to much greater advantage in respect to luminousness. The hint, however, at length occurred to an optical workman, who has lately constructed a variety of instruments on this principle. At the time of making this important discovery he does not seem to have been much conversant with the scientific part of optics. But he is said to have so far improved himself since, that by prosecuting his enquiries he has made several other optical discoveries which he means soon to publish. We cannot but repeat, that the above fact lay so very obvious, that it is matter of astonishment that it should have lain so long unnoticed, especially when we consider how ardently the science has been prosecuted by some of the greatest philosophical geniuses that ever existed.

A CORRESPONDENT.

C H E M I S T R Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON ELASTIC GUM.

S I R,

WITH the nature and origin of most of the productions which we receive from the continent in the west we are, in general, from the free intercourse which subsists between the natives and those whom commerce brings to them, pretty well acquainted. Some there are, however, of which, either from a secrecy on the one side, or a want of inquiry on the other, no satisfactory knowledge has yet been obtained. Of this we have an instance in the Elastic Gum; of the origin of which, until within a very few years, we were totally ignorant. What it is, indeed, has not even yet been positively determined. By some it has been supposed to be an animal glue; others have related that it is a vegetable juice, which by inspissation alone, without the addition of any other matter, is

converted into the substance which is brought over to us: whilst the last who has attempted to investigate its nature, is induced to consider it as a product of art.

A summary account of the discoveries which have been made, concerning the properties of this curious gum, at different times, by those who have made experiments upon it, would not, I thought, be unacceptable to the generality of your readers. Such an account I have lately met with in a work, published in France, by M. Tourcroy; and I accordingly send it you without abridgement, such as it appears in that author. It is surprising that this book, in which M. Tourcroy has displayed great chemical knowledge, in which is given a comprehensive view of the discoveries and doc-

trines

trines of the chemists and philosophers of the present age, and through the whole of which method and perspicuity are preserved, has not yet appeared in an English dress. A translation of it, however, into our own language is at length, I am informed, preparing *for the press*.

Elastic gum, or Caout-chouc, is one of those substances the nature of which it is difficult to determine. Its property of inflammability seems to point out an affinity with the resins; but its elasticity, its softness, and its insolubility in those menstrua by which resinous bodies are usually dissolved, shew a difference from them.

The tree from which it is obtained grows in many parts of America. Broad incisions are made along the bark of it, so as to penetrate down to the wood; the white juice, at one time more at another less fluid, which flows from the wound, is received into a vessel, that different utensils may be made of it; it is spread over moulds, layer upon layer; it is dried in the sun or at the fire; and in that situation various drawings are, as it were, engraven upon it; these utensils are exposed to the smoke, and when they are thoroughly dried, the moulds are broken. This is the way in which the bottles of elastic gum which are sent to England are made.

The vessels which are made of this matter will contain water, and a variety of other fluids which do not act upon them. If they are cut into strap-shaped pieces, and the sides of these straps, soon after they have been cut, are applied to each other, they cohere with a pretty considerable force.

No good account has yet been given of the action of fire upon the elastic gum; all that is known is, that it softens it, and makes it inflame.

It is not soluble in water; how saline substances act upon it is not known. M. Macquer, who tried to dissolve it in different menstrua, found that spirit of wine does not act upon it, as had, indeed, been before observed by Messrs. de la Condamine and Fresneau, but that oils dissolve it by the help of heat. As M. Macquer's

intention, however, was to bring it into a liquid state, so as to be fit for being used, and yet afterwards, by the evaporation of the solvent, to recover its former properties, he was obliged to have recourse to some other menstruum than oils, since these, however volatile they might be, always altered the elastic gum, remaining fixed in it so as to destroy its elasticity and its cohesion.

Well-rectified æther, in which he easily dissolved this substance, completely answered, being very evaporable, the end he had in view: and though this fluid is exceedingly dear, he thought he should do right in pointing out a method of making useful instruments, such as by surgeons are called bougies, by successively spreading over a mould of wax layers of this solution, until they become of the thickness required. The bougie is immersed, when it is dry, in boiling water, which melts the wax; and thus it is separated from the mould. The softness and elasticity of this instrument make it very serviceable to such as are obliged to use one constantly.

Thus much was known respecting the elastic gum when an excellent memoir upon this singular substance was published by M. Berniard, in the *Journal de Physique*, in the beginning of the year 1781. This chemist concludes, from the experiments which he has made, that the elastic gum is a particular gross or unctuous oil, coloured by a matter soluble in spirit of wine, and rendered impure by the foot of the smoke, to which, in order to dry them, each of the layers is exposed. No change is produced in it by water; if boiled in spirit of wine it loses its colour. The caustic fixed alkali does not act upon it. Oil of vitriol reduces it to the state of a charcoal, and becomes black itself, acquiring the odour and volatility of the sulphureous acid. Common nitrous acid affects this gum in the same manner as it does cork, and turns it yellow. Spirit of nitre quickly destroys it. The marine acid makes no alteration in it. Rectified vitriolic æther did not dissolve it. This fact, says the author

will seem strange to all who are acquainted with M. Macquer's exactness and veracity. Nitrous æther dissolves it. This solution is yellow, and affords, upon evaporation, a transparent friable substance, which is soluble in spirit of wine; which is, in a word, a true resin, formed, according to the author, by the action of the nitrous acid upon the elastic gum. The essential oil of lavender, of spike, and of turpentine, dissolves it by means of a gentle heat; but they form a glutinous fluid, which adheres more or less to the hands, and of which, therefore, no use can be made. A solution of elastic gum in oil of spike, mixed with spirit of wine, deposits white flakes, which are insoluble in warm water, which swim on the surface of that fluid, and which, by refrigeration, acquire the whiteness and consistence of wax; which are, in a word, a true unctuous oil, capable of concretion. Oil of camphor dissolves the elastic gum simply by maceration. During the evaporation of this solution, the camphor is volatilized, and there remains in the vessel an amber-like matter, of a firm consistence and but little glutinous, which readily dissolves in spirit of wine. The gum is dissolved by the unctuous oils, if boiled in them: wax also dissolves it. It does not melt in a degree of heat equal to that of boiling water: but by exposure to the fire in a silver spoon it is resolved into a thick black oil, emitting, during its resolution, white vapours. It remains afterwards unctuous and gluey, even though exposed to the air for several months; and does not recover that dryness and elasticity which make it so

fit for the purposes to which it is applied. M. Berniard concludes his inquiries with the analysis of the gum in the open fire. From an ounce of this substance he obtained a very small portion of phlegm, an oil at first clear and light, afterwards thick and coloured, and some volatile alkali, the quantity of which is not mentioned. There remained a charcoal weighing twelve grains, resembling that which the resins afford. The volatile alkali is attributed to the foot by which the elastic gum is coloured.

Without regard to this analysis, it must be observed, that it does not point out very exactly the nature of the elastic gum, since the action of acids upon this substance is different from that which they have upon the unctuous oils, which is much more rapid; since the caustic alkalies do not bring it to the state of a soap; since it does not melt but in a degree of heat far greater than that which is necessary to the liquefaction of the most solid of the unctuous oils; since these last never become elastic, and never dry in the manner in which it does, &c. &c. Besides, the author mentions that this gum consists of two distinct substances, without giving proof that it does, and he concludes with considering it as a product of human industry. From all these reflexions, and from many others which might be made upon M. Berniard's memoir, otherwise good, it must be thought that a great deal remains yet to be done, as he himself has said, to make ourselves well acquainted with its properties, and to be able to determine positively respecting its nature.

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS ON SAPPIC VERSE, AS USED BY THE ROMAN POETS.

GRAMMARIANS tell us that the SAPPIC VERSE consists of five feet, the first and two last of which are Trochees, the second a Spondee, and the third a Dactyl. In this division
LOND. MAG. April 1784.

they seem to have been guided merely by the quantity of the syllables, without attending in the smallest degree to the effect of the verse when it is properly read. It is undoubtedly true
R r that

that the verse consists of eleven syllables, of which the first, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the eighth, and the tenth are invariably long, and the rest are as invariably short; but this seems to be all the truth that is in the common grammatical rules. Eleven syllables of the required quantity may easily be joined together that will not make a good Sapphic verse, and if the best Sapphic verses were read according to the metrical rule it would have no harmony.

Aut in | umbro | fis Heli | conis | oris.

These are not the pauses that the poet intended.

Any one may easily be convinced that in every Sapphic line there is a long pause nearly equal to the time of a comma after the fifth syllable. If the grammarians had read an ode while they measured the length of its syllables, and reflected that pauses take up time, as well as *position* and *synæresis*, they must immediately have seen that their division was unnatural, for the principal pause always succeeds the first syllable of their Dactyl. This pause is so sensible, that it cannot be introduced into the middle of a word without almost destroying the harmony. Accordingly, Horace, except in a very few instances, has always placed it at the end of a word. When he has done otherwise the bad effect is very obvious. To be convinced how unsuccessfully the long pause is introduced into the middle of a word, it is only necessary to read the following lines:

Lenis Ilihyia tuere matres. HOR.

Sen Sacas, sagittiferosque Partbos. CATULL.

Catullus has not observed this rule so strictly as Horace. His verses are as much inferior to those of his successor in harmony as they are in other poetical qualifications.

Besides the principal pause, there are two shorter pauses in the Sapphic verse, one after the second, and one after the eighth syllable:

Aut in | umbrosi | Heli | nis oris.

These short pauses are not so considerable as to require the end of a word, because they take up but a little more time than is usually spent in making the transition from the pronunciation of one syllable to the succeeding one in common reading. In the most harmonious lines, however, one of them at least occupies the space between two words. The former of the following lines is not so musical as the other:

Te mi | nor latum | reget æ | quus orbem

Tu gra | vi curru | quaties | Olympum.

According to this division of the Sapphic verse, the metrical feet of which it consists are four, namely: *Trocheus* [—v], *Molossus* [— — —], *Anapaestus* [vv—], and *Amphibrachys* [v—v].

It is to be observed, that the fourth and tenth syllables are strongly accented, and that the fifth syllable, which precedes the principal pause, may be pronounced either long or short, like the last syllable of the verse. From these causes the first division of the verse produces an effect very much the same with the last. The similarity of cadence in the two parts has a considerable resemblance to rhyme, and it is probably in a great measure owing to this circumstance that the Sapphic verse is peculiarly agreeable to a modern ear.

This species of versification is perfectly unfit for any performance of great length. The uniformity of the pauses, accents, and cadence produces an invariable monotony, which, if continued for any long time, would be perfectly disagreeable. The poets who have made use of it were sensible of this defect, and, in order to give it variety, added the two last feet of an hexameter verse at the end of every three lines, which grammarians call an Adonic verse. This addition diversifies the harmony, and leaves the ear satisfied with a deep solemn sound.

K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO a work in which the life of BENTLEY has been written with so much critical acuteness and biogra-

phical precision, I with pleasure send an explanation of a difficult passage in Horace.

It

It is in the seventh Epistle of the first Book:

*"Ad mare descendet vates tuus, et sibi parcat
Contractusque legat."*

It is unnecessary to produce the various interpretations proposed by different critics. *Contractus præ frigore* is generally received. Gesner more probably says:

"Contractus in parvum cubiculum:—jacens in lectulo, involutus vestibus."

This is good sense, and is adapted to the general turn of the preceding verses. But I conceive the meaning

to be, "With his clothes wrapped closely," or, as we say, "Buttoned up closely against the cold." For this usage of *Contractus* there is authority in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, Book xiv. Verse 345:

Phœniceam fulvo chlamydem contractus et auro.
Contractus is here applied to the person who wears the clothes; and the whole passage, I think, clearly shews the meaning of Horace to be, that *he gathered up his clothes short and close*, as is usual in cold weather.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
PHILELEUTHERUS NORFOLCIENSIS.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ON STYLE AND LANGUAGE.

*Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ præcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit, et deserta vetustas.
Adsciscet novâ, quæ genitor produxerit usus:
Vebemens, et liquidus, puroque simillimus amni,
Fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua.*

HOR.

LEARNING, like beaten gold, in proportion to its being more extended becomes more superficial. Gross ignorance and profound erudition are now equally uncommon. Literature, no longer confined to colleges and cloisters, mixes itself in some measure with the commerce of the exchange, the exercises of the camp, and the graces of the court: but the deep-read scholar is a rarer character than ever. The main stream of science, branching into numberless rivulets, grows shallow, as well as clear. The stores of learning, are parcelled out by retail, and what was sarcastically said of the reputed knowledge of our northern neighbours is nearly applicable to that of the whole island. Every man has a mouthfull, but no man has a bellyfull.

This observation on the state of learning in general is almost equally true in respect to the lesser graces of style and composition. That happy mediocrity, denied by gods and men to the writers of former ages, has been reserved for our own period: Few

writers are barbarous and ungrammatical, or even unmusical, in their language; but very, very few are truly simple, nervous, or elegant. Some styles, like handsome faces, are spoilt by affectation, or ruined by varnish and extrinsic ornament; some are bloated with false pomp; some darkened by metaphysical abstract phraseology; and some enervated by dapper familiarities, and the cant jargon of drawing-rooms, horse-courses, and gaming-tables.

Purity of style, like purity of manners, is not wholly practicable: languages, like men by whom they are framed, will be imperfect: yet every endeavour to trace the sources of corruption tends to stop its progress. Living authors, as well as living manners, are at once the chief objects of our censure and imitation. The works of deceased writers, which we have been taught by tradition to applaud, are too seldom turned over; while the productions of our contemporaries present themselves to our notice oftener than their persons. He who has talents to distinguish himself from

the croud, has more followers than an ancient philosopher. A popular writer sets the fashion of style, and the very herd of critics, that wish to depreciate the value of his works, run after him. If an author arises, whose deep learning, and large imagination, struggling for expression equal to his conceptions, tempt him to lengthen his periods, and swell his phraseology; if an intimate familiarity with the combinations of a dead language now and then betray him into too wide a deviation from the vernacular idiom; such a writer will have the mortification to see the beauties of his style distorted by awkward imitation, and his errors (if in him they are errors) made ridiculous by aggravation. The language that, in his master hand, like a well tuned instrument, "discourses most eloquent music," under their management utters nothing but discord. The rattling of their periods and tumidity of their phrases, like the noise of a drum or swell of a bladder, are but symptoms of their wind and emptiness.

Ornament of diction, says Quintilian, though the greatest of beauties, is only graceful when it follows as it were of itself, not when it is pursued. Of all ornaments, a foreign structure of period, as it is the most prejudicial to the genius of our language, appears the most studied and unnatural. An adopted word is but a partial and trifling innovation, and is often happily incorporated, when care is taken to naturalize the foreigner, by giving a national air to the turn of the phrase. Every language, more especially the English, has its idioms, which we should not register, with Grammarians and Lexicographers, among its irregularities, but with poets and orators, number among its beauties. To extirpate idiom from our tongue, would be like rooting up the old oaks, that are the glory and ornament of our country; or, to vary the allusion, to square the language of our ancient writers to the rigid rules of Roman or even French syntax, would extinguish the genius of our tongue, and give the whole a foreign air, like the labours of a tasteless improver, exchanging the luxuriance of nature, in our gardens,

for clipt yews, straight walks, and formal parterres.

Perspicuity without meanness is pronounced by Aristotle to be the perfection of language, or, as he more nervously expresses it, the *virtue* of style; to attain which, he recommends, as a principal instrument, the use of the most common words and phrases in a figurative signification; the familiarity of the terms rendering them clear, and the novelty of their application giving them an air of elegance or dignity. The works of our old writers, prosaic as well as poetical, abound with these homely metaphors, by which the lowest words increase their consequence, or at least, like cyphers, raise the value of their neighbours. Sometimes, indeed, these popular tropes are carried to excess, or used too licentiously; yet they commonly breathe a magnificent simplicity, and the whole construction is purely English; a circumstance like that which induced Cicero to recommend the study of the ancient Roman authors to his pupils in oratory, urging, that whoever was well read in their productions could not, were he even inclined to it, speak other than genuine Latin.

It will not, I hope, be imagined, from what I have said, that I think too lightly of the labours and genius of those learned philologists, who, by compiling grammars and dictionaries, have endeavoured to give precision and stability to our tongue. Their works, if properly consulted, are useful both to the learner and proficient; but if made the objects of their study, rather than occasional assistants, they will certainly be pernicious. The Grammars of living and dead languages are too often framed on different principles: in the latter, all irregularities for which an authority can be pleaded are sanctified by a rule; while the other brands every idiom, or bold combination, as a licentious barbarism. No man ever learnt a language, living or dead, from a grammar or dictionary; but by reading the best authors, and partaking of the best conversation. He who habituates himself to such studies and such society, without proposing to himself

himself a particular model, will insensibly form a style of his own; as in the mechanical part of writing, every man abandoning himself to his own fancy or powers, almost every man writes a different hand. A certain freedom of style, a manly flow of language, will distinguish the authors of such a school; whose periods will not be divided into formal compartments, like the squares of a Mosaic pavement, exactly answering each other; but the members of a sentence, like the members of the human body, will seem to be put together with ease as well as symmetry, and equally framed for the purposes of elegance and strength.

As to grammars and dictionaries, though not administering to the foundation of our tongue, they may certainly be of great use to contribute to its preservation. They are a kind of scaffold erected by skilful workmen, after our language has been completely built, to repair the ruins of time, and to keep the venerable structure from further decay. The last great English dictionary will remain, as long as the English tongue shall remain, a monument of the learning and genius of its author; and I cannot better enforce the utility of the studies recommended in this paper, than by concluding it with an extract from the admirable preface to that work; a preface which at once delivers the precepts, and affords the

example, of a pure and eloquent style.

—“I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonic* character, and deviating towards a Gallic structure and phraseology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes *the groundwork of style*, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

—“From the authors which rose in the time of Elizabeth a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakspeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of English words in which they might be expressed.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ON CASTLE-BUILDING.

SIR,

AS ideal consequence and possessions give the possessor as much delight as real, I write this to inform all hypochondriacs and nervous beings, that I have discovered the philosophers stone, and have acquired the secret of being extremely happy in the midst of calamities. Know then, good Mr. Editor, that I am a Castle-builder, and have made more celestial excursions than any of Mr. Montgolfier's air-balloons, without the assistance of gas or taffeta. I formerly sunk under every blow that *Misfortune* chose in her

great caprice to scourge me with: I grew pale, wan, and truly anatomical. If the late *Dr. Hunter*, or any of his worthy fraternity, had then seen me, they would have been able to have given a course of skeleton lectures on a *living* subject! But, thanks to my kind stars I have discovered the true *scarvoir vivre*, and am now supremely blest!—(in idea!) By way of parenthesis! I am grown fat, look handsome; every woman that sees me dies for me; I have a fine estate, excellent horses, superb carriages, noble villa,
and

and am promised a peerage at least, if not a blue ribband. I paint like *Rembrandt*, carve like *Michael Angelo*, sing like *Pacchierotti*, dance as well as *Le Pique*, and can explain the word *equal*, though his *Grace of Portland* and *Mr. Pitt* cannot!—I could pay the national debt for a proper premium, and can undertake to give the *King* and his people *such* a minister as would please all parties, and heal our present distractions and divisions!—In short, I am a phoenix, a prodigy in—*idea!* And who is there that in his own *idea* does not at least equal his contemporaries. If an account of a great naval battle arrives, every mechanic can fight

it over again, and censure the most skilful commanders! They can navigate a fleet of broken tobacco pipes down a sea of spilt porter, and expose a great admiral's faults in the twinkling of an—*idea!* When a new comedy is produced, every auditor could have written a better—in *idea!* In short, Mr. Editor, you must allow all our bliss, or misery, is *ideal*; therefore, *vivite*, ye Castle-builders, for ever!—

I am, your's, &c. *really* not *ideally*,
A CASTLE-BUILDER!

From my aerial apartments,
March 4, 1784.

SUBSTANCE OF THE NEW ACT FOR RAISING A DUTY ON STAMPED RECEIPTS, BILLS, NOTES, AND DRAFTS.

AFTER the 25th of March last all persons who shall give any bill, or note, or receipt for any sum charged with the stamp duty ordered by the last act, on unstamped paper, parchment, &c. shall forfeit 5*l.* for each.—All persons who have not, and shall not, before the 25th ult. give any receipt, &c. on stamp, are indemnified from any prosecution. The former act exempts all drafts on bankers payable on demand, drawn within ten miles of the banker's abode. This exemption is now confined to such as are payable to bearer; and, therefore, all drafts not payable to bearer are now to have the same stamp as bills, notes, and receipts for the same sum. Notes or drafts for forty shillings are not liable to any duty. The person required to give a receipt may provide the stamp, and may charge for the same to his customer. No duty to be charged on any receipt given for the purchase money of any share in any public fund, or of stocks in the Bank, East-India Company, or South-Sea Company, or for the dividends payable thereon; nor on any receipt given for drawbacks or bounties on exporta-

tions, nor certificates of over entry of duties, nor on postage bills allowed to masters of ships for a just report of a cargo.

No bill, note, or receipt to be stamped after the signing thereof, unless on payment of 10*l.* Offences of this act (to be prosecuted within one year after committed) may be heard and determined by any justice of the peace, who may issue out his summons against the party, and to the evidence, on complaint made, and may decide according to the act, and issue out his warrant for levying the penalty of 5*l.* by distress, and to proceed to sale thereof in six days unless redeemed, and on failure of a sufficient distress to commit the offender to prison for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid or satisfied, with power of appeal to the quarter sessions. The justice has power to mitigate the penalty to a moiety thereof, allowing besides the costs and charges of officers and informers. Evidence not appearing on summons to forfeit 4*l.* penalty, divided equally, half to the King, and half to the prosecutor.

REFLECTION.

HOW much soever the ancients might abound in elegance of

expression—their works are very thinly spread with sentiment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
STORY OF A FORTUNATE MAID AND UNFORTUNATE
WIFE.

DEAR, KIND MR. EDITOR,

DO, I beseech you, insert my dismal story. You must know that I am one of the daughters of a man who enjoyed a lucrative post under government, by which he was enabled to give his children a liberal education, and to admit of their making a genteel appearance in life. We were each one educated agreeably to our dispositions and inclinations.

My eldest sister was brought up in a domestic line, and before my father died married an honest tradesman in the city, and, with two beautiful pledges of their mutual happiness, is an example to all wives in her sphere. It, however, pleased God to take from us the best of fathers, who had nourished and brought us up, and we were now exposed to the chilling blasts of adversity, which we found almost insupportable.

My next sister then went to keep the house of my eldest brother, a man by no means famed for the gentleness of his disposition. My father, though so good a man, had acted rather imprudently, by living nearly to the full extent of his income. What little he left fell unfortunately into the hands of my brother, who, instead of exerting himself, and considering himself as the father of us all, for some time studiously avoided our society. My sister who kept his house he left exposed to the world, without any apparent thought for her welfare. She herself, being rather prudish, is unfortunately, though turned of thirty, still unmarried. For myself, Sir, I was youngest of the three, and always of a gay, lively temper, and, to say the truth, was very well beloved among my own acquaintance. I was placed at a boarding-school, and there received an education suitable to my disposition, which was spirited and volatile. When I left school, having no mother to control me, I dressed, and frequented

public places as often as I chose, my father being too indulgent to contradict me. By these means I gained a number of admirers. One came and was rejected: another succeeded, and shared the same fate; and so on to the end of the chapter. In the height of my gaiety the death of my father happened. I then saw the necessity of acting in another manner, and dropped all thoughts of being a woman of fashion. I began to consider which was the best way of providing for myself, so that I might live independent of my friends. This I soon did in a very genteel line of business, and had even then, I know not why, always a beam or two in my train. Chance at last threw in my way what the world calls a sedate, solid man; such a one as I myself thought to be a fit companion for life. But I find too late that girls like me are very incapable of judging for themselves; and I know from experience that young folks who are going to settle should seek for one as like themselves in disposition as possible. I believe it, indeed, to be absolutely impossible, that two persons whose dispositions are opposite should taste what the world calls true happiness together.

We have now been married not quite a twelvemonth. The six first months we passed tolerably well together; but since that time my husband has taken it into his head to be jealous of every friend I speak to, and censures me sharply if I shew the least sign of gaiety, or inclination to engage in conversation, when I am in company.—“Why do not you read (he cries)—the sciences are better for females than idle *gossip* and *tattling*.” Well said, Surly, I may have my *say* now, at any rate.

I now find there is but one way to pacify my *good* man, and that is to accompany him, whenever he goes out

of town. By this condescension he thinks to have me all to himself. Now, Sir, judge what a comfortable life I am doomed to live. My husband is a close, reserved man, despises social company, and hates to go abroad for fear he should meet a stranger. He dislikes talking, and declares that it is absolute waste of time. Now, I am of a very different way of thinking. I am persuaded, that by mixing with good company, and ingenious people, much useful knowledge may be acquired. So every woman of sense must think.

I have endeavoured to instil these notions into my husband; but in vain. He will sit poking at home, over his books and telescopes. His studies are very exalted. He is conversing with the *moon* and stars, and so much with the former, that I almost suspect him to be a *Lunatic*. Nothing can gain his attention from them, except now and then a game at drafts; for which I have as absolute an aversion as I have for star-gazing.—But, notwithstanding my compliance with his desires, and I seldom scold much, he told me lately to prepare to leave town in a few days. Was there ever such a perverse wretch? The day is now come.

If this should procure a place in your Magazine, as it may be a caution to ladies who mean to enter into the holy state of matrimony, I shall frequently, in my solitude, when my husband is conversing with *unsublunary* (is there such a word, Mr. Editor?) beings, amuse myself with giving you some account how I like myself when banished from dear London, the place in which my inclination tells me I ought to spend my days.—But who knows? The country may have charms I have not yet tasted, nor ever conceived? Should this be the case, I may enjoy raptures unexpected—which may exceed what my husband feels, when he is *poring* through a telescope. Then, perhaps, I may forget that I ever was more than a mere rustic. Can that ever be the case?—Oh! No! No! No!—In heart, at least, I shall always be

THE LONDON LASS.

P. S. The chaise is at the door—There go in his glasses and books—O, ay—and there goes in my hand-box of caps and ribbands—and what is worst, I must follow—and *vegetate, like a cabbage*, in our country garden—O terrible!

A DESCRIPTION OF THE CAST-IRON BRIDGE, NEAR COAL-BROOK DALE, IN THE COUNTY OF SALOP.

Accompanied with an engraving of it by Walker, from a drawing taken on the spot by Mr. T. Burney, in 1784.

IN the plan of this work, which was presented to the public at its commencement, an intention of giving plates by eminent masters was specified. At the same time, it was proposed not to crowd our volumes with trifling designs, or despicable engravings.

In conformity to this part of our original plan, a plate is now presented to our readers, which we hope will be thought to merit their patronage both from its subject and the able manner in which the artists have executed it.

The view, which was taken on the spot, represents Coalbrook Dale, and the course of the River Severn through it, and the IRON BRIDGE which was cast

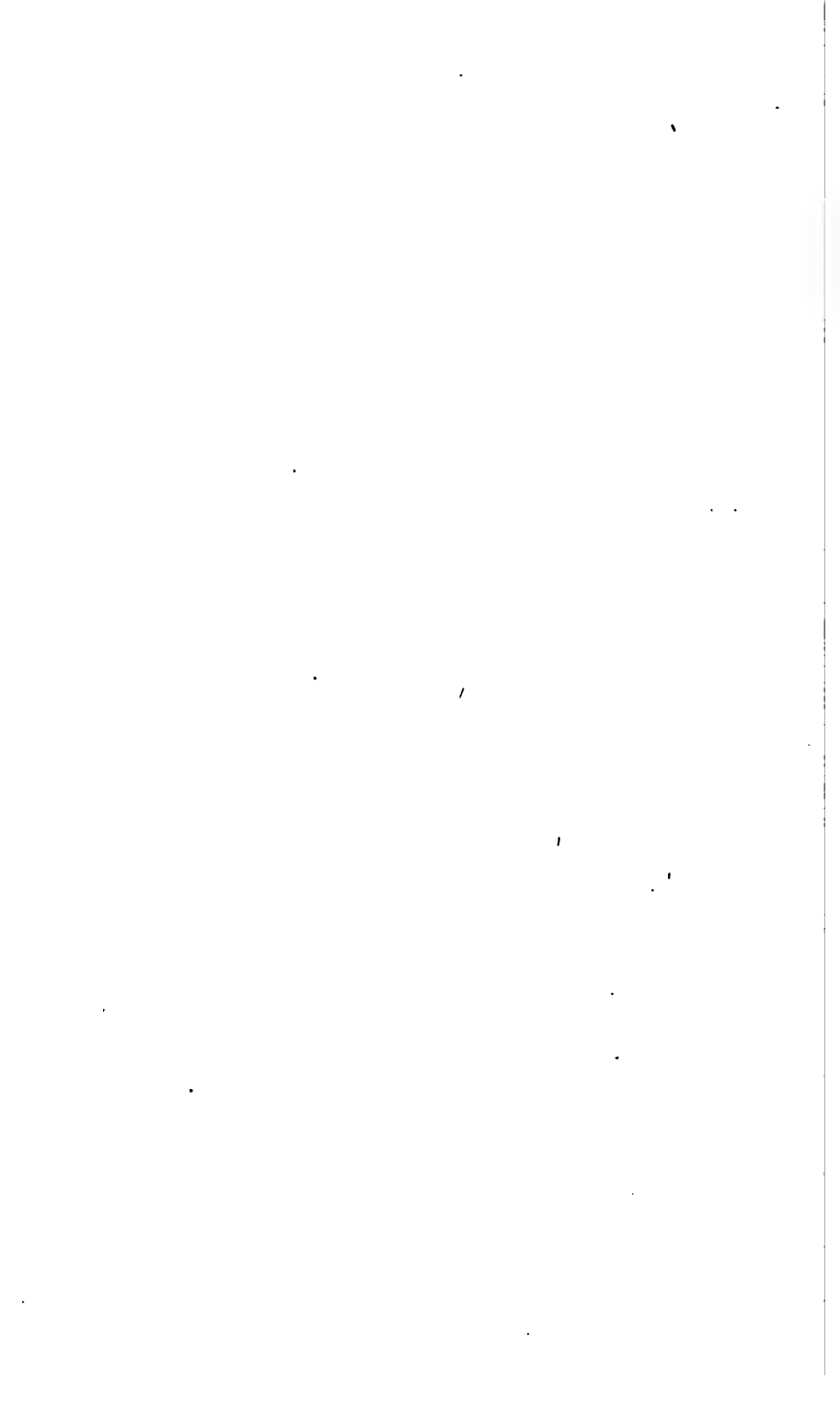
at that place, and erected over the river in the year 1779. It is the first that was ever made of cast iron only. The abutments are stone, and are covered with plates of the same metal. On these the pillars stand in mortises, and the whole bridge is covered with iron top plates, which project over the ~~side~~ on each side.

On this projection stands the ballustrade, which is likewise of cast iron. The road over the bridge is made of clay and iron slag, and is twenty four feet wide. The span of the arch is one hundred feet and six inches, and the height from the base line to the center forty feet. The weight of the iron in the whole is three hundred and seventy

London: Wm. Agnew & Sons, April 1847



View of the Maidenhead Railway Bridge over the River Thames near Maidenhead, Surrey, England, 1847



seventy eight tons, ten hundred weight.

The whole was cast in open sand, and a large scaffold being previously erected, each separate part was elevated to a proper height by ropes and chains, and then lowered till the ends met at the center. All the principal parts were erected in three months, without any accident either to the work or workmen, or the least obstruction to the navigation of the river.

Such is the description of this wonderful iron bridge, which we have

procured for the satisfaction of our readers. The view of the banks of the Severn and the adjacent country conspire to render the whole scene romantic and delightful. The bridge, from the top of the hill, which commands a very extensive prospect, as well as in a nearer point of view, well merits the attentive observation of all travellers. The situation has been happily chosen by the proprietors, and the execution of so arduous an undertaking is such as far exceeds what could have been expected.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
SPECIMEN OF A HISTORY OF GREAT-BRITAIN,

TO BE PUBLISHED BY A WRITER OF THE YEAR 1900.

MR. EDITOR,

PERHAPS the most remarkable feature in the character of the present times is a total disregard to the pure example of former times, and an avowed indifference to the fame of future ages. Satisfied to be the hero of their own little day, men seem very careless of their posthumous reputation, and contented to be easy and comfortable while they live, they cast no thought towards future days, in which their conduct will be reviewed without any blinding partialities. Hence, men of reputation in the political or literary world are rather ambitious to be thought well of by the age in which they live than anxious to secure a place in the temple of immortal Fame. Having both their vanity fed and their interest completed by the applause, however injudiciously bestowed, of present times, they seldom enquire whether there ever has been a period of the world in which their labours would have been accounted idleness, and their greatest perfections trifles — and they will seldom question their own hearts — apply the standards of truth and justice, or doubt whether there may not hereafter be a time when disapprobation only shall accompany their memory, and when what now is called praiseworthy shall be reckoned despicable and contemptible.

Hence, as we neither examine into

former precedents, nor in any great degree court that fame which never dies, our prejudices are strengthened into the most absurd contumacy, and hence those mean disputes and quarrels which fill the world with misery and inquietude. Hence all the mischiefs that go to form the declension of our empire. We gratify an unmeaning taste, and sacrifice to an improper fashion, regardless of the laws of virtue, truth, and honour.

But, whatever opinions we may hold on the several subjects which occupy our thoughts—whether we are attached to those opinions from conviction, from the influence of patronage, or from the persuasions of seductive eloquence—However tenacious we are of them in the progress of life, and whether that tenaciousness operate to our self-interest, or to our disparagement. However high the political disputes, the literary opinions, and religious modes, or the fashionable manners may be in our opinion—however all these may receive the sanction of those whom we account the great and the wise—none of these circumstances authorise our presumption that we are acting with more propriety than any age which has gone before, and in a manner that will be approved by every age which shall follow. The youngest of us may recollect when we



on the fortunes of maiden aunts, obliged them to a compliance with the sanctity of old age. But the rich and gay, and the fashionable reckoned every attention to religion as an imputation on their spirit. On the whole, we do not find from any credible accounts that above one in ten churches was really requisite to contain those who were inclined to attend public worship.

"Yet, though the greater part of the people no longer visited houses of devotion, no longer paid their vows to their maker, nor honoured the religion of the nation with their personal appearance, it must not be presumed that Sunday was a day of rest, or of idleness. So very different was the case, that we find the healthy and strong exercised themselves in the athletic amusements of riding, jumping five bar gates, and breaking wine-bottles—others were active in eating and drinking, playing at cards, and many other employments of a nature so laborious as soon to exhaust their strength, and of a duration so great as often not to end when the professional occupations of the following day called for their exertions. Nor could their zeal be imputed to any interested motives, for

many who pursued such employments wasted their time, their health, and their fortunes, and imputed their ruin to any thing but the real cause, a degree of modesty and charity peculiar to the age of which we treat.

"It may be matter of just wonder to our readers, that a people so wise as the English should yet despise that which tends so evidently to preserve the vigour of government as national religion. They could not be ignorant that every nation has declined in proportion to the decay of its religion, an observation which will prove true, whatever that religion was. Religion is a tie of the strongest nature. Its tendency, in all nations, is to make men happy, and when destroyed we seldom find the wisdom of the destroyer substituting a better expedient."—

The intention, Sir, of your miscellany being to furnish variety, I have taken the liberty to send you the above, the intention of which I doubt not you sufficiently comprehend.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

PROSPECTOR.

London, April 22, 1784.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LIV.

THREE Poems. I. Siddons: A Poem. II. A poetical Epistle to Sir Ashton Lever. III. An Elegy on the Death of a young Officer in the Army. By Percival Stockdale. 4to. Flexney.

WE have frequently perused the productions of Mr. Stockdale's pen with no small degree of satisfaction. In his prose compositions his style is animated and vigorous, and in his poetry we frequently perceive,

"The eye, in a fine frenzy rolling!"

Of these poems we must give the preference to the last, which is evidently the offspring of a mind fraught with poetical images, and a heart warm with the tender inspiration of friendship. But it must not be understood that we think lightly of the

other two pieces. They have each their respective merit, and the panegyrist is almost equal to the elegiac poet.

From the first poem the verses addressed to Mrs. Siddons were taken, which are to be found in our poetical department. In the *exordium*, or introduction to these lines, we were pleased to find the name of *Ferningham* introduced, as his poetical genius and elegant talents are well entitled* to the praises of contemporary writers. The part of the poem which is more particularly addressed to our great actress

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has

* See an account of his SCANDINAVIAN POETRY in our last Literary Review.

has been already perused by the readers of this work, and their own taste will direct them to its beauties.

The second poem is addressed to SIR ASHTON LEVER, whose liberality of spirit seems peculiarly to merit *the tributary strain* of the Muse! After praising the plan of the *Holophusicon*, Mr. Stockdale invites all

"Who impugn disorder of the brain
To those who worship in a Christian fane,"

to visit this museum.

"Repair to LEVER's temple, and adore;
"And blush, and shudder, and be fools no more!"

The description of his sensations while he walks through the rooms is poetical—and how admirable are the following lines:

"Yet, generous LEVER! in our leaden days,
All thy reward may prove, the poet's praise!
For, thy magnificent and varied store,
Which gives to science views unknown before;
Which more unfolds the world's harmonious plan,
The mind eternal, and the mind of man,
(Its master, in some inauspicious hour,
Meantly by wealth deserted, and by power)
Like Houghton's monuments of art, may go
To find a patroness in Russian snow;
May be received (since taste is *here* no more)
With genial ardour on a frozen shore."

The poem then concludes with an address to our fair countrywomen, in which the poet urges them in strong terms to patronize Sir Ashton Lever; and that they, as the women of Lacedæmon felt and acted like SPARTANS, should exert the spirit and generosity of Britons,

"And bid, again, a nation's virtue bloom."

For the conclusion—we lament that our limits will not allow us to transcribe the verses—our readers must consult the poems, Yet we must give the last lines:

"Of English manners, then, ye English fair,
To give reforming models be *your* care.
Let, from your influence, our improvement flow;
Extort from love what we to *reason* owe;
And since neglectful of *her* card we fail,
Let us to virtue steer, by *passion's* gale."

The third poem, as the title informs us, is an *elegy on the death of a young officer of the army*. In this elegy there is good sense, there is poetry, there is pathos, there is philosophy. But let it plead its own cause.

ELEGY.

BORN with the virtues of maturer age,
To warm the poet's or historian's page;
Born, life's best deeds and best rewards to prove,
To merit friendship, and to merit love—
Born with that fire, by which, of old, was hur'd
Britannia's thunder on a hostile world—
—But all this worth, just opening into bloom,
Is closed for ever by the ruthless tomb.
Severely for my heart, too soon a shade,
Accept this tribute, from affection paid;
Well-pleased accept it; for the poet's verse
More than funeral pomp adorns the hearse;
Gives us, at once, improvement and relief;
Refines our morals, while it soothes our grief:
While it commands our tears a rush to flow,
Indulging soft and salutary woe.

Forming the numbers to *thy* memory due,
The frowns of fortune unappall'd I view;
For never could the wanton tyrant's reign
Extinguish in my breast the liberal strain;
Ne'er cool my ardour for a poet's name,
By her gay fops of fashionable fame;
Ne'er sink my heart beneath its noblest ends;
To honour living or departed friends.

And let not the severe, ye martial train,
Tell me my grief is weak, and vows in vain!
Oh! let the short-lived joys and hopes of youth
Impress you ever with important truth!
Since life is short, with virtue fill the span;
The habits of the youth decide the man.
The good from fate their *dear* grace save,
And are mature, though minors, for the grave.

And oft to Pleasure's gay, luxuriant bowers,
Contrast the dark, irrevocable hour;
Which, haply, gives you long the golden light,
Or adds its gloom to the returning night.
For not alone on Mars's purple field
The fons of war their generous piety yield;
Death still attends us, on whatever grounds;
Lurks in our frame, and hovers all around:
Oft, e'en the light, elastic spring of life
With life's duration is at fatal strife:
We draw our dissolution with our breath;
Our vital air impregnated with death;
And thus as surely by an atom fall,
As by the culverin's destructive ball.

Ambitious of no mean effects, my muse
Extends to either world her moral views:
Then may these lays, enforcing human weal,
Firmly to act, and tenderly to feel;
To my friend's memory, to our species kind,
Still move the heart, and still impell the mind;
With sympathy producing virtue read,
Preserve the living, and *embalm* the dead."

In our perusal of these verses, we could not help imagining that Mr. Stockdale's memory was impressed with some of the sentiments which delight the scholar of taste, in Plutarch's incomparable letter to Apollonius on the death of his son, as there seems a frequent concurrence of ideas in the elegant sorrows of the poet, and the spirited and feeling consolations of the philosopher of Cheronæa. The number of classical allusions, indeed, in these

these poems seem to confirm our supposition.

During the course of the last year, we read a sermon* on *Self Knowledge*, and an *Essay on Misanthrophy*, by the author of these poems. The former is a sensible and animated discourse: the latter is a vigorous and ingenious composition. They are, indeed, both such as must lead his reader to expect high entertainment from a

volume of Sermons which Mr. Stockdale has just published.

We cannot close this article, without expressing our hopes that Mr. Stockdale will continue to court the patronage of the Muses, as we think he may be certain of the protection of the public, if they continue to inspire "his midnight hours" with the same fancy and genius, which gave birth to the poems on SIDDONS, LEVER, and
A DECEASED FRIEND.

ART. LV. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783.* 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 243.)

V. A Description of a new construction of Eye-Glasses for such Telescopes as may be applied to Mathematical Instruments. By Mr. Ramsden; communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

In order to correct the errors which arise in the eye-glasses of telescopes, as well from the spherical figure of them, as from the different refrangibility of light, it has been held absolutely necessary to have two eye-glasses, placed so that the image formed by the object glass of the telescope may be between them: but in such telescopes as are applied to mathematical instruments, the interference of an eye-glass, before the image is formed, is productive of many very bad consequences. For should that glass have the least shake or motion in its cell, and it is almost impossible but that it shall, it will totally alter the adjustment of the instrument: moreover, this position of the glass diminishing the image, obliges us to shorten the focus of the other eye-glass; by which means the wires in the focus of the telescope are considerably more magnified than they would otherwise have been, if the power of the telescope had been the same, and both eye-glasses placed between the image and the eye.

Many defects in the micrometer with moveable wires are caused by the construction of the eye-glasses of the telescope which it is applied to: for example, if the telescope have a single

eye-glass only, the field of it is so small that it is impossible to measure the diameters of the sun and moon, unless the magnifying power be very small, and then not with precision. If, in order to enlarge the field, we use the present construction of eye glasses, the consequence will be yet worse, for then equal spaces between the wires will not correspond to equal spaces on the object, as those who are conversant in the principles of optics well know; and as this inequality depends on the form, position, and refractive power of that eye-glass which is placed between the object glass and image, we cannot obtain data sufficiently exact, to allow for the error.

Those, Mr. Ramsden observes, who have been sensible of this defect have thought to correct it by the application of an achromatic eye-glass, founded on the same principle as the achromatic object-glass is founded on, not supposing that it was possible to correct the errors above spoken of, otherwise than by combining a concave lens with convex ones? but the violent and contrary refractions occasioned by the large size of the lenses which it is necessary to use for this purpose, in proportion to their focal lengths, not only cause great loss of light, but render it also utterly impractical to correct the spherical aberration, so as to obtain an angle of vision much larger than may be had by a single eye-glass. But, however impossible it may hitherto have

* This sermon and this essay were published at Berwick, but the title page informs us they may be purchased at L.A.W.'s, in Paternoster-Row.

have appeared to correct both causes of aberration by two convex lenses, when both are placed between the image and eye, Mr. Ramsden thinks he has, in this paper, fully shewn the practicability of it. He thinks, also, that the remarks he has here put together will throw light on the general theory of eye-glasses, which seems not hitherto to have been well understood.

Mr. Ramsden's method of correcting these aberrations is as follows: He places a plano-convex lens very near to, and with its plane side towards an object or image formed in the focus of the object-glass of a telescope. The image, magnified by this lens will, from the position of it, be, as to sense, free from colours: but the respective foci of a lens so placed being very near each other, and on the same side of it, the emergent pencils fall diverging on the eye, and, consequently, give indistinct vision. To remove this effect, Mr. Ramsden places a second lens, of the same form, between the eye and the former one, with its convex side towards it; and a little within the focus of it, so that the combined focus of the two lenses may be in the place of the image. By this means the rays are made to fall parallel on the eye, and, of course, shew the object distinctly. If, by putting the first lens *very* near the image, any imperfection in it becomes too visible, the distance will admit of considerable increase, without producing any bad effects: for theory, as well as experiment, shews that a small aberration, caused by the different refrangibility of light, is of little consequence when compared with the same quantity of aberration arising from the spherical figure of the lenses; and even that small degree of colouring in the second lens Mr. Ramsden shews how to correct, if it be thought necessary.

Our author proceeds to shew, by proper diagrams, that this composition of the eye-glasses of telescopes is equally well adapted for obviating the aberration arising from the spherical figure of the lenses—that in both, where it becomes necessary to use glasses

which are large portions of a sphere, nothing more is requisite than to make the pencil on such lens as small as possible; and that the direction of the rays in each pencil may be regulated at pleasure, when they approach the axis of the telescope. He further observes that it has been usual to consider that form and position of the eye-glasses best, which would make the pencils, from every part of the field, intersect each other in the axis of the telescope, at the place of the eye; but this, he asserts, will be of little consequence, seeing that the diameter of a pencil in this place is generally much less than the pupil of the eye; and nothing more is requisite than that the eye should take in the rays from the different parts of the field, at the same time: the field of a telescope will be most perfect when the construction of the eye-glasses is such that the focus of an extreme, and of a central pencil, are at the same distance from the eye; and this, he proceeds to shew, is very nearly the case in the construction here recommended.

Thus we have, says Mr. Ramsden, a system of eye-glasses which may be taken out of the telescope and wiped at pleasure. Or the magnifying power of the telescope may be varied, without affecting the line of collimation, or in any manner altering the adjustment of the instrument which it is applied to. In the present greatly improved state of telescopes, too, that disagreeable appearance of the wires, arising from the great power of the eye-glasses, is, in a great measure, removed; and the same principle may be usefully employed in many other cases.

Before our author concludes, he informs us, that what he has delivered in this paper is only to be considered as an explanation of this very useful construction; that mathematical investigations and demonstrations require more leisure than is consistent with his avocations; and he, therefore, requests and hopes, that some person of more leisure, or, as he modestly expresses himself, of greater abilities in the science of optics, will favour the world

world with a general theorem, expressive of the exact form of the first lens, according to its distance from the

image, in order to make the application of the principle more universal and easy.

ART. LVI. *Memorials of Human Superstition; being a Paraphrase and Commentary on the Historia Flagellantium of the Abbé Boileau, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Canon of the Holy Chapel, &c. By one who is not a Doctor of the Sorbonne.* 2d Edit. 8vo. Robinson.

(Concluded from our last, page 237.)

WE shall now finish our review of this entertaining work, from the perusal of which we have received much real pleasure.

The seventeenth chapter treats of the claims of the Western Christian churches, with regard to flagellation. It then relates the stories of Henry the Second of England, and Henry the Fourth of France, who both suffered publicly this mode of absolution. The former, after the death of Becket, and the latter, to clear himself from heresy and excommunication. Henry the Fourth, however, be it remembered, was whipped by proxy. The whole chapter is remarkably pleasant. It concludes thus:

"From the above two instances of Henry the Second of England, and Henry the Fourth of France (the authenticity of which is beyond a doubt) we find that two crowned heads, Kings of the two most powerful states in Europe, both of the name of Henry, have publicly submitted to the discipline of flagellation, either in their own person, or by proxy: the one, to preserve his crown; and the other, in order to qualify himself for taking possession of it. I desire the judicious reader to ponder all these facts, and not to charge me with having chosen too unimportant a subject to treat in this work."

In the twenty-third chapter, the author gives an account of the public processions of flagellating penitents that take place in Catholic countries, as well as of other ceremonies of a similar kind, and then concludes as follows:

"However, these stark-naked processions performed by the cynic philosophers, by the Adamites, the Turlupins, the Picards, and by Brother Juniperus, never met, we find, with any great and lasting countenance from the public: and as beatings without nakedness, that is mere bastinadoes, have generally been considered as being but dull and unmeritorious acts of penance, and accordingly never experienced any degree of encouragement, so, nakedness without beatings has been but indifferently practised or relished. But when flagellations have been used, then has the scene become cheered and enlivened; then have penitents entertained sufficient consciousness

of their merit to continue their exercises with perseverance and regularity; then have numerous converts contributed to perpetuate the practice; then have the world thought the affair worth engaging their attention, and public shows, ceremonies, and solemnities have been instituted.

"Ceremonies of this kind have, however, been planned with different success, by which I mean with different degrees of ingenuity, among different nations.

"The flagellating solemnities, for instance, that took place in Lacedæmon are not in any degree intitled to our approbation: very far from it. The cruel advantage that was taken in them of the silly pride of boys, to prevail upon them to suffer themselves to be cut to pieces, rendered such ceremonies a practice of really a brutish kind; and it is difficult to decide whether there was in them more inhumanity, or stupidity. The same is to be said of the solemnities of a similar kind that were performed among the Thracians.

"Less exceptionable than those just mentioned certainly were the ceremonies exhibited by the Egyptians, and by the Syrian priests of Bellona; since it is evident that no compulsion whatever took place in them in regard to any person.

"The same observation is to be made in favour of the processions of modern Flagellants, in which every one has the scourging of his own skin; and at the same time it must be confessed that the gallantry and courtship paid to the fair sex that so eminently prevail in those processions are circumstances that greatly recommend them. On the other hand, the gloomy affectation of sanctity, which is mixed with the festivity and pageantry of those disciplining solemnities, gives the whole an air of hypocrisy, which is in some measure disgusting; and the degree of real cruelty with which they are attended cannot but complete the aversion of such persons as use has not reconciled to the thought of them.

"The festival or the Lupercalia that was performed in Rome had indeed greatly the advantage of all the ceremonies of the kind that ever were instituted. It really deserved to have been contrived, or continued, by a people more polite or refined than the Romans, especially in early times, are represented to us to have been.

"Among other excellencies the festival we speak of possessed, it was performed only once a year, and continued but a few days: for ceremonies of this sort ought to occur but seldom, and be only of short duration: and it was like a short time of *Saturnalia*, during which each sex kindly exhibited to the sight of the other those personal charms and advantages which they wisely

wisely kept hidden during the rest of the whole year.

In the second place, the real design of the whole transaction was pretty openly and candidly acknowledged: and it we except the few religious rites by which the ceremony was begun, which served to give dignity to it, and the notion of the power of the flaps of the Luperci, which gave importance to the whole solemnity, it was agreed fairly enough on all sides, that no more was meant than temporary pastime and amusement.

"In the third place, no cruelty whatever took place in the performance of the festival we speak of, nor was it possible any should; and from the lightness and the breadth of the straps which the Luperci used, we may judge of their tender anxiousness not to do, through zeal or other cause, any injury to the fair objects who made application to them.

"When one of the three bands of Luperci (out of which every man who wanted an excellent shape or elegant address was, no doubt, irremissibly black-balled) had been let loose out of the temple of the God Pan, and after the coming of a Lupercus into any particular street had been announced, by the flourish of the hautboys, clarinets, trumpets, kettle-drums, and other musical instruments that were stationed near the entrance of it (for we are absolutely to suppose that music contributed to embellish so charming a festival) some one of the amiable persons who propoed to receive benefit from the Lupercus's services moved out of the crowd, and threw herself into his way.

"On the sight of her the whole fierceness of the Lupercus became softened. However kindled his spirits might have been by the religious rites by which the ceremony was begun, by the course he had just performed, and the sight of the multitude of spectators who lined the streets,

whatever in short might be that state of fever in which Festus seems to represent him, the *sebrarius* Lupercus, at the sight of the lovely creature who obstructed his passage, felt his agitation succeeded by sensations of the most benevolent sort.

"So far from entertaining designs of a severe or cruel nature, he scarcely possessed sufficient power to raise his arm, and perform with a faint hand the office that was expected from him. His bosom was filled with the softest passions. Intirely lost in the contemplation of the lovely object that made application to him, already did he begin to have thoughts of employing remedies of a more obvious and natural kind—already, forgetting all mankind, did he attempt to inclose her in his arms; when the acclamations of the spectators and the sudden explosion of the musical instruments at once recalled him to himself; he flew from the amiable person who had thus to thoroughly engaged his attention, and hastened to other objects equally amiable, who likewise came to crave his assistance. If I was called upon to give my vote for any ceremony of the kind here mentioned, I would give it for the festival of the Lupercalia, especially with the improvements that had been made in it about the time of Pope Gelasius."

We shall here take leave of this extraordinary book, with observing, that the humour, ingenuity, and real learning contained in some of the articles, render them worthy of the pen of their author; while others, though without any grossness and open violation of decency, border perhaps too much upon wantonness to do him any wonderful credit.

ART. LVII. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 Vols. Cadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from page 138.)

HAVING already given an account of the first volume of these Lectures, we now proceed to the second. In the first volume the author treated largely of language and style; he now ascends a step higher, and examines the subjects upon which style is employed. He begins with what is properly called eloquence, or public speaking; considers the different kinds of it; the manner suited to each; the proper distribution and management of all the parts of a discourse; and the proper pronunciation or delivery of it. Before he enters on any of these heads, he takes a view of the nature of eloquence in general, and of the state in

which it has subsisted in different ages and countries.

The best definition which can be given of eloquence, he thinks, is the art of speaking in such a manner as to attain the end for which we speak. Whenever a man speaks or writes, he is supposed, as a rational being, to have some end in view; either to inform, or to amuse, or to persuade, or, in some way or other, to act upon his fellow-creatures. He who speaks or writes in such a manner as to adapt all his words most effectually to that end is the most eloquent man. Whatever then the subject be, there is room for eloquence; but, as the most important subject

subject of discourse is action or conduct, the power of eloquence chiefly appears when it is employed to influence conduct, and persuade to action. As it is principally with reference to this end that it becomes the object of art, eloquence may, under this view of it, be defined the art of persuasion.

This being once established, certain consequences immediately follow, which point out the fundamental maxims of the art. It follows clearly, that, in order to persuade, the most essential requisites are, solid argument, clear method, a character of probity appearing in the speaker, joined with such graces of style and utterance as shall draw our attention to what he says. Good sense is the foundation of all. In order to persuade a man of sense, we must first convince him; which is only to be done by satisfying his understanding of the reasonableness of what is proposed to him.

Convincing and persuading, though they are sometimes confounded, import, notwithstanding, different things, which ought to be distinguished from each other. Conviction affects the understanding only; persuasion, the will and the practice. It is the business of the philosopher to convince me of truth; it is the business of the orator to persuade me to act agreeably to it, by engaging my affections on its side. Conviction and persuasion do not always go together. They *ought*, indeed, to go together; and *would* do so, if our inclination regularly followed the dictates of our understanding. But as our nature is constituted, we may be convinced that virtue, justice, or public spirit, are laudable, while, at the same time, we are not persuaded to act according to them. The inclination may revolt, though the understanding be satisfied: the passions may prevail against the judgement. Conviction is, however, always one avenue to the inclination or heart; and it is that which an orator must first find his strength to gain: for no persuasion is likely to be stable which is not founded on conviction. But, in order to persuade, the orator

must go farther than merely producing conviction; he must consider man as a creature moved by many different springs, and must act upon them all. He must address himself to the passions; he must point to the fancy, and touch the heart; and, hence, besides solid argument and clear method, all the conciliating and interesting arts, both of composition and pronunciation, enter into the idea of eloquence.

We may distinguish three kinds or degrees of eloquence. The first and lowest, is that which aims only at pleasing the hearers. Such, generally, is the eloquence of panegyrics, inaugural orations, addresses to great men, &c.—A second and higher degree of eloquence is, when the speaker aims not merely to please, but also to inform, to instruct, to convince; when his art is exerted in removing prejudices against himself and his cause, in choosing the most proper arguments, stating them with the greatest force, arranging them in the best order, expressing and delivering them with propriety and beauty; and thereby disposing us to pass that judgement, or embrace that side of the cause to which he wishes to bring us. Within this compass, chiefly, is employed the eloquence of the bar.

But there is a third, and still higher degree of eloquence, wherein a greater power is exerted over the human mind; by which we are not only convinced, but are interested, agitated, and carried along with the speaker; our passions are made to rise together with his; we enter into all his emotions; we love, we detest, we resent, according as he inspires us; and are prompted to resolve, or to act, with vigour and warmth. Debate, in popular assemblies, opens the most illustrious field to this species of eloquence; and the pulpit also admits it.

Under this head, our author observes very justly, that the high eloquence last mentioned is always the offspring of passion. By passion, he means that state of the mind in which it is agitated and fired by some object it has in view. A man may convince, and even persuade others to act by mere

reason and argument. But that degree of eloquence which gains the admiration of mankind, and properly denominates one an orator, is never found without warmth or passion. Passion, when in such a degree as to rouse and kindle the mind, without throwing it out of the possession of itself, is universally found to exalt all the human powers. It renders the mind infinitely more enlightened, more penetrating, more vigorous and masterly, than it is in its calm moments. A man actuated by a strong passion becomes much greater than he is at other times. He is conscious of more strength and force; he utters greater sentiments, conceives higher designs, and executes them with a boldness and a felicity, of which, on other occasions, he could not think himself capable. But chiefly with respect to persuasion is the power of passion felt. Almost every man, in passion, is eloquent. Then he is at no loss for words and arguments. He transmits to others, by a sort of contagious sympathy, the warm sentiments which he feels; his looks and gestures are all persuasive; and nature here shews herself infinitely more powerful than all art. This is the foundation of that just and noted rule: *si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi sibi.*

These are some of the principal ideas that occurred to our author concerning eloquence in general. He now proceeds to consider in what state it has subsisted in different ages and nations. It is not till the rise of the Grecian republics, he says, that we find any remarkable appearances of eloquence or the art of persuasion; and these gave it such a field as it never had before, and, perhaps, has never had again since that time.

Our readers will be highly pleased

ART. LVIII. *Anecdotes of the Russian Empire; in a Series of Letters, written a few Years ago from St. Peterburgh.* 8vo. Cadell.

(Continued from page 240.)

WE shall now resume our account of this entertaining volume, and pursue the plan which we adopted in the beginning of the article.

with what the Doctor says of the Greek and Roman orators, whose respective merits and characters he has marked in a very able and accurate manner, and has displayed with equal discernment in his account of the state of eloquence in modern times.

Having treated of the nature of eloquence in general, and of the state in which it has subsisted in different ages and countries, our author proceeds to consider the different kinds of public speaking, the distinguishing characters of each, and the rules which relate to them. The ancients divided all orations into three kinds; the demonstrative, the deliberative, and the judicial. Doctor Blair follows that division which the train of modern speaking naturally points out to us, taken from the three great scenes of eloquence, popular assemblies, the bar, and the pulpit; each of which has a distinct character that particularly suits it. This division coincides in part with the ancient one. The eloquence of the bar is precisely the same with what the ancients called the judicial; the eloquence of popular assemblies, though mostly of what they term the deliberative species, yet admits also of the demonstrative. The eloquence of the pulpit is altogether of a distinct nature, and cannot be properly reduced under any of the heads of the ancient rhetoricians.

In this part of his work our author gives us some extracts from Demosthenes—an analysis of Cicero's oration for Cluentius, and a critical examination of Bishop Atterbury's sermon on praise and thanksgiving. The rules and observations which respect a sermon as a particular species of composition cannot fail of being acceptable to a numerous class of our readers.

(To be continued.)

LETTER III. *Anecdotes of the Emperors of Russia.* By these accounts, she rises at five in the morning, and is engaged in business till near ten. She then

then breakfasts, attends prayers, dines at two, sits in her own apartment till five; then she drinks tea, sees company, goes to some place of public amusement, or plays at cards, and retires at ten. In the morning, between prayers and dinner she takes an airing, but wishes not to be noticed or saluted as Empress.

She is fond of having small parties at her palace, and attends balls or masquerades at the houses of her nobility. When she retires to her country palaces she lays aside all state and grandeur, and even fines any of her ladies a *ruble*, a coin in value about four shillings, if they rise from their seats when she enters the apartment.

She is generous and humane. Her affability engages universal love. But, perhaps, she can smile, and smile, and — but you know the rest, as Mr. Richardson says.

LETTER IV. Contains an account of the *Proceedings of the Deputies* assembled by the Empress from the different parts of her empire, for making laws. At these meetings, every member is so much subject to the control of the sovereign, that freedom of speech is denied. She, it should seem, makes the laws, although she is willing to allow these deputies to *seem* to form the system of legislation.

LETTER V. This is only an extract, and contains an account of the *thanksgiving for the recovery* of the Empress and Great Duke from the small pox.

LETTER VI. Contains an account of the *distribution of the prizes* in the Academy of Arts and Sciences, which we have already* laid before our readers, and also a Russian tragedy, represented by young ladies.

LETTER VII. *The causes of the Turkish war.* This letter was written in January 1769, soon after the Empress had declared war against the Turks.

LETTER VIII. An account of the *Russian winter*, which is entertaining, lively, and full of information.

LETTER IX. *Religion of the Russians*, and of their clergy. The Greek church is full of ceremony and pro-

cession, rich pictures, showy dresses, smocking censers, and solemn music. But yet the clergy are by no means, according to our entertaining author, exemplary; nor are the laity remarkably upright. They are exact in performing the rites prescribed by the church, but yet murder and theft are too frequently committed. The clergy themselves in general are very ignorant. They rarely preach, and the whole knowledge often consists in being able to read the old Rus's or Sclavonian language. But, notwithstanding their superstition and ignorance, they are very tolerant, for it seems they allow that men of a different persuasion from themselves may go to heaven, but then they will there find the Russians *their superiors*.

LETTER X. Dated May 12, announcing the opening of the *Russian spring*, thus concludes: "A short letter this you will say, and a short account of a Russian spring. It is so: but a long description would be unsuitable, when a Russian spring is the subject."

LETTER XI. *Russian Agriculture*, which is the subject of this letter, is still in its infancy, on account of the slavery of the peasants. The Empress endeavours to promote the knowledge of this art, by every possible means, and forms colonies of strangers, to whom she presents an establishment.

LETTER XII. May be considered as a continuation of the seventh, as it relates the progress of the war between the Turks and the Russians.

LETTER XIII. Contains, beside other curious particulars and sensible remarks, some anecdotes of Count Munich, which will highly entertain the reader.

LETTERS XIV. XVII. and XVIII. are principally filled with relations of the progress of the war. The last concludes with the following curious pastichade, which was handed about at St. Petersburg, after the reduction of Chotzim:

"Prince Galitzin having been obliged to retreat from Chotzim, found himself much embarrassed. One night he was so anxious he could not sleep. He rose, dressed himself, and

T t 2

heard

* In our last.

heard two persons speaking at the door of his tent. An old soldier was telling his dream to the centinel. I dreamed (said he) that I was in a battle; that my head was cut off; consequently that I died; and consequently went to heaven. I knocked at the door. Peter came with a bunch of keys, and made so much noise, that he awakened God, who came in great haste, and enquired what was the matter? Why, says Peter, there is a great war upon earth, between the Russians and the Turks. And who, said the Supreme Being, commands the Russians? Count Munich, replied the Saint. Then, said God, I may go and sleep. I awakened, said the old soldier; but fell asleep, and dreamed again. The circumstances of the second dream were precisely the same with those of the first, excepting that the war in which I fancied myself engaged was not that of Count Munich, but that which we are now waging. Accordingly, when God asked Peter who commanded the Russians? the Saint told him, it was Prince Galitzin. Then, said God, get me my boots, for now they need me.—In a short time after, the Turkish bridge over the Neister was swept away by a flood."

LETTER XV. presents us with a view of the state of the Finlanders, who

differ considerably from the Russians in their language and religion: neither are they so tall nor so handsome. The Fins are treated by them with the utmost insult and abuse. An excursion into Carelia fills part of this letter, and affords some scope for the exertion of Mr. Richardson's elegant powers of description.

LETTER XVI. contains some *Fables translated from the German of Lessing*, which we shall present to our readers on some future occasion.

LETTER XIX. Only part of this letter appears. It contains the verses to a lady, with some flowers, which our readers will find in our poetical department of last month.

In our next we shall probably conclude our account of these anecdotes, from which we have gathered much information and entertainment.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE English Theatre affords us only one subject in the course of last month. The advanced state of the season, indeed, prevents us from expecting more novelties than we have had, and may likewise make us surprised why the

manager should have delayed the opera now before us to a period of the season when the town is thin of fashionable people, and the theatrical nights are principally occupied by benefits.—But of this, more anon.

COVENT-GARDEN.

April 17. A new opera was presented at this theatre called *ROBIN HOOD*; or, *Sherwood Forest*, written by Mr. McNally, author of *Re-taliation* and *Triumphant Shandy*, two farces which have been played with considerable approbation. The characters and story are as follow:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Robin Hood	<i>Mr. Bannister.</i>
Little John	<i>Mr. Quirk.</i>
Ruttkin	<i>Mr. Fawin.</i>
Fitzherbert	<i>Mr. Booth.</i>
Scarlet	<i>Mr. Brett.</i>
Allen-a-Dale	<i>Mr. Davies.</i>
Bowman	<i>Mr. Darley.</i>
Edwin	<i>Mr. Johnson.</i>
Clorinda	<i>Mrs. Martyr.</i>
Stella	<i>Mrs. Kemble.</i>
Margaret	<i>Mrs. Kennedy.</i>
Annette	<i>Mrs. Wilson.</i>
Angelina	<i>Mrs. Bannister.</i>

Lasses, Archers, &c.

The business of this Opera lies in *Sherwood Forest*, where history informs us Robin Hood and his men lived a terror to the neighbouring country. The plot is Goldsmith's ballad of Edwin and Angelina, *Turn, gentle hermit of the dale*, &c. and the supposition of Robin Hood's loving the fair Clorinda.

Edwin, crossed in his amour with Angelina, resolves on a voyage to the Holy Land, but afterwards, finding life insupportable without the object of his passion, he determines to revisit his native country, England, and endeavour again to meet her consent. In his absence the like-wife is uneasy, and knowing whither he was gone, disguises herself as a Palmer, and with an attendant travels the Holy Land; but not finding Edwin, he returns to England, and arrives at *Sherwood Forest*, where her lover was, he having been attacked, passing the road near Nottingham, by Robin Hood's men, who gave him his liberty, on which he turned hermit, and lived at the extremity of the forest, where she arriving, is benighted, but discovering light at a distance, she with her attendant, joined by the tinker of famous memory, advance towards it, which proves to be the hermit, who conducts them to his habitation, where, on telling their adventures, they recognise each other, and mutual love succeeds; this, with the episodes of Scarlet and Stella, Allen-a-Dale and Margaret, form the business of the piece; who are all married on the arrival of a messenger from the King, with full pardon for Robin Hood, and permission for his marriage with Clorinda. That every thing should be preserved contained in the history of our

our hero, the friar is not forgot, but remembered as father Fitzherbert.

The story of Robin Hood seems to have been a favourite subject for the drama "A Pastoral pleasant Comedie of Robinhood and little John" was entered in the books of the Stationer's Company in 1594. "Robin Hood's Pastoral May Games" is recorded to have appeared in 1624. "Robin Hood, an Opera" was acted at Lee's and Harper's booth, Bartholomew fair, 1730. "Robin Hood and his Crew of Soldiers; an interlude," in 1627. "And Robin Hood, a musical entertainment," was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1751; which having little more than musical merit to recommend it, met with no great success.

Little or nothing is to be picked up from our historians, concerning the great archer, Robin Hood. In a note upon Rapin's history it is noticed, that "about this time (1199) lived the famous Robin Hood, with his companion Little John, who were said to infest Yorkshire with their robberies. Some will have him to have been of a great family, and reduced to that course of life by riotous living. He never hurt either man or woman, spared the poor, and robbed only the rich. Proclamation being issued out against him, he fell sick at the Nunnery of Berkeley; and, desiring to be let blood, was betrayed and bled to death."—Thorby, in his history of Leeds, gives the following inscription, which he says is hardly legible:

"Here undernead dis laitle stean
Laiz robert Earl of Huntigton
Nea arcir ner az hie fa gued
An piple kauld im robin heud
Sick utlawz as hi an iz men
Vil england niver si agen.

Obiit 24 kal. dekembris, 1247."

The author of this opera has done nothing but write the dialogue, which is every where scanty, and compile the ballads, which are selected from Milton, Goldsmith, Shirley, Bate, Johnson's collection, Irish ballads, &c. &c. There is not that structure of fable in it which we usually call plot; the story is simple, and the termination such as the audience are led to expect. Nevertheless, there are many strokes of pointed satire in it, particularly in the *Justice* scene. The

characters and manners of the times in which Robin Hood is said to have lived our author has totally disregarded. Robin is a sentimental Macbeth, and Stella, whom the author meant as a rural, pastoral innocent, is a most unnatural combination of ignorance and artfulness, simplicity and cunning. The tinker, perhaps, has some claim to character, but he, likewise, seems to know more than reasonably can be expected to fall to his share. On the whole, however, the dialogue is chaste, and not tiresome, if we except the scene of discovery between Edwin and Angelina, which is insufferable, from the bungling manner in which it is performed.

The music of this opera, like the ballads, is to be divided among many. The overture is a composition of Mr. Baumgarten's, and belongs to an afterpiece played some years ago. The last movement is very beautiful. Shields, we believe, is the composer of the airs, excepting a duet to Dr. Harrington's "How sweet in the woodlands," Earl Mornington's glee, and Smith's prize glee. The music altogether forms as rich a treat as our ears have been feasted with for some time in the English theatre, and gives a merit to this opera which will insure it a high place in the opinion of the public. From the characters, our readers will perceive that the whole strength of the house has been employed, nor perhaps ever to better advantage. Each performer exerted himself, and the applause bestowed on this opera has been very general.

There are arcana in the management of a theatre which we do not pretend to dive into, but when we consider the pains taken both by the author of the dialogue and the composer of the music to render this piece, what it certainly is, a most pleasing entertainment to the public, we can see no reason why a manager should keep it back until the end of the season, to the great detriment of those concerned in it. In doing so he neither consults his interest, nor displays his wisdom, and we hope the managers of this house will take from the success of the piece a lesson, which, if they continue to despise, may soon be taught them by empty houses and declining taste.

EXHIBITION—SOMERSET-PLACE.

THE annual exhibition of paintings at this place began on Monday April 25. In our next we mean to give a full account of the most meritorious of the paintings. In the mean time, we are sorry to say, that, owing to some dispute between Mr. Gainborough and the proprietors of the rooms, that eminent artist has been under the necessity of removing his paintings. In this he

has been followed by some other artists, from the same motives, who are now meditating a new exhibition. Such contentions among men of acknowledged excellence must ever be regretted, but where pride, petulance, and envy creep in, genius must be discouraged, and ability artfully clouded.

RANELAGH

WITH Easter Monday began our summer amusement.

Ranelagh has been poorly attended; in truth, that which once was a fashionable rendezvous for the idle and the great, is now almost entirely

neglected, and probably soon will be shut altogether.

Sadler's Wells and the riding Houses, in which dogs perform comedies, and horses dance minuets, have opened with their usual success—perhaps

haps greater than usual, for there is scarcely a poultry Clerkenwell housemaid, whose salary is three pounds per annum, but what thinks she has a right to visit publick amusements. With such company, and occasionally a visit of frolic and whim from the better classes, these houses con-

tinue to enjoy very profitable seasons. We believe such places do infinite hurt to the morals of the community, but we do not live in an age, where the morals of the community are an object of importance in the eyes of the legislature.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

THOSE who regarded the dissolution of parliament as a mere temporary expedient to confirm his Majesty's nomination of ministers, and to give effect to their operations, will find their expectations fully gratified. They who wished to consider it as a wise and patriotic appeal to the people, to extinguish faction, and heal the distractions of this devoted country, if indeed there were any, who entertained such sanguine ideas, in this degeneracy of public spirit, will experience a disappointment the more mortifying, as they will not easily find another object to which they may turn their hopes. Whoever is but moderately acquainted with the history and characters of men and measures for these last ten years will readily perceive how little public motives, or a regard for the reputation, probity, or abilities of candidates have weighed with the generality of electors on the present occasion. If the elections have not been less venal, corrupt, and influenced than former elections, it is surely no libel to say, that the new parliament will not be more pure, virtuous, or able than former parliaments.

From the returns already made, it appears that the new parliament will contain a greater number of new members than any one we remember; and, as it is to be presumed that most of these have been introduced on principles hostile to the coalition, the ministry will, no doubt, open the session with a very considerable majority. The mortifying repulses which some of the most respectable members of the coalition have met with sufficiently demonstrate that the sense of the people is, at present, against them; but their success in many instances, and the vigorous resistance they have in general been able to make, even where they have been defeated, ought rather to put their enemies on their guard against the revival of a power to deeply rooted, than to afford them matter of triumph for its present overthrow. The ministerial victory has been no where so complete, or, we believe, so little owing to private or improper considerations, as in the city and county of York. The city of London presents an example of inconsistency not at all unprecedented in its conduct as a corporate body, and which is a proof that will overturn a thousand subtle arguments, how incompetent great popular assemblies are to decide upon nice political questions. The citizens of London were the first to address his Majesty on the dissolution of an obnoxious ministry, and they have re-elected two of their representatives, who supported that ministry when in office, and were the steady friends of their opposition when removed. The contest for Westminster is still undecided, and still doubtful. It may furnish amusement for some future speculator to remark,

that the women are unanimous on the side of Mr. Fox, who was never much celebrated for his gallantry.

But though the coalition be repulsed, it is not broken. Let it be remembered that its greatest strength consists in the abilities of its leaders, which neither chance nor calumny, nor the instability of popular favour can take away, and that, though its power be repressed for a time, its spirit and its union are not extinct. Its adherents will form so strong an opposition, as will overawe the ministry, and effectually deter them from acting with that promptitude, vigour, and decision which the deplorable situation of the country absolutely requires. Its leading members are again placed in the same situation in which their popularity and their consequence was originally acquired, and their adversaries in that in which it was lost—in which popularity was never long retained. It is not perhaps so true, that the present administration are popular, as that their predecessors were unpopular. There are but few of their warmest advocates who do not secretly cherish some other favourite arrangement of things, with which they would each be better satisfied. Those who hated Lord North, and those who hated Mr. Fox were undoubtedly the most numerous descriptions of men in the kingdom, and if their coalition united their friends, it united their enemies also. Whatever popularity administration does possess is derived solely from one of its members, and even this is rather inherited than acquired. It originates in a generous principle of supporting a meek character, whose entrance into political life was marked with uncommon lustre, and is founded rather on sentiment than on reason and experience. The splendid successes of his father's ministry flattered the ruling passion of the nation to its utmost extent, by giving us a decided superiority over our natural rival, the object of perpetual jealousy, fear, and hatred. The name of Pitt naturally excites a glow of animation and confidence in the breast of every true Englishman. A task of a very different nature awaits the lion, in as much as it is more arduous and painful to restore the exhausted strength of a declining state, than to wield its force when in full vigour.

But whatever may be the prospects of either party, the restoration of our affairs is equally doubtful. It has long been the familiar saying of one of our oldest and wisest statesmen "that it is not on the cards to save us." The plan lately adopted of fortifying our coasts against invasion is an ominous circumstance. We are surprised it should so long have escaped the notice of declaimers on the times. Time was, when the terror of our name was a rampart of brass, when England thought herself secure in the va-

lour of her sons. Anciently Sparta had no walls, the valour of its inhabitants being their best security against the enemy, as long as they observed the laws of Lycurgus; but those once broken, neither walls nor valour could protect them. *Inviclam per quingentos annos præstiterat severa disciplina Lycurgi: intra annos baud multos divitiæ pessumdere.* But perhaps there is no such certain prognostic of our approaching downfall, as the total disregard of moral rectitude in all our political contentions. It is in vain that speculative or designing men assail our ears with the din of reform, while the violation of every virtuous and sacred tie among individuals is openly countenanced by all parties, whenever it can be made subservient to their advantage. The bonds of society are thus weakened in the great body of the people, who are taught that religion, morality, decency, gratitude—in short, every consideration of private virtue, may be sacrificed without compunction at the shrine of passion or of interest. To make a convert in politics is now as eagerly sought after, as formerly to make a convert in religion; nor is any one thought a less valuable acquisition for having forfeited his small remainder of honesty and character by the change. If the salvation of the country were really at stake, we know not if the end would sanctify such means. *Nam defensoribus istis!* As scriptural allusions have been of late so frequently employed in the senate, in default of better argument, we with some zealous reformer would daily exclaim, “Woe unto you, Pharisees and Sadducees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of corruption than yourselves.”

This election has been distinguished by an attempt to introduce an innovation repugnant to the genius of English representation, by binding representatives to obey implicitly the instructions of their constituents, or to resign their seats. A test to that purpose was subscribed by the candidates for the city of London, and by two of those for the county of Middlesex. Mr. Byng rejected it in a manner that does honour to his candour and his spirit. This idea, if generally adopted, would render the third estate a democracy of the very worst sort. Setting aside the utter impracticability of collecting the genuine sense of numerous bodies of electors, on many occasions, perhaps the chief excellence of representation is to temper the violence and precipitancy which have ever attended the councils of the multitude. It is undoubtedly a delegated trust, but a trust to be exercised at discretion. Its views are not to be limited to the partial interests of individual bodies, but extended to the general benefit of the whole community. A House of Commons without discretion would be a House of Commons without power, and as such could neither assist nor controul the executive power.

In proportion as democracy has prevailed in any form of government, the spirit of party has been found to prevail also. In this country they have been coeval, and of late years have produced peculiar effects. As the right to controul the executive power was frequently extended to

dictate to it, whatever party could command a majority in parliament became possessed of the government. The favour of the sovereign was found an uncertain road to preferment, and all who were ambitious of rising in the state bent their views to excel in parliamentary debate. The powers of men's minds have thus been called forth in an extraordinary degree, but unhappily, relying on this single talent, they have been diverted from the more important studies of the general and relative interests of nations. The statesman has been lost in the declaimer. In politics they have soared no higher than to the dexterous management of a party. The whole force of their abilities has been spent against one another, and whatever the national spirit has achieved in war has been infallibly lost in negotiation. Hence we have been over-reached by almost every foreign state. Hence men have been appointed to offices and to commands, not in proportion to their merit, but to the rank they held in their respective parties, and we have been worse served in every department civil, naval, and military, than almost any other nation.

The enormous and growing accumulation of the national debt is an object of very serious concern, and more particularly so at the present juncture. We know not whether greater danger is to be apprehended from its continuance or annihilation. The practice of funding was unknown to antiquity. The treasures of war were hoarded up in time of peace, and as the general attention of mankind was turned more to agriculture than to commerce, wars were maintained at less expence, and waged more by men than by money. Carthage is an exception from this rule, whose troops consisted almost entirely of mercenaries; and yet this city, which could not always afford them a general of her own, subdued nations, and was able to dispute the empire of the world by means of money alone. But Carthage was the greatest commercial state of antiquity. The first instance of debt contracted on parliamentary security occurs in the reign of Henry VI. but this pernicious practice did not become perpetual, till the reign of William III. when it was adopted, as a sure expedient of obliging the monied part of the nation to befriend the revolutionary interest. So far the project was wise and salutary, and, confined within moderate bounds, might have been beneficial to commerce, but though the justice of entailing endless taxes on posterity, for advantages which might not be transmitted along with the burthens, might very fairly be questioned, so compendious a method of filling the Treasury being once discovered, was pursued beyond all regard to moderation or policy, till at length the evil has reached such a height, as to threaten to work its own cure, though with the ruin of thousands. It may be said that this ruin would involve only the mere stockholder, the most useless member of society, whose life is passed in torpid indolence or tasteless luxury, without avocation and without employment; that the same degree of industry in the labouring part of the community will always maintain the same number of persons in ease and affluence; and that it is of no importance to the state how often property may be shifted, or the master and the driver of the coach change places.

These arguments are not convincing. The ruin would not be confined to the useless stockholder. Almost all who retire from a life of industry and usefulness to enjoy the quiet and the comforts of age, place their money in the funds; are they and their families to be considered as useless? They would indeed be completely so, if reduced to poverty and a situation in life for which they are unqualified. If commerce be benefited by the funds, which is one of the chief arguments in their favour, then commercial people must be concerned in them, and as far as they are concerned they too must be ruined. No state can flourish where wealth is not permanent, or at least secure, and, at any rate, this transposition of master and coachman will hardly be thought a desirable thing.

As among the connexions of the present ministry there are men famous for their skill in calculation, who may think themselves obliged to support their rank in the estimation of the world, by proposing some scheme for the diminution of the national debt, it behoves the public to examine with the utmost care whatever proposition may be brought forward for that purpose. The first rude or unskilful hand that is permitted to tamper with public credit will level the whole airy fabric with the dust. When these gentlemen shall point out a method of paying the debts of an individual by any other means than lessening his expences or increasing his income, we will then believe that the same principles may be applied with success to the discharge of the public debt, without violating public faith. No one who recollects that the revenue is at present two millions annually deficient will be very apt to suppose that it can be much increased beyond making good that deficiency. If then the taxes be mortgaged to perpetuity for the interest, and the probability of raising a surplus extremely doubtful, it is not very likely that this or any future ministry will be possessed of such rigid and steady frugality, as to make any considerable progress in the payment of the principal. Are we then on the eve of that crisis which has been so often predicted, when the nation must destroy public credit, or public credit will destroy the nation? We wish we could see sufficient reason to be satisfied that we are not.

But supposing the immense sums of which the revenue is defrauded to be brought into the Exchequer, and the unknown resources of the country to enable us, for a few years longer, to go on adding millions to millions of debt, a practice ruinous beyond the evidence of a thousand demonstrations, the dangers that threaten public liberty are not less alarming than the annihilation of public credit. The great extent of the public debt, and the necessity of providing for the regular payment of the interest, seems to us to have wrested from the hands of the House of Commons their only constitutional weapon against the encroachments of the prerogative, the right of withholding supplies, and to have placed them impotent and defenceless in the hands of the executive power. The connexions of members with the proprietors of the various funds are become so close, and their own particular concerns in them so great, as to render

them more tenacious of public faith than prudence, policy, or even strict justice requires. While an obsequious minister shall proceed with firmness and caution, while the invasion of liberty shall be conducted by slow gradations, and each step be covered by plausible pretexts, it is not to be expected that any House of Commons will resort to means of opposition, by which their own interests, and those of their friends, would be so materially affected. Or should one be found bold enough to hazard the last extremity, they would find their efforts baffled by means of the popular odium that would infallibly be excited against them, and a new parliament would not only grant the ministry indemnity for the past, but support for the future. It may be said, that it is at all times easy to separate the interest of the funds from the current services of the year, and to provide for the one, and withhold the other; but this is much easier in speculation than in practice, and would produce exactly the same effects, as it would sink the price of stocks to almost nothing. If liberty should ever be oppressed by these means, one consolation at least will remain. Those who have contributed to establish the usurpation will be the first victims of its tyranny. The interest of two hundred and fifty millions will be too tempting a prey to escape the rapacity of a profuse and thoughtless prince, or an improvident and needy ministry, no longer accountable for their actions. The money will be withdrawn on the plea of state necessity, and under the most solemn assurances of being quickly replaced. The sweets of the plunder once tasted, restitution will be as unthought of as impossible, and those who have sacrificed public principle to private advantage will expiate their share in enslaving their country by their own ruin.

To these loose remarks, we shall subjoin the following contrast, taken from a daily paper, between our own conduct and that of a rival nation, which we think both animated and just:—While we are engaged in a miserable scene of political intrigue and party discord, while the highest characters in the empire are menially employed in the traffic of faction, the King, ministers, and nobility of France, the natural rival of England, are exerting their powers to make that kingdom the mistress of the arts, and the emporium of the world. In every branch and department of science, in all the great pursuits of a great nation, in the promotion of agriculture, the improvement of their manufactures, and the cultivation of the country and people, they have demonstrated the most liberal and extensive policy. While our presses have produced nothing but pamphlets and hand-bills, libels upon individuals, or inflammatory appeals to the populace, their press has been nobly employed in productions which will live for ever, and which are standards in the art of printing.—While our learned institutions have been wasting their time, and degrading their characters, by factious disputes about places and individuals, the Academies of France have been giving noble countenance to every promising discovery, and have promoted experiments in physics, and in all the arts by the most liberal encouragement. The court of France has set a grand example to

country to alleviate the rigours of the season. The court of England has been too much occupied with the factions of the season to listen to the calamities—France, at this instant, is increasing her marine, restoring her finances, abridging her expence, relieving her people, detaching squadrons to every corner of the globe, dictating to every civilized nation in arts as well as arms—and we are calling one another names, and quarrelling about preferment.

These are considerations of a depressing nature. By some, perhaps, it may be thought better philosophy to laugh at misfortunes which we cannot cure, and with the worthy knight*, the author of the following verses, from every thing serious to extract matter for mirth and doggerel. The verses are so far a curiosity, as they are the first of his own composition that any member has recited in parliament. Their being of an amphibious nature between poetry and politics prevented their insertion last month. As the superintendent of our poetical department denies their relation to the inspirations of Apollo, we have placed them here, and if the reader recollects any deity or demon that presides over politics, he may attribute them to his or her influence. Sir Richard said they were the production of a sleepless night, the season in which such agents are supposed to work.

* Sir Richard Hill, Bart. † See our Mag. for March, p. 242, 246.

(a) Lord North's own expression in a late speech.

(b) It was proposed by an honourable member to put the mace under the table, if the crown got the better in the late struggle.

(c) Alluding to the print of Mr. Fox riding upon an elephant in the character of Carlo Khan.

(d) *The Man of the People* was the name by which Mr. Fox was distinguished in the days of his popularity.

(e) The appellation given by Mr. Sheridan to Mr. Pitt, borrowed from the play of the Alchemist.

(f) The expression so much agitated in the late attempts to bring about an union of parties.

(g) The Treasury Board. (h) The French name for the blue ribband. (i) The Jews' quarter.

His Majesty's most gracious answer to the mover of the late humble, loyal, dutiful, respectful address†.

WITH all humility I own

Thy power supreme to mount my throne;

And to thy guardian care I give

That *scare-crow* thing, *Prerogative*. (a)

O teach my crown to know its place,

Hide it beneath the *Speaker's mace*. (b)

To rule and reign be wholly thine;

The *name* of King be only mine.

All hail to thee Great CARLO KHAN! (c)

The Prince's Prince, the *People's Man*. (d)

I'll ne'er presume to damp thy joy;

I'll now dismiss the *angry boy*. (e)

Tho' virtue be his only crime,

That's fault enough—at *such a time*.

And for the rest, I'll leave to you

The *terms of fair and equal too*. (f)

The Board's (g) before thee: all is thine,

So let thy needy jobbers dine.

But don't forget th' obsequious crew,

Of thy fair spouse, *en cordon bleu*. (h)

Nor grudge with handfuls to solace

Old Israel's circumcised race

Of useful friends, about *Duke's Place*. (i) }

STATE PAPER.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 25th of March, 1784,

Present, the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

A New great seal of Great-Britain having been prepared by his Majesty's chief engraver of seals, in pursuance of a warrant to him for that purpose, under his Majesty's royal sig-

nature; and the same having been this day presented to his Majesty in council, and approved; his Majesty was thereupon graciously pleased to deliver the said new seal to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, and to direct that the same shall be made use of for sealing all things whatsoever which pass the great seal.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

SATURDAY, March 27.

THIS night's Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, commanding all the peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holy-Rood-House, in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 8th day of May, to nominate and choose the sixteen peers. Likewise addresses to his Majesty from the counties of Northampton, Leicester, and Warwick; the freeholders and inhabitants of Wensley in Salop; town of Blandford Forum in Dorsetshire; county and city of Aberdeen; and the royal borough of Wigtown, on the changes in the ministry, and the present situation of affairs,

TUESDAY, 30.

The election of representatives in parliament for the city of London commenced at Guildhall. The usual forms of nomination, &c. being gone through, a test was proposed for the candidates to subscribe, the purport of which was, that they would, to the utmost of their power, support the instructions of their constituents, legally convened in Common-hall for that purpose, or resign, if such instructions should militate against their judgement. This being unanimously approved of by the livery, and subscribed by the several candidates, their names were severally

put up. The Right Hon. William Pitt was proposed by Alderman Sanderson. The decision of the sheriff not meeting the wishes of all parties, a poll was demanded for Brook Watton, Esq. Alderman Newnham, Sir Watkin Lewes, Alderman Sawbridge, Richard Atkinson, Esq. Right Hon. William Pitt, and Samuel Smith, jun. Esq.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the burghs of Amstruther, Craill, and Weick, in Scotland, on the present situation of affairs.

SATURDAY, April 3.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the counties of York, Devon, Oxford, Somerset, Denbigh, and Ayr, the town of Scarborough, and the town of Henley upon Thames, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.—Also his Majesty's order in council, that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean be taken off, so far as respects ships and vessels coming directly from any of the ports of the kingdom of Spain within the Mediterranean, or from the island of Minorca, laden with the products of Spain only; and that all such ships, as also all ships and vessels arriving from the town or port of Gibraltar, be permitted to discharge their respective loadings, without unpacking, opening, and airing, and without performing any quarantine, provided they bring with them clean bills of health, &c.

TUESDAY, 6.

Was opened in Westminster-Abbey the monument which, by a vote of parliament, is erected to the late Earl of Chatham. There are six figures in this monument, and yet the idea on which it is designed is the simplest possible. Lord Chatham, with Prudence and Fortitude on a sarcophagus, occupy the upper part; the lower groupe consists of Britannia, seated on a rock, with the Ocean and the Earth at her feet, by which is exhibited the effect of his wisdom and fortitude; in the greatness and glory of the nation. The statue of the Earl is in his parliamentary robes; he is in the action of speaking, the right hand thrown forward and elevated, and the whole attitude strongly expressing that species of oratory for which his lordship was so justly celebrated. Prudence has her usual symbols, a serpent twisted round a mirror; Fortitude is characterized by the shaft of a column, and is clothed in a lion's skin. The energy of this figure strongly contrasts the repose and contemplative character of the figure of Prudence; Britannia, as mistress of the sea, holds in her right hand the trident of Neptune; Ocean is entirely naked, except that his symbol the dolphin is so managed that decency is perfectly secured with the least possible detriment to the statue; his action is agitated, and his countenance severe, which is opposed by the utmost ease in the figure of the Earth, who is leaning on a terrestrial globe, her head crowned with fruit, which also lies in some profusion on the plinth of the statue. This monument is the work of Mr. Bacon, the same artist who executed that erected to his lordship at Guildhall. The inscription is as follows:

Erected by the King and Parliament,
As a testimony to
The virtues and ability
of

WILLIAM PITT, Earl of Chatham;

During whose administration

Divine Providence

Exalted Great-Britain

To an height of prosperity and glory

Unknown to any former age.

This day's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the county of Caermarthen, the city of Carlisle, the borough of Scarborough, and the burgh of Kinghorn, on the late changes in the ministry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks arrived at the Secretary of State's office from America, with the ratification, on the part of Congress, of the treaties concluded with the United States by Great-Britain and the other powers engaged in the late war.

SATURDAY, 10.

The sheriffs met at Guildhall to make a declaration of the poll for representatives in parliament for the city of London, which closed on Tuesday. Mr. Pitt having declined on the second day of the poll, and Mr. S. Smith on the third, on casting up the books the numbers were for

	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	M.	Tu.	Total
Watson	101	717	1148	1057	497	728	551	4739
Lewes	90	637	1078	1008	488	724	537	4554
Newn.	100	635	1066	1010	482	684	494	4479
Sawbr.	73	435	673	573	292	420	357	2823
Atkinson	57	362	583	614	293	471	434	2816

But a scrutiny being demanded in favour of Mr. Atkinson, and *vice versa* for Mr. Sawbridge against Mr. Atkinson, the same was agreed to, and the necessary books and lists ordered to be prepared for the purpose.

The last scrutiny for the city of London happened fifty years ago, viz. Tuesday the 9th of April, 1734, and it is remarkable that the majority, on the close of the poll, was then as now only seven, the numbers being

For Bosworth	—	3326
Selwyn	—	3319

On the scrutiny it appeared that four persons had polled for Bosworth whose company had no relevancy, viz. two gardeners, one druggist, and one longbow string-maker, which reduced the total number of legal voters to 6641; and the number of voters disqualified on each side being exactly 100, Mr. Bosworth was declared duly elected by a majority of three.

When a scrutiny is demanded, the candidates are immediately to nominate six scrutineers, and the presiding officer, within six days, to deliver a true copy of the poll, signed by him. The scrutiny is then to begin within ten days after, and must be proceeded on day by day (Sunday excepted) to finish within fifteen days. Within four days after the scrutiny is finished, declaration is to be made which of the candidates is duly elected, with the number of legal voters on the scrutiny.

This night's Gazette contains addresses to his Majesty from the boroughs of Hartford &c.

Langport Eastover, in Somersetshire, on the last changes in the ministry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

This morning William Martin, William Profser, Richard M'Donagh, and William Smith, for diverse robberies, were executed before Newgate.

SATURDAY, 17.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, that there shall be the same drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties on merchandizes and goods exported from Great-Britain into the territories of the United States of America, or any of them, as are or may be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like goods or merchandize to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.—Also an address to his Majesty from the county of Buckingham on the late changes in the ministry, signed by 1472 persons.

IRELAND.

THE Duke of Rutland, the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived at Dublin the 25th of February, and was received with the usual solemnities. On the 26th the Earl of Northampton, the late Lord Lieutenant, set out on his return to England.

March 20. The bill to amend defects in the representation being read a second time, General Flood moved for its being committed, when after much debate it was thrown out by a majority of 74; there being for it 85, against it 159. Thirty-two petitions were laid on the table of the Commons in favour of it, and two against it.

March 31. In the new bill for regulating the Post-Office; which passed the House of Commons this day, it is required that the whole of the superscription of all franks be written by the members of either House, together with the month and day of the month thereon at which time the letters were put in the Post-Office, otherwise the letters are chargeable.

April 1. A motion for granting protecting duties, similar to those under which the British woollen manufactures were first brought to maturity, was proposed by Mr. Gardiner, as the only effectual means of relieving the distresses of the manufacturers all over the kingdom, which was lost.

This, with the rejection of the bill for amending defects in the representation, exasperated the people so much, that on Monday the 5th of April a riotous mob forced into the body and gallery of the House of Commons, threatening and insulting the members who had voted against the protecting duties. The newspapers had been previously filled with libellous and inflammatory paragraphs, some of which even went so far as to advise assassination. As soon as the tumult was suppressed, the House proceeded against the printers, and next day the Lord-Mayor of Dublin was censured for not exerting himself to prevent the riots.

April 8. Mr. Foster presented a bill to secure the liberty of the press, by preventing the publication of false, seditious, and scandalous libels.

The provisions of the bill were, that the name of the real printer and proprietor of every newspaper should be entered upon oath at the Stamp-Office, and the printer enter into a recognizance of 500l. to answer all civil suits that may be instituted against him for publication; and that, under a penalty, no money should be received by them, or by any person for them, for inserting or on pretence of leaving out any slanderous publications. This occasioned much clamour and ferment, which were not entirely subdued when the last accounts came over.

April 12. The bill was considerably amended in the committee, only that clause being retained which obliges the printer of a newspaper to put his name to it, and so much of the other clauses as are necessary to carry that principle into effect. It passed the House in this form.

EAST-INDIES.

Sunday, April 18.

THIS morning a packet was received at the India-House, over-land from Bombay, with letters as late as the 10th of December, containing the following intelligence:

That the cessation of hostilities between the English and Tippoo-Saib continued; that it had been confirmed by the governor-general and council, who had deputed commissioners to Tippoo-Saib, for the final conclusion of the peace. That the peace between us and the Mahrattas was inviolably adhered to by them, and that Madhajee Scindia had written to Tippoo-Saib, to inform him, that unless he strictly complied with the terms of the ninth article of the Treaty concluded between them and the English, they would invade his country, and never make peace with him in future. Tippoo Saib had consented to our effectually relieving Mangalore on the 26th of November.

Gen. Fullarton was on the borders of Tippoo's country, at the head of an army of 1700 Europeans, 17 battalions of sepoys, and 50 pieces of artillery ready to act, if Tippoo should not consent to peace upon equitable terms.

General Stuart sailed from Madras in the Fortitude packet, on the 16th of October, for England.

The Superbe man of war was lost in Tellicherry Roads in October; all her people saved, except two sailors.

The accounts that have been published of the pusillanimity of Tippoo-Saib but ill agree with the former despatches from the East-Indies, which represent that chief as inclined to continue the war with the English, though deserted by the French, and every one of the Asiatic princes. He is said to have published a manifesto, that now is the time to curtail the power of all European plunderers, who only solicit peace to begin a new war with recruited finances; and he concludes this manifesto with calling on the native princes to rescue themselves from the most humiliating slavery, and their country from oppression.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE blockade of Dantzick has been raised by the Prussian troops, on the Dantzickers permitting the passage of provisions to the Prussian territories,

territories, *salvo jure*. It was done at the request of the Empress of Russia. The order is dated the 20th of January, and the King of Prussia has published his reasons for raising the said blockade, in the following state paper which was published by the court of Berlin, January 20th, 1784:

WHEN her Majesty the Empress of Russia offered, in November last, her mediation to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in order to settle the dispute with the city of Dantzick concerning the free passage, and requested him to raise the blockade of that city, her Majesty assured the King at the same time, that she would have it signified to the magistrate of Dantzick to allow, in return, to the Prussian subjects a free navigation, unlimited, till the issue of the negotiation was known. The King of Poland's Charge des Affaires at Berlin, Mr. Zablocki, informed, likewise, the ministers, in a memorial dated Jan. 9, "That his Majesty the King of Poland had signified to the magistrate of Dantzick his pleasure to allow by all means to the Prussian subjects a *free passage*, for an unlimited time, till the final conclusion of the treaty, and without any other condition than that of *salvo jure*. His Majesty having reason to expect that the city would follow his directions he hoped his Majesty the King of Prussia would, in return, be so generous as to order the blockade to be raised." The aforesaid intimation of the Empress of Russia, and the said command of his Majesty the King of Poland, was so well followed by his always obedient city of Dantzick, that on the day before the departure of the Prussian Resident, Mr. Bucholtz, for Warsaw, he received from the Polish commissary, Count d'Unruh, a declaration of the city to the following purpose:

"That the several orders of the city would be found ready and willing to allow a free passage upon the Vistula and the high roads, for all kinds of provisions for the Prussian subjects living about Dantzick, *salvo jure tempore illimitato*, till the conclusion of the negotiation, which was to be carried on there under the mediation which her Majesty the Empress of Russia had graciously condescended to grant to the city." This arrogant declaration, not only contrary to his Majesty's most just demands, but framed in direct opposition to the desire of the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, and containing not less than five restrictions, would have sufficiently justified his Majesty to continue the reprisals commenced against the city of Dantzick. However, his Majesty having considered that the Magistrate of Dantzick, according to all circumstances, is not able to form any well-digested resolution, nor to exercise any authority over the citizens; that their declaration respecting the free passage, whether limited or not, on account of the frost having put a stop to the navigation would be of no consequence; that the seat of the negotiation has been transferred from Dantzick to Warsaw, and that the continuation of the blockade during the same would fall too hard upon, and be the destruction of, the country people inhabiting the territory of Dantzick, and make them suffer for the obstinacy of the citizens, who think them-

selves sufficiently sheltered behind their fortifications. His Majesty's well known generosity, and particularly his regard for the mediation of her Majesty the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, induced his Majesty to order General d'Egloffstein to discontinue, for some time, the blockade, but at the same time to deliver to the Polish Commissary, Count d'Unruh, the following written declaration, to be forwarded by him to the Magistrate of Dantzick:

The commissary of the King of Poland, Count d'Unruh, delivered to the Prussian Resident, Mr. Bucholtz, the 9th of January, being the day before his return to Warsaw, a memorial to the magistrate of Dantzick, which should contain their acknowledgement of the *intermissione salvo jure*, and the purport of which is as follows: that the orders of the city of Dantzick would be found willing to allow a free passage upon the Vistula and the high roads, for all kinds of provisions for the Prussian subjects in the environs of the city, *salvo jure tempore illimitato*, till the end of the negotiation, to be carried on (at Dantzick) under the mediation of the Empress of Russia. This declaration contains no less than five restrictions; it allows the free navigation only

1st. To the Prussian subjects in the environs of Dantzick.

2d. Only for articles of provision.

3d. Only upon the high roads so called.

4th. Only till the end of the negotiation to be carried on under the mediation of the Empress of Russia.

5th. Only in so far as the negotiation is to be carried on at Dantzick.

It is obvious, and needs no explanation, that this declaration of the city of Dantzick is contrary to the just demands of his Majesty, and directly opposite to the assurances given him by the Empress of Russia and the King of Poland, that the city of Dantzick should allow to his subjects a free and unlimited passage till the end of the negotiation.

His Majesty, therefore, cannot accept on any consideration whatever this unbecoming and offensive declaration, and solemnly rejects the same. However, as a convincing proof of his Majesty's friendship and unlimited regard for the intercession, request, and mediation of their Imperial and Royal Majesties of Russia and Poland, and to alleviate the distress of the probably-innocent inhabitants of the Dantzick territory, his Majesty will for the present withdraw his troops from the territory of Dantzick, provided the city of Dantzick shall, without loss of time, send their deputies duly empowered to Warsaw, there to treat with his Majesty's plenipotentiary under the mediation of the Russian envoy, and to settle the matter finally within a short and fixed time, at least before the opening of the navigation upon the Vistula; but if such an agreement should not take place during that time, the two mediating powers, according to their own just way of thinking, will not blame his Majesty, if, in support of his well-founded rights, and the preservation of his subjects, he renews his reprisals against the city of Dantzick, and pursues them with greater rigour than before.

BIRTHS.

Feb. **R**IGHT Hon. Lady Louisa Macdonald, 14. a son.—19. Lady of the Right Hon. William Grimstone, a daughter.—27. Countess of Aylesford, a son.—*March* 13. Lady of the Hon. William Irby, a son.—Lady of General Arnold, a son.—17. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Audley, a son.—Lady of Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart. a son.—26. Lady of John Robinson, Esq. a daughter and a son.—31. The Baroness Kutzleben, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. **R**EV. Thomas Lund, rector of Barton, 24. near Malton, to Miss Lucy Diney, youngest daughter of Dr. Diney, of Pontefract.—26. John Boyd, Esq. son of Sir John Boyd, Bart. to Miss Harley, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.—*March* 6. The Rev. Dr. Jubb, canon of Christ Church, to Mrs. Myddelton, of Windfor.—12. Sir Godfrey Turner, to the Hon. Miss Howell.—13. The Hon. Capt. Monson, of the 3d Regiment of Dragoon guards, to Mrs. Smith, of Horkley.—16. William Esdaile, Esq. Banker, in Lombard-Street, to Miss Jefferies, daughter of Edward Jefferies, Esq. treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital.—18. Richard Masters, Esq. major of the 24th regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella Frances Egerton, youngest daughter of the late Col. Egerton.—18. Thomas Halsey, Esq. of Great Gaddesden, member of parliament for the county of Hertford, to Miss Sarah Crawley, youngest daughter of the late John Crawley, Esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire.—*Lately*, Lieut. Col. Downs, of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Jane Stockport.—The Rev. Mr. Gilborne, of Derby, to Miss Babington, only sister of Thomas Babington, Esq. of Temple Rhodeley.—*April* 2. In Scotland, Capt. Hay, of Mount Blairy, to Miss E. Robinson, of Banff.—3. Sir John Sheffield, Bart. to Miss Charlotte Sophia Digby, eldest daughter of the Dean of Durham.—11. George Spiller, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, barrister at law, to Miss Caroline Tinker, youngest daughter of the late Bladen Tinker, Esq. of Weybridge, in Surrey.—7. Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. to the Hon. Miss Howell.—11. Osmond Beauvoir, Esq. of Downham, in Essex, to Miss Ann Maria Whirlidge, of Colcorton, in Leicestershire.—Benjamin Hunter, Esq. barrister at law, to Miss Hassel, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk.—13. Lord Napier, to Miss Clavering, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.—17. At East-Bourn, in Suffex, the Rev. Morgan Davis, to Miss Auger, of that place.—19. Walter Nisbet, Esq. of Grafton-Road, Berkeley-square, to Miss Anne Parry, youngest sister of Richard Parry, of Llanrhaidaden, in the county of Denbigh, Esq. and niece to the present governor of Barbadoes.

DEATHS.

ON the 28th of September last, at Fort St. George in the East-Indies, Major Donald Mackay, in the East-India company's service, son of the late Robert Mackay, of Islandhanda, Esq.—*Same month*, at Madras, William Tierney, Esq. Secretary to the late Sir Eyre Coote.—The Count of Albany (the Pretender, as he has been

commonly called for some time past) died at Florence of an apoplexy, on the 23d of January, in the 64th year of his age, having been born on the 31st of December, 1720, N. S.—Since the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he was obliged to depart out of France, he has had little opportunity of showing himself to the world—He married the Princess Louisa Maximiliana de Stolberg Guederan, on the 17th of April, 1722, but they have had no issue; so that the male line of the royal family of Stuart is now reduced to the Cardinal alone, after giving kings to Scotland for three or four hundred years, and, by the princesses of it, sovereigns to almost all Europe.—*Feb.* 1. At Ravensworth-castle, near Durham, the Right Hon. Henry Liddel, Lord Ravensworth. By his death, the title of Baron Ravensworth, for want of male issue, is extinct; but his lordship being an English baronet, that honour descends to his brother, Thomas Lyddell, of the county of Durham, Esq.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Neil M'Lean, of the 9th regiment of foot.—The Rev. Mr. Brook, rector of Swainsthorpe and Kirby.—4. At Sevenhampton, near Swindon, Wilts, the Rev. Dr. Warneford.—At Beccles, aged 102, Mr. Robert Boon.—6. W. Prinn, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester.—7. At Fladbury, in Worcestershire, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Henry Vernon, upwards of fifty years rector of that place.—8. John Darker, Esq. one of the representatives for the town of Leicester, and Treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—11. Aged 100, Mr. Peck, musician, of Bath.—In the 100th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. William Stackwood, rector of Henley, Oxon.—At Hedge-erly, in Buckinghamshire, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart, relict of the Hon. Francis Stewart.—12. The Rev. Henry Slesch, A. M. Fellow of Eton college.—13. In the 71st year of his age, Dr. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter, and president of the Society of Antiquaries.—Captain Mollay of the navy, killed in a duel with Lieut. Clarke of the African corps. The duel originated in a trifling dispute in a coffee-house.—The 18th, at Great Olfey, near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, the Rev. Mr. Gervas Jones, minister of that parish, and also of King's-Walden, and Hollwell. He was a good christian and a very worthy man, and died universally lamented. He came from Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire.—19. At his house on Turnham-Green, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Morell, the learned and industrious improver of Ainsworth's dictionary, &c. &c.—21. The Rev. Dr. Gough, rector of Wrabness, and vicar of Little Clacton, both in Essex.—Sir Robert Harland, Bart. admiral of the blue. He was made a lieutenant in the navy, Feb. 25, 1742, a captain, March 19, 1746, and an admiral, October 28, 1770. On the 19 of March, 1771, he was created a baronet of this kingdom, and appointed to the command in the East-Indies in the same year. He is succeeded in title by his only son, now Sir Robert Harland, Bart. a cornet in the first regiment of dragoons.—22. The Rev. Mr. Lowry, M. A. late fellow of Queen's-College, and upwards of 31 years rector of Charleton-upon-Otmore, in Oxfordshire.—In the 79th year of this age, the Rev. Owen Jones, prebendary of Sutton, and

brother to the late Arthur Jones, Esq.—25. The Right Hon. Lady Caroline, Baroness Forrester, relict of the late George Cockburne, Esq. comptroller of the navy. Her ladyship is succeeded in title by her only daughter Anna Maria, now Lady Forrester.—28. At Southampton, aged 97, the Rev. Richard Moodie.—Lately, the Rev. Robert Vanbrugh, A. M. rector of Buckland, in Gloucestershire, and late head master of the King's school at Chester.—At Castle Caldwell, in Ireland, Sir James Caldwell, Bart. Count of Milan, and of the holy Roman Empire.—Her Royal and Serene Highness Princess Frederica Louisa, Margravine Dowager of Anspach, mother to the reigning Margrave, and sister to his Prussian Majesty, in the 70th year of her age.—Mar. 3. At Romney, aged 108 years, the Widow Poore.—4. At Lord Camelford's, at Petersham, in Surrey, aged 90, Pinckney Wilkinson, Esq. of Burnhams, in Norfolk, member of parliament for Old Sarum.—5. Prince Frederick Ernest of Ysemburgh and Budengen, in the 75th year of his age.—6. The Right Hon. Lady Holmes, of the Isle of Wight, relict of the late Lord Holmes.—At Garwold, in Lancashire, Sir Robert Gerard, Bart.—The Honourable the Champion, John Dymocke, Esq. who is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Lewis Dymocke, Esq. now Champion of England.—Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. Master of the Rolls, to which office he was appointed the 27th of Nov. 1764, on the death of Sir Thomas Clarke.—7. At Pershore, in Worcestershire, Mrs. Perrot, relict of the Hon. Mr. Baron Perrot.—At Canterbury, aged 75, John Darkyn, Esq. M. D.—8. The Right Hon. Catharine, Countess Dowager of Lichfield, relict of Robert Earl of Lichfield, and sister of Sir James Stenhouse, Bart. of Radley, in the county of Berks.—9. Charles Garth, Esq. one of the commissioners of the Excise, recorder of the Borough of Devizes, and formerly one of the representatives of that Place.—10. In the parish of Walton, in Somersetshire, Elisabeth Broadmead, aged 117.—11. At Kirby Beddon, the Rev. Mr. Knipe, vicar of Guicet, in Norfolk.—15. The Rev. Dr. Franklin, rector of Braisted in Kent, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and formerly fellow of Trinity-College in Cambridge, and Greek professor in that university.—16. In the 100th Year of his age, Mr. Barrett, of Yatmouth.—18. Charles Bromfield, Esq. late land surveyor in the Custom-house.—19. At Worklop, near Nottingham, George Dunston, Esq. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, when hunting with Lord Mansion's hounds, on Budby forest.—At East-Bergholt, in Suffolk, aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Money, rector of Stratford St. Mary, in the same county, and of Bracon-Alth, in Norfolk.—21. the Rev. Mr. Hawes, prebendary of Chichester, and rector of Berwick, in the county of Sussex.—24. At Maitmore, near Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Pitt, rector of little Barrington.—At Kennington, in Surrey, Mathew Morley, M. D.—27. Ralph Bigland, Esq. principal King of Arms.—At Chewton Mendip, Thomas Pope, aged 101: He could walk ten miles in a day in his 100th year.—29. In London, aged 63, the Rev. Robert Bernard Grant, president of the Scotch college,

at Douay, and brother germain to the Abbe Grant, at Rome.—Lately, Thomas Keymer, Esq. barrister at law, and steward of the Marshalsea Court.—At Darlington, in the county of Durham, aged 107, John Nicholls.—The Rev. Henry Dangerfield, vicar of Goodrich and Rofs, in Herefordshire.—At Alnwick, Hugh Rowland Hughes, Gent. aged 114 years, 11 months, and 27 Days. He married, in the year 1700, Mary Williams, by whom he had nine children. In the year 1721 he married Margaret Roberts, and had five children: In the year 1735 he married Mrs. Mary arch Richard Prys, of Duas, in Anglesea, and had two children: and in the year 1748, he married Margaret ach Robert Evan, of Caernarvon, and has left her a widow with seven children, all alive, men and women.—In the Nancy packet, Capt. Haldane, lost off Scilly on her return from the East-Indies, Mrs. Cargill, late Miss Brown, the celebrated singer. She was reported to have died on her passage to India, and her death was inserted in our last volume (p. 372) which our readers are requested to correct.—Andrew Wilkinson, Esq. who served for the borough of Aldborough in several successive parliaments, and was many years principal storekeeper of the Ordnance.—Lately, Capt. Broderick Hartwell, lieutenant-governor of Greenwick Hospital.—At Llanowddyn, Montgomeryshire, in the 113th year of his age, Mr. Lewis Jones, of Llechwedd Du.—At Stockwell, aged 89, the Rev. Dr. Hefkins.—April 1. In Salisbury, Sir Alexander Powell, Knt. many years deputy recorder of that city, and recorder of Blandford.—2. Near Trish, in the county of Meath, the Right Hon. Cadwalader Davis, Lord Blayney.—At Berwick, aged 86, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Purves, sister to the Earl of Marchmont.—3. In St. Stephen's Green Dublin, the Right Hon. John Gore, Baron Annaly of Tenelick, in the county of Longford, lord chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council in the said kingdom. His Lordship dying without issue, the title is extinct. The principal part of his fortune devolved to the Malone family.—4. Suddenly, at Framlingham, in Suffolk, as he was undressing to go to bed, having spent a cheerful evening with a friend, the Rev. Mr. Fowler, rector of Easton and Dalinghoe, in Suffolk, and master of the grammar-school at Framlingham.—Mr. Wilkes, wife of John Wilkes, Esq. Alderman of Farringdon-ward Without, and chamberlain of this city.—5. At Lewes, the Rev. Thomas Hurd, D. D. canon of Windfor, and residentiary of Chichester. He was forty years private secretary and domestick chaplain to his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle.—At Stoke-hall, in the county of Derby, the Rev. John Simpson.—6. at Rouen in Normandy, John Hanbury, Esq. representative in the three last parliaments for the county of Monmouth, and lately elected a fourth time for the said county.—7. The Rev. Leyton Lewis, vicar of Cayo, in Caernarvonshire.—8. At Selbourn, Hants, the Rev. Andrew Etty, B. D. rector of that place, and of Whitchurch in Oxfordshire.—10. The Rev. M. Bell, vicar of Clare, in Suffolk. The living is in the gift of the crown.—At Kenwood, aged

76, the Right Hon. the Countess of Mansfield, sister to the late Earl of Winchelsea, and 48 years wife of the Earl of Mansfield.—14. At Prior's Marston, Warwickshire, Thomas Bafely, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.—15. At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Wilton, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St Stephen, Walbrook.—18. At Hammer-smith, the Rev. Dr. Weale, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.—19. At Little Grimby, in Lincolnshire, in the 44th year of his age, John Nelthorpe, Esq. who was high sheriff for the county of Lincoln, in the year 1775.—Charles Buckle, Esq. many years recorder of Southwold in Suffolk, and steward of Norwich.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Jan. 31, 1783.

THE King has been pleased to grant to his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, during his natural life, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Lord Lovaine, baron of Alawick in Northumberland; with remainder to his grace's second son, Algernon Percy, Esq. (commonly called Lord Algernon Percy) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—To the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Carteret, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford; with remainders to the Hon. George Thynne, second son, the Hon. John Thynne, third son, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and every other son and sons severally and successively, of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.—To Edward Eliot, of Port-Eliot, in Cornwall, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baron of Great-Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's, in the said county of Cornwall.—Richard Gannon, Esq. to be one of his Majesty's commissioners for the management of the duties on salt.—Thomas Ayle, Esq. to the office of keeper of the rolls and records of the court of Chancery, in the Tower of London.—Feb. 9. The Right Hon. George Lennox, commonly called Lord George Lennox, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—10. The Earl of Effingham, to the office of master and worker of his Majesty's Mint.—The Right Hon. George Henry Lennox (commonly called Lord George Henry Lennox) to be constable of the Tower of London, and also to be his Majesty's lieutenant and custos morum of the Towerhamlets.—Sir Edmund Beck, Bart. promoted to be rear-admiral of the first rank.—11. His Grace Charles Duke of Rutland to be Lieutenant-General and General-governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.—13. Colonel Hallie, comptroller of the household.—Col. Stephens, and Lieut. Col. Leger, groom of the bed-chamber.—For Churchill and the Hon. Captain Ludlow, eldest of the Prince of Wales.—21. Lieutenant-General William Augustus Pitt to be

commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces in Ireland.—23. Benjamin Thompson, Esq. colonel of his Majesty's regiment of American dragoons.—And James Patey, Esq. sheriff of the county of Berks.

BANKRUPTS.

STEPHEN Northouse, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, innholder.—Thos. Laundry, of St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, grocer.—John Elworthy, of Chard, in Somersetshire, linen-draper.—Mary Dare, of the Minories, in St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, oil and colour woman.—Thomas Thomas, now or late of Llandovery, in Caermarthenshire, mercer.—Samuel Harrison, of Bath, dealer in wines and spirituous liquors.—Richard Fielding Moyle, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, linen-draper.—Thomas Robson, of Pall-Mall, Westminster, Middlesex, hatter.—Moses Harris, of Brown-End, Northchurch, Hertfordshire, paper-maker.—Marmaduke Teasdale, of Scotland-yard, Middlesex, money-scrivener.—Isaac Ivory, late of Bishopsgate-street Without, hat-maker.—Matthew Pagan, late of Bell's-Buildings, Salisbury-square, London, merchants.—James Brown, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, crape-maker.—Joachim Famin, late of Moorfields, merchant, but now a prisoner in the King's-Bench prison, late partner with Peter Rodolphus Utermarck and James Lewis Adam, of Moorfields, merchants.—William Jackson, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, carpenter and builder.—Ambrose Moore, of Noble-street, Foster-lane, London, stocking-trimmer.—John Frazer, of New-court, Swithin's-lane, London, merchant (carrying on trade under the firm of John Frazer and Co.)—Peter Collins, of Islip, Northampton, merchant.—Thomas Peter Foxlow, of Manchester, Lancashire, merchant and cotton manufacturer.—Edward Egleton, of Bishopsgate-street, London, tea-dealer.—Callingswood Ward, of Birmingham, gun-maker.—William Ward, late of Biddeford, but now of Winckleigh, in Devonshire, shop-keeper.—Henry Edwards, of St. Thomas in the Cliffe, near Lewes, in Sussex, timber-merchant.—Henry Morris, formerly of Fleet-street, London, silversmith, but now of Hammer-smith, in Middlesex, dealer.—John Evans, of Broad-street, Ratcliff-Highway, dealer.—Samuel Leman, of Hoxne, in Suffolk, grocer.—William Walker, late of Sudbury, in Suffolk, factor.—Richard Chaney, of Old-street-road, St. Luke, Old-street, soap-maker.—William Walter, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, haberdasher.—Matthew Haynes and Matthew Samuel Haynes, of High-Holbourn, warehousemen and copartners.—Robert Aldridge, of Cookham, in Berks, mealman and barge-master.—John Sanders, of St. Paul, Shadwell, mariner.—Edward Gammam, of Carey-street, stable-keeper.—Mark Ridgeway, late of Ironmonger-lane, London, but now of Hoxton, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Irish factor and broker.—Owen Meredith, of Glyn-Malden, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire, timber-merchant.—John Hudson, of East-Rectord, in Nottinghamshire, innholder.—Joseph Colon, of Stratford, in Essex, plumber.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in APRIL, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confols.	4 per C. confols.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Ann. Shut	India Bonds 21 dif.	S. Sea Stock 65½	Old Ann. Shut	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills. 3 Dif.	Wind Deal	Weath.
26	119½		58½ a ½	77 ½	17½	12½	126		20			58½	16½		N Rain	London
27			58½ a ½	77 ½	17½	12½							16½		N Snow	
28	Sunday														NW Fair	
29	119½		58½ a ½	77 ½	17½	12½			19			57½			SW Rain	
30			58½ a ½	76 ½	17½	12½	125½		18				19		NW	
31			57½ a 58		17½	12½	125½		17				18½		NE	
1			58 a ½		17½	12½	125½		17				18		SE Fair	
2	118½		58 a ½		17½	12½			20			57½			SE	
3			58½ a ½	76 ½	17½										NE	
4	Sunday						126		13						NW	
5	119½		58½ a ½		17½	12½	126		17			58½	18		NE	
6	120½		58½ a 59½		17½	12½	126						18		NE	
7			59 a 59½		17½	12½	126½		22				18½		NE Rain	
8			58½ a 59		17½	12½									NE	
9	Holiday						126½						18½		NE	
10			59 ½		17½	12½									SW	
11	Sunday														SW	
12	Holiday														NE	
13	Ditto														NE	
14	Ditto														NE	Fair
15			59½ a ½		17½	12½	126½					58½	18½		NE	Rain
16			59½ a 59		17½	12½		54½					18½		NW	Fair
17	120		58½ a ½		17½	12½	124						18		W	
18	Sunday														S	Rain
19			58½ a ½	75 ½	17½	12½	125½						17½		E	
20			58½ a ½		17½	12½									SW	Fair
21	116	57 ½	58½ a ½	75	17½	12½		54½				58½	17½		SW	
22	116	57 ½	58½ a ½	75	17½	12½	125		11	65½			17½		SW	Rain
23	116	57 ½	58½ a ½	75	17½	12½	125		10				17½		SW	Hail
24		57 ½	58½ a ½	75	17½	12½			9				17½		SW	Fair
25		57 ½	58½ a ½		17½	12½									SW	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR MAY, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

AS the questions and expostulations of individuals, although seeming to carry the general sense of the House, were found ineffectual to draw from the minister an explanation of the King's answer respecting a dissolution, it was thought expedient to propose a resolution, declaring the meaning which the House understood it to convey. It is difficult to account for Mr. Pitt's persisting in a silence so unusual and so unconciliating.

Jan. 26. Mr. Eden, after some remarks on the humiliating uncertainty under which the House was obliged to exercise its parliamentary functions, and the sullen and indignant silence of the minister, said that it was necessary, instead of soliciting a respite from day to day, to adopt some resolution, that might remove the anxiety and suspense, which filled both the House and the public. He, therefore, moved, "That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's answer" contains assurances, upon which this House cannot but most firmly rely, that his Majesty will not, by the prerogative or dissolution of parliament, interrupt this House in their consideration of proper measures for regulating the affairs of the East-India Company, and for supporting the public credit and revenues of this country; objects which, in the opinion of his Majesty, and of this House, and of the public, cannot but be thought to demand the most immediate and unremitting attention of parliament." Mr. Morham seconded the motion.

Though Mr. Pitt had resolved not to pledge himself to any specific declaration with regard to a dissolution, when called upon by an individual member, he felt no objection to answer a question proposed in the shape of a resolution, and countenanced by the House. He denied that the King's answer promised any thing more than not to prevent the meeting of parliament after the adjournment; but owned that the resolution, since passed by the House had rendered a dissolution unadvisable. He opposed the resolution as precipitate and indefinite, and as tending a construction upon the answer, contrary to the express meaning of the words, and the intent of those who framed it, because it bound down the King to an unqualified promise, that he would not resort to his prerogative, and dissolve or prorogue the parliament, in any possible situation of affairs. In his own opinion, how-

ever, the distracted state of the country, at the present juncture, had rendered such a measure totally inexpedient, and he would not advise his Majesty to interrupt the proceedings of the House, either by prorogation or dissolution.

Mr. Fox professed himself satisfied with this assurance: but accused Mr. Pitt of considering himself as superior to the House of Commons, and holding their resolutions in contempt: He called upon him to fulfil his promise, and explain why he continued in office, in open defiance of the House and its resolutions, without the power to carry on any public business, or to serve his country in any shape.

Mr. Pitt denied the imputation. He admitted that his situation was new, but new and extraordinary circumstances might justify new and extraordinary conduct. In critical times, it was incumbent on a minister, who found that he was not approved of by that House, to look to the probable consequences of his immediate resignation; to consider who were likely to be his successors; and whether the country might not receive more detriment than it could possibly derive advantage, from his leaving it without any executive government, and thus making way for an administration, in whom the crown, the parliament, and the people could not equally repose confidence. To have resigned immediately after the resolution adopted by the House on Friday last night, would have been to let in the late ministers, who, however they might enjoy the confidence of the House, had not the confidence of the nation. Such a change, therefore, could have done no good to the country. This consideration alone had kept him in office: he considered himself as performing an act of necessary duty to his King and to his country; and, as long as that continued to be the case, he should persevere.

Mr. Fox did not acquiesce in this reasoning. What was the result of the honourable gentleman's argument, but that he opposed his private opinion to the resolutions of the House. The House had voted his continuance in office contrary to constitutional principles, and injurious to the interests of his Majesty and the people, but he had thought proper to fly in the face of their opinion, and to say it was not. Sacrifices had been called for as the price of an union. Whatever concessions he might make

on points that concerned his own honour, and the honour of his friends, the honour of the House was more deeply concerned, and could not be given up without the basest treachery, the most scandalous direktion of public principles. If a treaty were entered into, while the present ministers continued in power, the House might justly say to him, "You wanted place; you sold us for power." He did not mean to say that a minister was never justifiable in differing from the House. No man, in the situation of a minister, would be more likely to do so than he himself; but then he would adhere to his opinion, he would resign his office, and say to the House, "Chuse another instrument to conduct the public business, I am no longer fit to serve you."

Mr. Pitt did not think proper to divide the House, and the resolution passed without further debate.

Jan. 29. Some observations were made on a late creation of peers, from which, it was said, the public would learn this lesson, that the good opinion of the House of Commons was not the most effectual recommendation, in the eyes of his Majesty's secret advisers, to the highest honour which the King can bestow on a subject.

Feb. 2. Those gentlemen who considered an union of the two contending parties as the only means of healing the distractions of the country, finding the remonstrances of individuals of no avail, had now formed an association for that purpose, and continued to meet at the St. Alban's Tavern* by regular adjournments. It was thought necessary to strengthen their recommendation by the authority of the House. A resolution was drawn up agreeable to the general sense of the meeting, and proposed for the concurrence of the House, by Mr. Grosvenor, the chairman:

"That the present arduous and critical situation of public affairs requires the exertions of a firm, efficient, extended, united administration, entitled to the confidence of the people, and such as may have a tendency to put an end to the unfortunate divisions and distractions of this country."

Captain James Luttrell seconded the motion, but entertained sentiments very different from those of the meeting in which it had originated. He argued that the resignation of the present ministry was unnecessary as a sacrifice to the honour of the House, and improper as a gratification of party vengeance. That the House might give up the point without degradation, and that it would be expedient to do so, as the best means of forwarding the union so much desired.

There were some who, having disliked the former coalition, were not desirous of seeing another. They considered the addresses from various parts of the country as convincing evidence that the people were satisfied with the present ministry, and that, whatever divisions might prevail within the walls of the House, without doors there was but one opinion. They objected to the motion under this idea, and as tending to encroach on the prerogative of the crown.

Mr. Powys replied to these objections. Since the truth of the proposition contained in the mo-

tion could not be controverted, since the House adhered to its declaration, that it could not confide in the present ministry, a general coalition was become a matter of necessity, and not of choice.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt assented to the motion, but on very different grounds; the former, because he considered it as a direct confirmation of the resolution already on the journals, and amounting to an express declaration that the present ministry must resign, to make room for such an administration as the motion declared to be necessary; the latter, because it did not make the resignation of him and his colleagues by any means a preliminary to a treaty for an union, but saved the honour of the House, without exposing the country to the anarchy that must ensue from its being left without any government. It was voted without a single negative.

Opposition having obtained so good a foundation left no time in raising a suitable superstructure. Mr. Coke immediately moved,

"That the continuance of the present ministers in power, after the resolutions of the House, is an obstacle to a firm, efficient, extended, and united administration, which can alone save this country."

This was seconded by Mr. Minchin.

Mr. Dundas desired to know what motion was next to be proposed, and receiving no answer, he considered the present in the light of an address, as a matter by some means or other to be carried up to the foot of the throne. Having laid down this position, he admitted the right of the House to advise his Majesty as to the appointment or removal of ministers. Nothing could be more certain than that the Commons were the constitutional guardians of the people, against the encroachments of the crown, or the other branch of the legislature; but it behoved them to make a discreet and wise exercise of their power at all times, lest they should provoke the people to explore the interference of the crown, and rescue them from the tyranny of the House of Commons. Now, though he was fully persuaded, that, constitutionally the voice of the people could only be collected through the medium of their representatives, yet it was evident, from the numerous addresses which had already been presented from different parts of the kingdom, that the present ministry had the public confidence in a very eminent and honourable degree. He thought also that, if carried, it would render an union still more impracticable inasmuch as it would disgrace Mr. Pitt, and lower him in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Fox denied that the sense of the people could be collected from addresses unfairly and partially obtained. The present motion ought to be agreed to, as the best means of giving effect to the preceding. It contained nothing personal; it condemned not proscribed no individual; and even if it had, the House had been forced into it by Mr. Pitt. If ministers were determined to push the House to the utmost extremity, an address must immediately be proposed. It was not now a question of this or that man, but a question between the House of Commons and the secret advisers of the crown.

The honour of the House must be satisfied, and the pride or punctilio of an individual ought not to stand in the way of it.

Mr. Powys observed, that Mr. Fox stood upon very advantageous ground; that he had a right to remind them of the resolutions already passed; and to call upon them to support the present motion, by appeals to their passions, their pride, and their honour. He himself had opposed the resolutions, as grounded on doubtful and unauthenticated premises, and holding out unfair conclusions; but still he was clearly of opinion, that they ought not to remain on the journals of the House, and the present administration continue in office. If, therefore, Mr. Pitt would move the previous question, with a view to have the resolutions reconsidered and rescinded, he would unite with him. On any other terms, he thought the House could not with consistency negative the motion.

Mr. Pitt, though he wished to have the resolutions reconsidered, with a view to their being rescinded, could not content himself with moving the previous question, but thought it necessary to give the motion his direct negative. The House had been artfully kept from considering any one of the various questions lately proposed, on its own proper merits. They had been insidiously led on from one resolution to another, without knowing whither they were to be concluded, or at what degree of violence they were to be permitted to stop. This last he could consider no otherwise, than as an effectual bar to the union so much desired. He insisted particularly on his personal honour, and that of those with whom he acted. He would never consent to march out with a halter about his neck, change his armour, and meanly beg to be re-admitted as a volunteer in the army of the enemy. He contended warmly, that those who disapproved of the former resolutions were bound, in consistency, to resist the concusion, which the motion tended to establish as the natural consequence of them.

It was carried by a majority of 19.

Feb. 3. Mr. Coke having desired the two resolutions of yesterday to be read, moved,

"That the said resolutions be humbly laid before his Majesty, by such members of the House as are of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council."

This produced a repetition of the arguments so repeatedly urged on both sides of these and the former resolutions, and was carried by a majority of 24.

While the House of Commons was thus strenuously pressing the resignation of the ministry, it was judged expedient that the House of Lords, in which their chief strength lay, should not remain idle spectators of the contest, but should, by some means or other, stand forth in their defence. For this purpose,

Feb. 2, The Earl of Effingham, agreeable to a recent intimation, called the attention of their lordships to some resolutions of the Lower House, which he considered as extraordinary, and posing danger to the constitution. Having moved that the resolution of the 24th of December, restricting the lords of the Treasury

in the exercise of their discretionary power, with regard to the acceptance of India bills, be read, and also the clause in the act of the 21st of the present King, inviting them with that power, he stated the alarming consequences that might ensue, if the resolution were suffered to pass unnoticed, and his intention to move;

"That an attempt in any one branch of the legislature to suspend the execution of law, by separately assuming to itself the direction of a discretionary power, which by an act of parliament is vested in any body of men, to be exercised as they shall judge expedient, is unconstitutional."

As soon as this should be disposed of, he meant to propose another motion, grounded on the resolution of the 16th of January, declaring the continuance of the present ministry unconstitutional, and injurious to the public interest.

"That according to the known principles of this excellent constitution, the undoubted authority of appointing to the great offices of executive government is solely vested in his Majesty; and that this House has every reason to place the firmest reliance in his Majesty's wisdom in the exercise of this prerogative."

The first motion being read from the woolsack, Earl Fitzwilliam declared his dissent. He defended the resolution against which it was pointed, as a salutary and timely piece of advice to the lords of the Treasury, on a subject which fell particularly within the province of the House of Commons.

The Earl of Fauconberg recommended it to their Lordships to support the just prerogative of the crown, with moderation and firmness, against the violence and intemperance of the other House. They were the hereditary representatives of the people. Their seats in parliament did not depend on borough jobbing or corruption. They held them as their birthrights. They were, therefore, doubly bound to stand forth in times of public danger, and to act in a manner becoming their rank and their high character.

The Duke of Manchester regarded the motion as big with danger to the country, because it was likely to create a breach between the two Houses of parliament, at a time when every step, that tended to add to the internal distractions of the country, must be peculiarly unwise, from the dangerous and critical situation of our domestic and foreign interests.

The Duke of Richmond said it was evident that the House of Commons had run riot, and lost sight of the boundaries which the constitution had marked out for it. It assumed the actual direction of the discretionary powers vested in the lords of the Treasury, by the act of 1781. It was, therefore, highly necessary for their lordships to interfere, and prevent the possibility of a second attempt, equally unconstitutional. The resolution proposed was a truth incapable of question or denial, and to vote it could not possibly disturb the harmony between the two Houses. The second resolution was not less necessary, for attempts had been made in the House of Commons to assume the right of creating ministers. The constitutional means of removing ministers were either by an address or

an impeachment; and he had advised Mr. Pitt not to resign, till the one or the other of these methods was resorted to, declaring at the same time, that the minister who should pay any regard to the resolutions of the Commons, in their hours of heat and violence, would deserve to be turned out for his want of spirit.

Lord Loughborough explained the nature of the discretionary power vested in the lords of the Treasury, and the extent to which the legislation imagined it likely to be exercised. As it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the bills, that would be presented at each given period of time, the sum of three hundred thousand pounds had been inserted, in order to draw something like a line; and a discretionary power was lodged with the Treasury, to authorise the acceptance of five, ten, or fifteen thousand pounds above that sum. This was clearly the intention of the legislature, and the meaning of the clause in the act. But, instead of the sum specified, bills to the amount of millions were sent from India, which totally altered the nature of the Company's application to the Treasury. Upon this ground he justified the resolution of the House of Commons as a wise and necessary interference. He contended that, to fetter parliament with any resolutions, tending to check the free exercise of that power of controul, which it had an undoubted right to exert over the servants of the crown, would not only be felt a most galling and irksome inconvenience, but would subject the publick to loss and to fraud.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolpack to answer Lord Loughborough. He considered the question in the very opposite point of view, and affirmed that the resolution neither was, nor affected to be a hint or piece of advice to the lords of the Treasury, but an assumption of the right to direct the exercise of a discretionary power, vested in a body of men by the three estates of the realm. He treated the conduct of the House of Commons with great asperity, and recommended the motion as necessary to correct the wildness of that mad ambition, which, by talking in a high and nonfential tone of the dignity and honour of parliament, persuaded men to come into measures at once childish, absurd, and extravagant.

The Earl of Mansfield viewed the motion in a very serious and alarming light, as obviously tending to create a difference between the two Houses, which would naturally lead to a dissolution of parliament, a measure utterly inconsistent with any regard to sound policy, or the safety of the state, in the present critical and pressing circumstances. He declared he had never spoken on any subject with so much anxiety. He was indifferent as to this or that administration, but thought the strongest must be the best. A resolution of the House of Commons, every man knew, could not suspend the law of the land. It might be disobeyed with impunity, of which there were repeated and recent instances. He could not, therefore, see the necessity of voting abstract and self-evident propositions, that could do no good, but might do much harm, and with the motion might be got rid of, without taking the sense of the House upon it.

Lord Stormont coincided in opinion with his noble relation. He considered their lordships' present proceedings as a weak attempt of Mr. Pitt's friends to support his tottering and impotent administration. Perhaps the address, which he understood was to follow, was meant to make his political dissolution easy, and to serve as flowers to strow on his funeral bier, notwithstanding his respect for the House, he knew that its support alone was not sufficient to prop a falling ministry.

The Earl of Coventry, Lord Sydney, and Lord Gower supported the motion, which was carried by a majority of 47. The second resolution was also carried, and an address to the King*, in the same spirit. In the course of the debate, high encomiums were bestowed on the present ministry, especially on Mr. Pitt, and keen invectives on their immediate predecessors.

Feb. 5. Lord Hinchinbroke informed the House of Commons that their resolutions had been laid before his Majesty on Monday, and that he would take them into consideration.

Lord Surrey asked leave to present a petition from Colchester, praying leave to prove, that Sir Edmund Affleck had not that estate, which the law declares necessary as a qualification to sit as a burgess in the House. The Speaker informed the noble lord that the petition could not be received, as any petition affecting the seat of a member must be presented within fourteen days after the return of the writ, and not after the member has taken his seat, as Lord Surrey conceived.

Lord Beauchamp moved, "That a committee be appointed to examine the journals of the Lords, and to see if any, and what proceedings had been had by them, on the subject of a resolution agreed to by this House on the 24th of December last; or any other resolution; and that they make a report to the House."

Mr. Fox remarked that the resolution which gave so much offence to their lordships had passed the 24th of December, and had remained unnoticed till the House of Commons laid their resolutions against the ministry before the King. From this procedure, this curious and alarming lesson might be collected, that as long as the House of Commons should agree in opinion with the ministers of the crown, so long they might pass what resolutions they pleased, unheeded by the Lords; but that, no sooner should they differ from ministers, and advise the crown to dismiss them, than the Lords would stand forth their champions, and commence hostilities against the House of Commons. It was the constant practice of ministers, when they found themselves supported by the House of Commons, to exaggerate its power and its consequence; but when it happened to be in opposition to ministers, then it was cried down, the prerogative of the crown was mentioned in high and lofty strains; and the Lords were called upon to vindicate their rights, which they were prompted to believe invaded, by the exercise of the most constitutional powers of the House of Commons. Thus praised when they supported ministers, vituperated and traduced when they opposed them, the Commons must at last be rendered contemptible.

in the eyes of their constituents and the public, and consequently unfit for any of the purposes, for which they formed a branch of the legislature. He said it was well known, that in his Majesty's cabinet there were not wanting those, who were not the warmest friends to the constitution in its present form, and accused the Lord Chancellor, in pretty direct terms, of holding and avowing principles the most abhorrent from the constitution.

Mr. Pitt treated these observations as idle and absurd, and founded on no evidence direct or circumstantial. He reprobated the insinuations against the public principles of the Lord Chancellor, but said, until some specific charge was produced, he would not attempt to defend a character, which stood equally above censure and panegyric.

The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Feb. 6. The House of Lords heard counsel and examined witnesses on Niblett's divorce bill, which was read a second time.

In the House of Commons, Lord Beauchamp brought in the report of the committee appointed to inspect the journals of the Lords.

Mr. Dempster's bill for granting the privileges of natural born subjects to the children of British mothers, though born out of the King's dominions, was read a second time.

Lord Beauchamp moved, "That a committee be appointed to search the journals for precedents relative to the usages of the House, touching the exercise or non-exercise of any discretionary power vested in the servants of the crown, relative to the expenditure of public money," which passed without any debate. Mr. Fox then said, that as the House had thought proper to lay some resolutions before his Majesty, it would be but decent to pause for a while, to allow him sufficient time to take these resolutions into consideration. He, therefore, moved to adjourn the committee on the state of the nation to Friday, which was done accordingly.

Feb. 10. Mr. Eden stated, that by the delay of the bill to explain and amend the receipt tax, the revenue sustained a loss of 5000*l.* a week. Lord John Cavendish was still ready to take his share of the odium that had followed the tax, as he was satisfied that it was a good one. Mr. Huxley was of the same opinion, but thought it material to know the intentions of the present administration respecting it. Mr. Pitt said he would speak his sentiments concerning the bill when it came before the committee, and thought it not a little strange that he should be questioned on the subject then. It was determined that the House would resume the consideration of the bill on Thursday, which had already been read a first and second time.

Mr. Pitt then moved to bring up the report from the committee on the Ordinance estimates. Mr. Fox objected to granting any supply, before the House received some answer from his Majesty, on the subject of the two resolutions, that had been carried up to the throne. Mr. Pitt admitted that the House ought to be informed what line of conduct his Majesty meant to pursue, and promised that such information should be given.

Feb. 11. Mr. Eden reminded the House, that the report from the committee appointed to enquire into the illicit trade carried on in this country had been long upon the table, and deserved the most early and serious attention. From the report, it appeared that the losses to the revenue on the articles of tea, wine, and brandy amounted to two millions annually. To bring this money into the Exchequer, it would be necessary to adopt measures that probably would not be popular, and which none but a strong administration could enforce. In the actual state of affairs, he did not mean to propose any thing, upon which there could be a diversity of opinion, but he wished to proceed so far in the business of the report, that whenever such an administration should be formed, as the exigencies of the country required, it might be in such readiness as to be taken into immediate consideration. He, therefore, moved, "That the illicit practices used in defrauding the revenue have increased in a most alarming degree: That those practices are carried on upon the coast, and in other parts of this kingdom, with a violence and with outrages, which not only threaten the destruction of the revenue, but are highly injurious to regular commerce and fair trade, very pernicious to the manners and the morals of the people, and an interruption of all good government: That the more secret illicit practices in the internal excise of this kingdom have also greatly increased: That the public revenue is defrauded to an extent of not less than two millions per annum—and that these enormities and great national losses well deserve the earliest and most serious attention of parliament."

This brought on a conversation on the necessity of an union between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt, which was earnestly inculcated by those members who composed the meeting at the St. Alban's.

Mr. Fox hoped that no one who recommended union would think of excluding his noble friend (Lord North) whose weight and abilities were necessary in the formation of a strong and firm administration. The honourable gentleman at the head of the Exchequer must be reconciled to the constitution, which his continuance in office had so grossly violated, before he could unite with him. A difference of opinion, on subjects that no longer existed, was no obstacle to union; but it was impossible for men to think of coalescing, who differed on points that might occur every day. The right honourable gentleman held that a minister may remain in office, after the House of Commons has declared its want of confidence in him, while he maintained the very reverse. This was a great and essential difference, which might every day be the cause of division; for he should be looking to the House of Commons for their confidence and support, while the right honourable gentleman might be looking for both to the crown. Since the right honourable gentleman could not expect that the Commons would give up their opinion to him, it would be more decent to sacrifice his opinion to theirs. He did not wish that business should cease during a negotiation. Let it only be declared that the present administration

was virtually at an end, and then he should have no objection to treat. On the affairs of India, the right honourable gentleman and he might differ, but the House could decide between them. Though he meant not to recede from the principles of his bill, that the government should be at home and the system permanent, he hoped to modify every other part in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Pitt was equally desirous of union. He thought a minister ought to possess the confidence of the crown, as well as that of the House of Commons. He and his colleagues were ready to resign the moment there was a prospect of an administration being formed, by whom the country might be effectually served. There were, however, persons, against whom he had no personal dislike, whose private characters he respected and revered, whose abilities were eminent, with whom, notwithstanding, he could never bring himself to act in the cabinet.

Lord North, who was not in the House at the commencement of the debate, conceiving himself alluded to by Mr. Pitt, said, that though he felt not the least disposition to gratify the right honourable gentleman's opinions or prejudices, which were not founded in reason or in justice, he loved his country too well, to suffer his personal expectations to stand in the way of its good: if, therefore, he was deemed an obstacle to union, he was ready to withdraw his pretensions.

This declaration was generally applauded, as disinterested and patriotic, and the hopes of an union were considerably increased. The motion passed unanimously. The House then went into a committee of supply on the Ordnance estimates, and the sums for new fortifications, and the purchase of Sir Gregory Page's house being withdrawn for further consideration, the remaining sum of 324,964*l.* was voted without debate.

Feb. 12. The House divided on the order of the day for going into a committee on the receipt tax, which was carried by 167 against 33. The minister divided with the majority, and such of his friends as had been most vehement in their opposition withdrew before the division.

Lord Beauchamp brought up the report of the committee appointed to search the journals for precedents relative to the usages of the House, &c. It began with precedents as far back as the year 1626, and proceeded regularly on to the end of the session in 1783. It was ordered to be printed, and considered on Monday.

Feb. 16. A doubt having arisen whether the office of Constable of the Tower, to which Lord George Lenox had been lately appointed, was a civil or military office, Lord Maitland moved "for an account of all fees, perquisites, and allowances payable to the Constable of the Tower, and the term of the warrant for paying the same."

Lord Beauchamp then read the various precedents from the journals, respecting the privileges of the House, and having commented on each, he moved the six following resolutions, which, he said, were meant not to recriminate, but to vindicate the rights of the House:

1. "That this House hath not assumed to itself any right to suspend the execution of law."

2. "That it is constitutional and agreeable

to usage, for the House of Commons to declare their sense and opinions, respecting the exercise of every discretionary power, which, whether by act of parliament or otherwise, is vested in any body of men whatever, for the public service.

3. "That it is a duty peculiarly incumbent upon this House, entrusted by the constitution with the sole and separate grant of the public money, to watch over, and, by their timely admonitions and interference, to endeavour to prevent the rash and precipitate exercise of any power, however vested, which may be attended with any danger to public credit, or with heavy losses to the revenue, and consequently burthens upon the people.

4. "That the resolution of the 24th of December last, which declared the sense and opinion of this House, 'That the commissioners of the Treasury ought not to give their consent to the acceptance of any bills, drawn, or to be drawn, from India, until it shall be made appear to this House, that sufficient means can be provided for the payment of the same, when they respectively fall due, by a regular application of the clear effects of the Company, after discharging, in their regular course, the customs and other sums due to the public, and the current demands upon the Company: or until this House shall otherwise direct,' was constitutional, founded in a sense of duty towards the people of this kingdom, and dictated by a becoming anxiety for the preservation of the revenue, and the support of public credit."

5. "That if this House had, in the unsettled state of the East-India Company, which was and still is under the consideration of parliament, in order to form some provisions for the relief of that Company and the security of the public, neglected to pass the said resolution of the 24th of December, to guard against a new charge, to a very considerable amount, being rashly incurred, before any means of answering it had been stated or provided, they would have been justly and highly responsible to their constituents, for the increase of those evils and difficulties, which are already too severely felt.

6. "That this House will, with the utmost moderation, but with the most decided firmness, maintain inviolably the principles of the constitution, and will persevere in the diligent and conscientious discharge of the duties which they owe to their constituents and to their posterity, equally sollicitous to preserve their own privileges, and to avoid any encroachments on those of either of the other branches of the legislature."

These resolutions were very ably supported by Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Erskine. They were opposed by Mr. Macdonald, Mr. W. Grenville, and Mr. Dundas, the last of whom proposed an amendment to the fourth, by inserting after the word direct, "being only to signify the opinion of this House, touching the expediency, under certain circumstances, of the exercise of discretionary powers given by act of parliament, and not as binding the lords of the Treasury to forbear the exercise of the said powers, or to subject the same to the separate direction of this House." Mr. Fox and Lord North defended the resolutions, and opposed the amendment. Mr. Pitt said that, unless the House would adopt the

amendment,

amendment, he would move the previous question, which having done, it was negatived by a majority of 29, after which the resolutions were severally put, and carried.

Feb. 18. The order of the day being read for taking into consideration the report of the committee on the Ordnance estimates, Mr. Pitt, according to promise, acquainted the House with his Majesty's sentiments respecting the resolutions that had been laid before him; "That, upon consideration of all the circumstances of affairs, his Majesty had not thought proper to dismiss his ministers, nor had they resigned." As Mr. Pitt explained this not to be a formal message, but merely an intimation of his Majesty's pleasure, it was not entered on the journals of the House.

Mr. Fox observed, that this was the first instance, since the accession of the House of Brunswick, of a direct refusal on the part of the crown to comply with the wishes of the House of Commons. Almost all the money voted by the House was voted in confidence. Could the minister then expect, that the House would proceed to vote a supply, which fell more particularly under that description, in the very moment that it had been insulted by a message, which his Majesty had been so ill advised as to send. To postpone a supply was not to refuse it. He hoped, therefore, the House would agree with him in the propriety of putting off the vote of supply for forty-eight hours, that their indignation might have time to cool, and that there might be time to reflect, and determine what measures ought to be pursued.

Mr. Eden and Mr. Powys approved of the delay. Mr. Pitt insinuated, that under the mask of delay was concealed an intention to withhold the supplies. He admitted the right of the House to refuse supplies in cases of great public danger, but contended that his Majesty's having refused to dismiss his ministers, because the House had condemned them without a trial, was no reason whatever for exercising it. He stated, that his Majesty had proposed a plan for a new administration, and had endeavoured to bring about a conference on that subject, between the Duke of Portland and himself, but his gracious intentions had been frustrated by the noble Duke's refusing, in the first place, to have any conference with him previous to his resignation, and secondly, refusing to treat, unless his Majesty would send for him, and give him authority to form an administration.

Mr. Fox replied, that the Duke of Portland had not objected to a conference from personal considerations, but because he thought it inconsistent with the honour of the House of Commons, to confer with a set of men, who avowedly were ministers, in open defiance of its resolutions: that if Mr. Pitt would admit the words *new administration* to imply the virtual resignation of the present, he did not doubt but the Duke of Portland would think such a declaration a sufficient ground for entering into a negotiation.

To this Mr. Pitt made no reply, and after a debate of considerable length and some acrimony, the consideration of the report was postponed to Friday by a majority of 12.

Feb. 19. A short conversation took place respecting the vote of last night, one party contending that the other had withheld the supplies, while they affirmed, that they had simply voted a postponement of a single supply for two days, without ever meaning to withhold it.

Feb. 20. Mr. Powys complained of this imputation. He denied that the idea of withholding the supply had been entertained, for a moment, by any one of those who voted to postpone it. When a dissatisfactory and ungracious answer had been given to their resolutions, a naked and unexplained vote of supply would wound the dignity of the House. If the resolution, which he was about to propose, should be adopted, he would then most cheerfully vote for the supply. The contest now looked serious. The standard of prerogative seemed to be erected on one side, and that of privilege on the other. As one of the people, he could not hesitate to which it was his duty to resort. He concluded with moving

"That this House, impressed with the most dutiful sense of his Majesty's paternal regard for the welfare of his people, relies on his Majesty's royal wisdom to take such measures, as may tend to give effect to the wishes of his faithful Commons, which have been most faithfully represented to his Majesty."

Mr. Eden compared the addresses of the present time to those which poured in from all quarters, towards the close of Charles the Second's reign, when the court was attacking all the charters of the kingdom by *Quo warranto*, in order to command the returns of members to parliament. He attributed the odium that had been excited against the India bill to the agents and connexions of the overgrown delinquents, whom it was meant to restrain, who had every advantage of abilities, activity, industry, and money. He charged ministry with endeavouring to keep up the false blaze of their popularity, by misrepresenting and calumniating the measures of the House. He moved to insert after the word "measures," "by removing such obstacles as the House has declared to stand in the way of an extended, efficient, and united administration, such as the House has resolved to be necessary, in the present arduous and very critical situation of his Majesty's dominions."

Of the friends of ministry some objected to the original motion, and some to the amendment. What was a small majority of that House, compared with the other two branches of the legislature, and the voice of the people? But the chief part of the debate lay between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt.

The former pursued a vast extent and variety of argument. He complained that he and his friends had been studiously loaded with all the obloquy that art could imagine or malice impute. New colours for their conduct were daily held out, all equally foreign from the true motives of their proceedings, and all equally calculated to confound and delude. He distinguished most accurately between the money appropriated to pay the interest of the publick funds, and the money voted to defray the charge of particular services, and shewed that the worst ministers, or the most unconstitutional monarch must not be refused

refused the one, but that it might be highly expedient to withhold the other from the best of princes, if that House could not confide in his ministers. He contrasted the magnanimous and disinterested conduct of Lord North with that of Mr. Pitt; asked how he dared to put his honour in competition with the honour of the House; and desired him to point out a single instance, since the Revolution, of a minister retaining his situation, a single moment, after he had lost the confidence of that House. He defended the resolution and the amendment, as a kind of necessary *salvo jure* to the House, before it could vote the supply, in the present situation of affairs.

Mr. Pitt replied with animated and haughty eloquence. He repeated his declaration, that he was ready to resign on the most distant prospect, that his resignation would contribute to restore solid peace and happiness to the country; but was firm in his resolution not to resign as a preliminary to a negotiation, or to throw himself on the mercy of Mr. Fox. By so doing he should become the ridicule of his opponents, and forfeit the good opinion of those who now supported him; for when he should have sacrificed his honour for Mr. Fox's protection, and bartered his reputation for his great connexion, he should become the slave of those connexions, the mere sport and tool of a party; for a while, perhaps, a minister appointed by that party, but no longer useful to his country, or independent himself. He treated the delay of Wednesday as an useless and ineffectual bravado, and asked if there was any thing in his character so flagitious, as to render him suspected of alienating the public money, or unfit to be trusted with the ordinary duties. He avowed himself the champion of the King's just prerogative, which had been justly called a part of the rights of the people, and a part of which they were never more jealous than at that hour. He warned the House against suffering an individual to involve his own cause in its resolutions, if the constitutional independence of the crown were reduced to the verge of annihilation, where would be the boasted equipoise of the constitution? Where that balance among the three branches of the legislature, which our ancestors had marked out with so much precision. Dreadful, therefore, as the conflict was, his duty, his conscience, his country, called upon him to defend the cause. He was determined, and would still defend it.

The motion with the amendment was carried by a majority of 20.

Mr. Fox then said, that, as the minister and his friends had met the resolution with such high language, and had treated the House in every respect so cavalierly, he would move, without further delay, to convert it into an address* to the throne, to be presented by the whole House. The House divided again on this motion, which was carried by a majority of 21.

The report of the committee on the Ordnance estimates was then brought up, and unanimously agreed to.

Feb. 23. The Attorney-General moved for accounts of all public monies in the hands of the Right Honourable Richard Rigby, on the 13th day of November last, and also on the 19th day of November last.

It appeared that Mr. Rigby, from the diffi-

culty of calling in the balance before in his hands, found himself obliged to apply to the board of Treasury for 140,000*l.* to answer the necessary demands upon him, which had been granted by the Duke of Portland. Mr. Rigby justified himself in this by the example of former paymasters, and expressed his willingness to pay interest for the public money in his hands, until he could call in the principal, and pay it into the Exchequer.

The Attorney-General then moved for copies of the minutes of the Treasury, respecting the issuing of money to Mr. Rigby, on the 18th of November last, and also an account of the payments made by him since that time.

Feb. 24. Mr. Dempster's naturalization bill was lost in a committee.

The report of the committee on the bill to amend the receipt tax was brought up and read a second time.

Feb. 25. Being the day appointed to carry up the address to the King, Lord Beauchamp moved to adjourn to Friday, that gentlemen might have time for consideration, before they proceeded to business after receiving the King's answer.

Feb. 27. His Majesty's answer being read from the chair, Lord Beauchamp moved to adjourn the consideration of it to Monday, that the minds of men might have time to cool, and intimated his intention to move, that the House should adjourn till then, since, when ministers advised the crown to stick to closely to prerogative, it behoved the House to take measures for defending its privileges, in preference to every other business. This was opposed by the friends of ministry, as a factious and vexatious delay. Lord North ascribed whatever dangers resulted from delay to the obstinacy of the minister, who might, by resigning, remove them all in twenty-four hours. The adjournment was carried by a majority of seven.

March 1. The King's answer being again read, Mr. Fox took an extensive retrospect of the origin and progress of the contest, from the rejection of the India bill. He lamented the interruption of that harmony between the sovereign and the House of Commons, by which the nation had risen to such an envied pitch of glory, since the accession of the Hanoverian line. Before the present time, the personal confidence of the prince had never once been mentioned as sufficient to support a minister, against the sense of the House of Commons. This the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Grenville evinced, who had both retired from office, though possessing the most ample confidence of the late King. He enlarged on the intention of the secret advisers to render the House of Commons contemptible in the eyes of the people, as the mere appendage of the court, the obsequious instrument of every minister; or, failing in that, to show its insignificance, by keeping ministers in power in contempt of its opinion. He maintained that the House possessed an undoubted constitutional negative on the appointment of ministers, and that, though in general this negative was not to be exercised before trial, yet there were cases, in which the House ought to interfere, before any measure whatever was proposed by a minister. He contended that the nomination of the present ministry constituted such a case, from the very circumstances which

attended it. He next adverted to an union, the formation of which two obstacles were said to impede—the honour of the House, and the punctilio of the present minister. When such points came in collision, which ought to give way? Unquestionably the minister, and not the House. Now that the prospect of union was no more, he would venture to say, that, though for the sake of his country, he had expressed his readiness to unite, neither the system of the present ministry, nor their characters as statesmen, would make him very ambitious of joining in administration with them. He knew the value of Mr. Pitt's abilities. He might be a formidable opponent, or a powerful friend; but still he would not despair of carrying on the business of the public without his assistance.—*Genium ejus non ita laudabo ut pertimescam*—and he did not doubt but his faithful services would obtain all the confidence from his gracious master, that is necessary for a minister. The House could not be expected to vote supplies, to be managed by ministers, in whom it had no confidence. It might be dangerous to refuse them entirely, while ministers manifested so little regard for the public good; and if the House should be driven to that necessity, he would advise to put off so alarming a measure to the utmost stretch of forbearance. He concluded with moving a second address, which lamented the ill success of the former, insisted with firmness on the right of the House to advise the crown, and prayed for the removal of the ministry, in direct and express terms.

Mr. Pitt's reply was brief. He explained Mr. Fox's doctrine to amount precisely to this; that no ministry ought to be appointed, until the sense of the House of Commons were previously consulted, and consequently, that no administration could be dismissed, till it was known whether the Commons would consent to their dismissal; by which means both the executive and legislative characters would be united in the House. He held the King's answer to be extremely proper. The address had not recommended the absolute dismissal of ministers, but merely the removing of such obstacles, as might stand in the way of an union. Now the King knew that to have dismissed his ministers, so far from removing an obstacle, would have been an insurmountable bar to union; for he himself adhered to his former declaration, that if he should be removed from his office, as a preliminary, to a treaty, no treaty should ever take place, as far as he was concerned. He had never yet admitted that the dismissal of ministers ought necessarily to follow an address, for that purpose, from the House of Commons, and denied that the doctrine was sanctioned by any law. The address was carried by a majority of 12.

March 2. Lord Mahon brought in a bill to prevent bribery at elections.

The Solicitor-General brought in a bill to provide a temporary reception for criminals under sentence of death, and respited during his Majesty's pleasure, or under sentence or order of transportation, and also for sick prisoners.

Passed the bill to amend the receipt-tax.

March 3. On reading the commission appointed. *MAG.* May, 1784.

pointing Lord Cornwallis constable of the Tower, it appeared that the salary was made payable at the Exchequer. This, it was said, was an error, which had been copied into one commission from another, for eighty years past; whereas, in fact, it was never paid at the Exchequer, but voted annually in the provision made for guards and garrisons. It was then voted that the acceptance of the office of constable of the Tower by Lord G. H. Lennox, he being a military officer, did not vacate his seat in the House.

The House, in a committee of supply, voted 701,257*l.* for the ordinary of the navy.

March 4. The Speaker, attended by the members, went up to St. James's with their second address. As soon as they were returned, Mr. Fox moved to adjourn the consideration of the King's answer* to Monday, which was agreed to without debate.

Mr. Welbore Ellis then observed, that it was the practice of the House not to enter on any public business, until questions that concerned the privilege and dignity of the House were first disposed of, and moved to adjourn to Monday. Mr. Pitt objected to this, as of a piece with the delay of last week. As the mutiny bill was so near expiring, and was the first order of the day for to-morrow, he thought the House too thin to discuss a question of adjournment. It was, therefore, agreed to adjourn till to-morrow, to debate the propriety of postponing the mutiny bill to Monday.

March 5. The usage of the House, and respect to the King were urged in favour of the adjournment, and that there was time enough to pass a new mutiny bill, before the expiration of the old. It was intimated also, that it might be expedient to pass a short mutiny bill. To this it was answered, that it would be imprudent to run the bill to a day, and risk the consequences that must follow, if by any accident it should miscarry; and that if a short mutiny bill should be sent up to the Lords, and they should think proper to alter it, the present bill must expire before the difference could be settled between the two Houses. The adjournment was carried by a majority of 9.

March 8. Mr. Fox arraigned the King's answer, as containing such gross contradictions, and such scandalous duplicity, as had never been put into the mouth of Majesty. He could not have believed, that the minister would dare so far to insult the House, as again to ask the reasons of their resolutions. The meanest beggar, in the most arbitrary government, had a right to petition the King, stating the reasons of his petition; and was this the whole mighty privilege, that the King was advised to allow the British House of Commons. The House of Commons had often petitioned without stating their reasons, and he should think himself warranted by former precedents to move a resolution, declaring him an enemy to his country, who should advise the continuance of the present administration. But he had yielded to the advice of his friends, and meant only to move an humble representation to his Majesty, to which no answer was customary. He defended the conduct of Mr

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Powys and Mr. Marham, and animadverted with much severity on those who had deserted the cause of the constitution, towards the issue of the contest.

Mr. Dundas observed, that it was high time to ask themselves, whether it was the House, or all the world beside that had been deceived. Their constituents, instead of catching that raging fever, to which they had worked themselves up, by haranguing perpetually about their dignity, had thought proper to apply phlebotomy to their veins, in hopes of relieving their phrenzy a little. He defended the King's answer, as fair, manly, decided, and explicit, and hinted that the meeting at the St. Alban's had caused much procrastination, and had answered no good purpose.

The representation was carried by a majority of one.

Such was the issue of a contest, which had suspended all public business from the 16th of December. Opposition no longer threatened to stop the supplies, an attempt that, in all probability, would now have exceeded their power; and the idea of preventing a dissolution of parliament, by a short mutiny bill, to be renewed from time to time, was abandoned.

March 9. A bill for the usual time was agreed to in a committee, without debate. On this occasion, the fallen dignity of the House of Commons was lamented, and the ministers complimented on having triumphed over it and the constitution. A deluded people had been taught to desert their natural guardians, and to seek protection from the crown; but the alliance was too unnatural to be lasting, they must soon be freed from the illusion, or they would have cause to repent having lent their assistance to degrade their own representatives. Had those who advised his Majesty's late answer, recollected, that he held his crown by a vote of parliament, they would hardly have advised him to treat a vote of the House of Commons, with so little ceremony. The House was indeed conquered, for though its vote could once bestow a crown, it could not now procure the dissolution of a minister. But let ministers, by a long mutiny bill, be permitted to dissolve the parliament; though a dissolution would evidently be ruinous—though they themselves had acknowledged it to be improper. Let them now display the bent of their genius, and have scope to run their mad career.

March 10. The report of the committee on the mutiny bill was agreed to, and 1,100,000l. voted in a committee, for the extraordinaries of the navy.

March 11. The royal assent was given by commission to the receipt-tax, and fifteen other bills.

In the House of Commons, a motion was made to bring up the report of the committee on Lord Mahon's bill to prevent bribery at elections. Lord John Cavendish thought the bill carried its principles to such an extent of scrupulous nicety, that it would hardly be possible for a candidate to avoid subjecting himself to the penalties of it, and, therefore, wished it to be printed, before bringing up the report. It was

ordered to be printed, and recommitted on Friday the 19th.

The order of the day was then read for bringing up the report of the committee on the bill to provide a temporary reception for criminals, &c.* but some doubts being started, concerning the legality of changing sentences already pronounced, it was also ordered to be recommitted.

The next order of the day being for taking into consideration the report of the court of directors of the East-India company, on the state of the company's finances. Mr. Eden objected to it, as founded entirely on conjecture and speculation, and, in many instances, on premises absolutely false. He, therefore, moved to refer it to a select committee of fifteen members, to be chosen by ballot, which was agreed to.

March 12. The bill for the removal of convicts, &c. was recommitted and amended.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, having some days before undertaken to bring forward some proposition on the subject of parliamentary reform, which Mr. Pitt, for the present, had thought proper to decline, renewed the original motion for a committee to enquire into the state of the representation.

Mr. Fox was of opinion that those who had lately despised and insulted the House of Commons, as speaking a language different from that of the people, were bound to promote such a reform, as would make the representatives truly speak the sentiments of the represented.

Mr. Eden, on the contrary, thought the motion a gratuitous revival of a dangerous question, tending only to let loose the minds of the multitude, to instill into them mischievous jealousies of the legislature, to create animosities, and give no satisfaction, to excite expectations, and produce certain disappointment.

Mr. Pitt argued for a reform with his usual eloquence, indulged himself in a sneer at the manner in which the business had been now brought forward, and called upon Lord North to deliver his sentiments.

Lord North said his opinion was of less consequence, since the right honourable gentleman had eased him of great part of that majority, which had supported it on a former occasion. It was, however, still the same, and he thought the conduct of the present House of Commons an additional proof, that the established mode of representation was fully efficient. The motion was negatived by a majority of 48.

March 16. A bill to continue for a limited time the act of last session, giving his Majesty certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce with the United States of America, was read a first time.

March 17. In a committee of supply, the Secretary at War moved that the sum of 173,000l. be granted to his Majesty for the pay, &c. of Chelsea Hospital.

Sir Cecil Wray said the above estimate was, at an average, 51l. 5s. per man; and could not be remedied while the hospital remained, he sincerely wished to see it pulled down.

March 18. In a committee on the bill for granting a bounty on linens and calicoes exported, Mr. Eden observed that, as Great

Britain

* For an abstract of this bill see State-Papers for this number.

Britain and Ireland seemed to be out bidding each other in bounties, it would be proper to insert a clause, limiting the duration of the bill to that of the last Irish act on the same subject, that on the expiration of both, the business of bounties might be settled by mutual agreement between the two countries.

The blank in the American intercourse bill, for the space of time it was to last, was then filled up with the words "twenty-fourth of June next."

March 19. The report from the committee on the bill to prevent bribery at elections being brought up, several members wished to get rid of the bill, as thinking the laws against bribery already too voluminous and too severe. On a division, there appeared a majority of 21 for going on with the bill.

March 22. The Secretary at War moved for the House to go into a committee of supply on the army estimates. Sir Grey Cooper said it was now generally understood that the parliament was to be dissolved, but he could not conceive how ministers could venture upon so daring a measure, without an appropriating act, at least for the pay of the army. To pay the army, without the authority of parliament, would be a manifest infringement of the bill of rights, would disturb the title to the throne itself, and would lead to infinite mischief. To these and several other observations and questions from other members Mr. Pitt made no reply, and the sum of 2,360,992*l.* was granted for the extraordinary of the army. The House divided on the third reading of the bill to prevent bribery at elections, which was passed by a majority of 7.

March 23. In the House of Lords, the said bill being brought up and read, Lord Mansfield objected to it, as tending rather to contract the law against bribery than to enlarge and enforce it. He reasoned on the ill policy of multiplying statutes unnecessarily. What the statute and common laws had already declared criminal, it was idle and inconvenient to pass new statute laws to declare criminal; and so strong, so extensive, and so effectual, were the laws already in being against bribery at elections, that the

bill appeared to him totally unnecessary. It was ordered to be printed, and of course lost, by the dissolution of parliament.

In the House of Commons, the report from the committee on the army estimates being brought up, Mr. Eden and Lord North made some observations on the impropriety and hazard of a dissolution of parliament. The pay of the army for the month of May could not be issued, a respite of duties to the East-India Company, for which they would soon have occasion to apply, could not be granted, without the sanction of parliament. It might be said that ministers might venture to do both, because an act of indemnity might be obtained from a succeeding parliament; but if ministers were found daring enough to break the law, through a necessity of their own creating, and a parliament should be found mean enough to indemnify them, the country was no longer governed by law, and there was an end of the constitution. But it was not enough for ministers to disregard the House of Commons, they added insult to contempt. They went through the mockery of voting supplies, for which they were determined that the House should not provide. Mr. Pitt deigned not to reply. Lord North rose again. He supposed that, in future, there was to be a parliament of questions and a parliament of answers, in like manner, as one parliament was to vote supplies, and another was to find ways and means. Not, therefore, expecting any answer in this parliament, he would ask upon what principle of law written or common, on what principle of the constitution, could money be issued without an act of appropriation, and contrary to the express resolutions of the assembly that has the right of voting money. The question on the report was then carried, without a division.

March 24. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the militia bill, the militia pay bill, and fourteen other public and private bills: after which he made a speech* to both Houses, and prorogued the parliament, which was dissolved by proclamation on the 26th.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN,

BEGUN and HOLDEN at WESTMINSTER, on the 18th of MAY, 1784.

THE circumstances, which led to the premature dissolution of the late parliament, are so recent in the mind of every reader, as to render a minute recapitulation altogether unnecessary. A majority of the House of Commons, attached to an administration, whom his Majesty had thought proper to dismiss from his service, refused to assent to the nomination of the crown, or to place confidence in men, who had been called into office in an unusual manner, and continued in open defiance of their declared opinion. The King, supported by the House of Lords, and relying on the spirit manifested by the people, who, according to their custom on all occasions when their minds have not been heated by religious zeal, took part with the crown against their representatives, had recourse to the exercise of his undoubted prerogative, which, however, had lain dormant for many years, and appeared to the great body of the

people, the fountain of all power, for a confirmation of the appointments which he had made.

The short space of time, that intervened between the dissolution of the old and the meeting of the new parliament, left little room for alteration in the state of affairs, either foreign or domestic. Things remained nearly in the same situation as at the opening of the last session. The attention of the court, and of opposition, was equally occupied by the general election. Both sides pursued their respective interests with such indecent ardour, and often by such unworthy means, as disgusted all moderate men, excited the contempt of the wise, and the pity of the virtuous. The appeal to the people in such circumstances, far from opening a prospect of unanimity and moderation, served only to disseminate more widely the principles and licentiousness of faction. Men's minds were exasperated by the vehement personal contentions, in

which they were universally engaged; and the violence of party was inflamed by the rancour of private animosity.

Success declared very generally in favour of the ministry, and they opened the session with a much greater majority than Lord North could command in 1786. The electors seemed animated with uncommon zeal against the adherents of the coalition; and, in the fervour of their resentment, it is not surprising that they were more solicitous about whom they should reject, than whom they should choose.

The old expedient of curbing the exorbitant or formidable power of the Commons, by calling up a number of those possessing the greatest property and most extensive influence to the House of Peers, was liberally exercised. The Peers, both from habit and from interest, will always be found more attached to the crown. The remedy is, therefore, at all times, easy and obvious.

No new regulations were adopted with regard to American commerce. The same intolerant spirit seemed to prevail in most of the United States against all who had borne arms against them, or come under the protection of the British troops, and served to counteract the dilatory conduct of England, in providing proper settlements for the numerous exiles who sought shelter in Nova-Scotia.

The definitive treaty between this country and the States-General was signed at Paris, instead of being concluded at London or the Hague. This was a concession which the former ministry refused to make, and shewed the influence of France over the councils of that once haughty republic.

Though the ministry had experienced no decline of popularity in England, it was hardly possible that they should be equally successful in Ireland. But though the rejection of the long agitated question of parliamentary reform, the refusal of protecting duties, and the distress of the poor in most parts of the kingdom, had excited murmurs against their system of government, complimentary addresses were voted to the Lord-Lieutenant by both Houses of Parliament.

The Turks, partly by unlimited concessions, and partly by the expert negotiations of France, had diverted for a time the torrent of war, that threatened to overwhelm their tottering and unwieldy empire. The Emperors of Russia was busy in improving the advantages she had gained.

The Emperor of Germany was prosecuting, with liberal and steady policy, the cultivation and improvement of his extensive dominions, and gradually stripping the Dutch of the emblems of their former greatness; while the great Frederick, *senectuti nefcius cedere*, was still on his guard, armed and watchful, and overawing their internal dissensions by the terrors of his resentment.

France, with her characteristic diligence and ardour, was restoring her finances, re-establishing her marine, extending her commerce, interposing in the disputes of her neighbours, and neglecting no means to attain the great object of her ambition, a pre-eminence over the other nations of Europe.

An inconsiderable revolution had taken place in the administration of Denmark; and Sweden was sunk into that dejected state of tranquillity, which generally succeeds the total oppression of a

Such was the situation of things at the opening of the session on the 18th of May, 1784.

The Commons being summoned to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, were remanded, as usual, to their own House to choose a fit person to be their Speaker. Their choice fell unanimously on the Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, their late Speaker. Mr. Fox hailed as a happy omen, that the Speaker of the last parliament, which posterity, he said, would pronounce the most glorious that had ever met in this country, had been called to the chair by the friends of administration; and, giving way to his natural impetuosity, he arraigned in the severest terms the conduct of the high-bailiff, in having refused to make any return of members for Westminster. He observed that the representation being thus incomplete, it might even be urged that the House was incompetent to the choice of a Speaker, and that, if the returning officer for Rye (the place for which Mr. Cornwall sits) had acted in as unbecoming a manner as the high-bailiff of Westminster, the House must have been deprived of the abilities of the gentleman, who was acknowledged the best qualified to fill the chair. The ceremony of conducting the Speaker to the chair concluded the business of the day.

May 19. The Commons being again summoned to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers, and the ceremony of presenting the Speaker being ended, his Majesty opened the business of the session by the following most gracious speech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Have the greatest satisfaction in meeting you in parliament at this time, after recurring, in so important a moment, to the voice of my people. I have a just and confident reliance, that you are animated with the same sentiments of loyalty, and the same attachment to our excellent constitution, which I have had the happiness to see so fully manifested in every part of the kingdom. The happy effects of such a disposition will, I doubt not, appear in the temper and wisdom of your deliberations, and in the dispatch of the important objects of public business which demand your attention. It will afford me peculiar pleasure to find that the exercise of the power, entrusted to me by the constitution, has been productive of consequences so beneficial to my subjects, whose interest and welfare are always nearest my heart.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I Have ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and I trust your zeal and affection to make such provisions for their further supply, and for the application of the sum granted in the last parliament, may appear to be necessary.

"I sincerely lament every addition to the burdens of my people; but they will, I am assured, feel the necessity, after a long and expensive war, of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and our public credit, essential to the power and prosperity of the state.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The alarming progress of fraud in the revenue, accompanied in so many instances with violence, will not fail on every occasion to excite your attention. I must, at the same time,

recommend to your most serious consideration, to frame such commercial regulations as may appear immediately necessary in the present moment. The affairs of the *East-India* Company form an object of deliberation deeply connected with the general interests of the country. While you feel a just anxiety to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world, you will, I trust, never lose sight of the effect which any measure to be adopted for that purpose may have on our own constitution, and our dearest interests at home. You will find me always desirous to concur with you in such measures as may be of lasting benefit to my people: I have no wish but to consult their prosperity, by a constant attention to every object of national concern, by an uniform adherence to the true principles of our free constitution, and by supporting and maintaining, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature."

His Majesty being withdrawn, Lord Maclesfield rose to move an address of thanks. He recapitulated the circumstances which led to the dissolution of parliament; expatiated on the popularity of the ministry, descanted on the merits of the King's speech, touched on the different topics of it, and concluded with moving an address, which, as usual, re-echoed the sentiments it contained.

Lord Falkmouth seconded the motion, bestowed a panegyric on administration, and expressed his full confidence in them.

Lord Fitzwilliam could by no means concur with that part of it, which thanked his Majesty for the late dissolution of parliament. He thought the exercise of the royal prerogative, at the period of the dissolution, unnecessary and unwarrantable; but having no desire to disturb the unanimity of the House, he forbore to propose an amendment.

In the House of Commons, the time was taken up in swearing in the members, and other necessary forms, till Monday,

May 24. When the Westminster election, as a matter of privilege, became the first object of discussion. Mr. Lee introduced the business. He contended that the high-bailiff, according to act of parliament, ought to have made his return immediately on the final close of the poll, notwithstanding a scrutiny had been demanded by Sir Cecil Wray, and quoted several statutes to confirm this doctrine; and that, if any candidate thought himself aggrieved, the legal mode of address was by a petition to the House. On these grounds, he thought the conduct of the high-bailiff culpable, and, therefore, moved, in substance, that Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff of Westminster, ought to have returned two members for that city, on or before the 18th of May, 1784.—In support of this motion, it was argued by Lord North, Mr. Fox, and Sir Thomas Davenport, that to delay the return was contrary to the established law of the land; that it was the duty of the returning officer to see that no unqualified persons voted at the election; that, in this instance, a scrutiny was merely an appeal from Thomas Corbett to Thomas Corbett, who had no better means of determining on the legality of votes, than during the election; that a scrutiny of such moment ought not to be

trusted to the returning officer, who might be influenced or prejudiced; and, lastly, that his authority expired on the 18th of the month, when the writ was returnable, from which time he had no more right to interpose with his opinion than any other individual.

On the other hand, it was urged by Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Lord Mahon, Mr. Pitt, and the Attorney-General, that previous to passing a vote of censure, the person accused ought to be heard in his defence; that it was incumbent on the House, according to every principle of equity and justice, to hear the high-bailiff's reasons for acting as he had done; that a case might occur, in which the returning officer might be justified in delaying the return; that, since a scrutiny had been demanded, it was his duty to grant it; that the poll having been continued till the very eve of the meeting of parliament, constituted a new case, and might justify a new mode of procedure; and that the returning officer was not *functus officio* when the writ became returnable. Sir Lloyd Kenyon having moved the previous question, it was carried by 283 against 136.

This point being settled, Mr. Lee moved, "That the high-bailiff be ordered to appear at the bar of the House on the morrow," which was agreed to.

The Speaker then called the attention of the House to his Majesty's speech, which being read, the Hon. Mr. Hamilton amplified on the various topics upon which it touched. He dwelt on his Majesty's paternal attention to the sentiments of his people on the late dissolution. It had become absolutely necessary to dissolve a House of Commons which, in opposition to the sentiments of the nation, and the principles of the constitution, patronized the views, and countenanced the measures of men who had rendered themselves equally obnoxious to the prince and to the people. He trusted that the present House of Commons would justify, by their patriotic conduct, the decision of a gracious sovereign in so important a crisis. He launched forth into an encomium on the present minister, and concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to thank him for his most gracious speech from the throne, and to express the satisfaction and gratitude of the House, that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the constitution his Majesty had been graciously pleased to recur to the sense of his people, at a conjuncture when the situation of public affairs called loudly for such an exertion."

Sir William Molesworth seconded the motion.

Lord Surrey wished that ministers had come forward with such an address as might have passed unanimously; but he could not assent to that part of it, which thanked his Majesty for the late dissolution; nor could he join in the praises of men, who had prostituted the royal name, in a manner unprecedented, and crept into power by means which a virtuous House of Commons had reprobated. A dissolution of parliament under the present extended influence of the crown, and the state of the constituent body, was no appeal to the people. It was only an appeal to royal influence, and to desolated towns. He saw, therefore, no necessity for the exercise of that prerogative, and moved

of thanks to his Majesty for the late dissolution. Colonel North seconded the motion for the amendment.

Mr. Powys saw nothing in his Majesty's speech which called for such an expression of thanks. It would have been more manly in ministers to have brought the question distinctly and fairly before the House, and not in this oblique manner. After thanking his Majesty, it would be impossible to refuse an act of indemnity to ministers, for having advised a dissolution.

Lord Delaval had formerly opposed the minister, because he conceived he had come into office by indirect means; and he would now support him, because he was convinced that he enjoyed the confidence of the people.

Lord North said, that, regarded as a matter of convenience to themselves, ministers were not to be blamed for the dissolution; but it was a dangerous precedent to establish, that ministers might adopt a measure of such danger and importance, merely for their own convenience.

Mr. Fox considered calling upon those who

had sitten in the last parliament to subscribe their own condemnation, by thanking his Majesty for the dissolution of it, as an arrogant and indecent exercise of triumph. He defended the India bill, the source of his unpopularity, and exulted in having been the author of it. He charged ministers with having broken the royal word, and of having promised one thing to the House, while they intended another. He warned Mr. Pitt of the uncertainty of majorities, and cautioned him against an insolent use of his victory.

Mr. Pitt would not consent to purchase unanimity by venting the question, on which the House was as competent to decide, on that day, as it could be at any future time. If any trading irregularity should hereafter be discovered in the conduct of the dissolution, the prudent address would, no doubt, preclude any censure for such irregularity; but it would not prevent any capital criminality from being fully investigated, and punished with all due severity. The amendment was negatived by 252 against 114.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from our last, page 281.)

FRIENDLY HINTS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN IRELAND.

BY THOMAS NORTHCOTE.

SIR,

I have just now perused with infinite satisfaction the Duke of Richmond's truly admirable, and, in my opinion, unanswerable letter to Colonel Charman of the Lisburne Volunteers. My own ideas on this important subject have the honour, as far as they go, to coincide with his Grace's general principles, and decisive plans.

The enclosed thoughts, thrown out in consequence of Dr. Price's letter, after so elaborate a performance as the noble writer's, must appear to great disadvantage; but, as we see objects in different points of view, some new argument or useful hint may arise in the most casual and imperfect production of men who are used to think for themselves.

The rights which our common Creator made inherent in; and unalienable from our nature, as free, moral agents, cannot lawfully by any delegated authority be taken from us, or granted to us. It is, therefore, giving up the point of right to petition usurped powers for the exercise of such rights. It involves gross absurdities and contradictions, in making the prior and original right, to depend upon the authority which is subordinate and derived, and the natural powers which belong to all men to be at the disposal of a few.

Dr. Price, in this letter, seems to have forsaken his old ground of general principles, to offer incense to expedience, and resign the great body of the people a sacrifice to the interest and the safety of an autocracy. From the elevated philosopher and patriot he appears to sink into the flate partizan, when on the greatest occasion that could flatter the liberal mind, and elevate the ideas, he stoops to adopt the selfish maxims of partial reformation in this corrupt and slavish kingdom, to apply them to an armed

nation, able to perfect its government upon the true principles of the constitution, and to fix it, in future on a basis of election right, too extended and firm to be shaken. To a nation thus situated, it was enough to say to armed citizens, Gentlemen, you command the fate of your country—If you are armed *for the people*, restore to every man the rights of nature, which cannot be lawfully withheld from any—The man who *eats and is clothed* at his own expence, pays taxes; and, by his labour and industry, however humble his lot, is a useful member of the community—who shall dare to *unman* him, or by what authority to reduce him to *vassalage*, to brutality, by depriving him of his natural inheritance, the dignity of a man, the honour of a citizen?

If such a line of exclusion could be drawn against particular classes and descriptions of men, it must be only by the great majority of the nation. But who will presume to draw this line of civil excommunication against the great majority itself? For it is evident that being thus outlawed and proscribed by power, they could owe the government no obedience; but might be justified in meeting the law of power with the right of self-defence. Having no lot or portion in the laws or government, they are not ruled as free men; and there is no power in this state that can treat them as the *tools* and instruments of other men's interests or ambition. Under such circumstances, a general revolt of all the non-electors, and non-represented, could not be deemed treason or rebellion, nor the government with regard to them would be tyranny, as being not only unprotected, but violated in their equal rights of men and citizens.

As no man can be supposed originally to enter into society under the stigma of such an exclu-

tion from the community, so no one can be bound to continue under it who has the virtue to assert his dignity with his rights. And when a nation, long groaning under the oppression of partial civil rights, hath the means of full redress in its hands, shall we insinuate the slow poison of a frigid caution, to chill the ardour of virtuous enterprise, and frustrate a glorious reformation, by leaving it ineffectual? A work like this must be carried equally out of the reach of treachery, and of power. It must go all lengths, or it is lost. It must trample tyranny and corruption under foot, or it will be the scorn and derision of government. Prudential maxims or *practical reforms* may suit a Yorkshire committee (for Englishmen, shame upon them! are *only beggars of rights*) but for a nation where wisdom hath adopted strength, and perfection is within the grasp of valour, a single chance must not be lost in the power of fate, were it possible to prevent it. A single vote must not be lost: for such is the vigilant and encroaching nature of power, that every inch of political ground, not already occupied and guarded by the people, is instantly seized and fortified by their oppressors. Free subjects are never safe, but when they have suffrages to guard their rights, and stand to defend their suffrages. An Englishman, without a *vote or a misjet*, is stripped more naked and defenceless than the savage in the desert. Both his person and property are always open to violation. It is high time then that this great fundamental principle of liberty and the constitution should be asserted and established in the three kingdoms upon the equal claims of freemen and citizens, instead of those partial franchises and qualifications which have been arbitrarily substituted in the room of natural rights, to defeat the gift of God, and deface his image in the moral and social freedom of rational beings. Until this be effected, it is the vainest of all vain hopes to expect that representation will ever be so far reformed as to answer its only great end in producing an incorruptible parliament, and a virtuous government. Will they who have usurped the power over the public purse quit their hold without a desperate struggle, like all other robbers? Shall we in such a case rely upon petitions or upon pistols? America hath beaten off the freebooters, and goes now about her business without molestation. Ireland has nearly rescued herself from foreign and domestic spoilers; while North's Bagshot gang continues as usual to bully poor Old England out of her money and her freedom.

They reprobate all reformation as innovation; and when tyranny becomes established government, innovation is the most mortal sin against it, although without innovation the most civilized kingdoms of Europe had been as savage as the wilds of Africa or America. But the truth is, every thing is dangerous to the state that

is so to ministers, or to those who contend for the power. Even a Burke, who boasts of his philanthropy and love of liberty, would have bound America to unlimited subjection. He hath published his doubts, whether statutes enacted by the people's deputies may not bind the very consciences of their masters? And he holds septennial parliaments to be a fundamental of the constitution, of which they are the grave, because "the permanent virtue of the whole house of Cavendish" continues to defend what the treason of their ancestor usurped. The English of all which is, that he, and all such adventurers for the power and the plunder of the people, had rather have the honour and benefit of *taking care of them*, than resign to them such usurped powers as would enable them effectually to *take care of themselves*; and consequently to get rid of all such knavish intruders upon their rights, privileges, and property. It would be difficult to say whether this man's hypocrisy, or a North's barefaced tyranny, reflect the greater credit on the alliance.

With regard to Catholics voting in Ireland for representatives, they are the best judges who live among them as neighbours and fellow-citizens. Certainly, no man ought to be persecuted for his religion, unless his religion be intolerant to others. Nothing can, or ought to disqualify him from exercising the rights of a man and a citizen, but his having actually resigned his own judgement and will, and consequently his freedom, to the guidance and direction of others, who may abuse the trust to the public detriment. In that case, not being a free agent, but the puppet of other movers, he could have no reason to complain of his own voluntary exclusion. Self-preservation is the first duty and concern of the individual and the community. Men who will not do in the like *life* as they are done by are certainly not entitled upon any principle of policy, of common-sense, or justice, to exercise the privileges of a community. There may be exceptions from the general rule, of which they are to judge who risk the indulgence. Let the free, honest, and good citizen be indemnified from the abuse of his liberal confidence, and not a doubt can remain about the equal rights of all to enjoy this great public benefit, which renders every man the guardian of his person, family, and property. And this I take to be the true line of conduct with regard to the civil rights and privileges of Papists under a Protestant government—In a word, I consider the extension of election rights beyond the possible reach of corrupt influence from any quarter, to be the only effectual barrier of liberty and the constitution against every mode of attack.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
THOMAS NORTHCOTE.

OCT. 15, 1783.

LETTERS BY JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. TO LIEUT. COL. SHARMAN.

S I R,

AS an anxious friend to the cause of a parliamentary reform, in which both Ireland and England are equally interested, I trust you

will excuse the freedom I use in addressing you on this occasion. I cannot doubt but that the principles of the constitution, and that the means necessary

necessary to restore freedom to the people, as well as purity to parliament, are well known to the gentlemen who in Ireland have taken a leading part in this great work: but yet, as amongst others of their countrymen, that knowledge may not be generally diffused as might be wished, and as the humblest essays in that line may be of some use, I have taken the liberty to order some copies of different tracts, which have employed my pen, to be directed to you at Lisburn, for the disposal of the Committee of Correspondence, over which you preside; the acceptance of which on their part I should esteem a particular honour.

In those writings I have thought it my duty to adhere inflexibly to what appeared to me to be the rights of men; and much thought has convinced me, that in proportion as those rights shall be departed from, the reform itself will not only be clogged with difficulties and inconsistencies in the execution, but that, when accomplished, it will proportionally fail in its proposed effects. I confess that in England we have not yet had, at any period, a prospect of effecting a complete reform; but in Ireland, your volunteer army—the most glorious production of public virtue that ever adorned a nation!—have perfection or imperfection wholly in their option. The conduct of that army has hitherto manifested too much wisdom and too much patriotism to leave it doubtful which choice it will make. It would ill suit with the splendour of what is past, that a reform in the parliament of Ireland should bear marks of material defectiveness. Such an event would greatly lessen that dignity of character to which she hath attained, and which I trust she means to transmit to latest posterity, by henceforth securing equal justice to her citizens, and to her parliament that purity which alone can insure the permanency of her freedom and her glory.

A close adherence to the genuine principles of freedom would introduce into her elections, as well as into the frame of her representative body, that which surpasses all human inventions for guarding against the insinuating properties of corruption: I mean simplicity. In providing for the purity of a parliament, every thing depends on the elections; and the freedom of elections rests on these two pillars:—1st, The multitude of electors; and 2dly, The short duration of power. These two principles necessarily conduct us to universality of suffrage, and parliaments of a single session; and so sacred, in my humble opinion, are these rights, that on no account or pretence whatever can they become the subject of voluntary concession. It is time enough to accept of any thing short of these rights, when attainment is impossible, or the contest not attended with any hope of success. These, however, are cases which the magnanimity of Ireland has not left applicable to her. How, then, can she act as though they were. She cannot. Her honour demands of her a complete enfranchisement. A free state, without free citizens, is a solecism in terms. But it is worse than a solecism. It is folly; it is corruption; it is misery; it is disgrace. It is freedom to vice, and chains to virtue.

What has occurred to me as expedient to add to the essentials above noticed will be seen at large in the several details of which I have treated in the barrier; but as one of those expedients appears to me to merit a distinguished preference to the rest, I will trespass a moment longer on your time, to say a few words upon it. The ballot is that to which I allude. It has its enemies. Their arguments certainly deserve attention. I have heard, I believe, the most forcible; and with much truth can say, that I considered them with the utmost impartiality. At one time, indeed, I was prepared to renounce the idea as publicly as I had before expressed myself in its favour. I returned, however, to my original opinion, and with additional decision of mind. To this latter change of sentiment conversations with Mr. Laurens not a little contributed. From him I learned that in South-Carolina the ballot in their elections was introduced about forty years ago; that its good effects were immediately observable, that it was ever afterwards considered as a wise measure, and that it was thought to have been particularly serviceable during the most critical periods of the late revolution in that country. These proofs of its happy effects instantly outweighed all that I had heard advanced of its tending to abate the virtue and courage necessary to freedom. I have since been further confirmed in my favourable opinion of the ballot, by numerous conversations with tenants and tradesmen; who, for the most part, have laid even as much stress upon this security, as upon the other two; nay, more.

With respect to the universality of suffrage, it may perhaps be observed, that the states of America, in their new constitutions, have thought fit to require qualifications. But, although I reverence the wisdom so conspicuous in those constitutions, I cannot, however, admire any rules in practice, which contradict the noblest and clearest of their political reasonings, and which needlessly violate the eternal principles of truth and justice. In sterling money, some of their qualifications are not equal to ten shillings a-year. So trifling an exclusion is the very nonsense of inveterate prejudice.

Since there can be no union between two countries on terms of entire equality, and for a common interest, unless both those countries are equally free, I trust that the friends of the constitution, in both Ireland and England, will hold a regular intercourse, and consider a reform in their respective legislatures as a common cause. I hope, too, they will each have their society for constitutional information, and that those societies will correspond and co-operate in their generous scheme.

With that high respect which is due to one who is chosen to preside where affairs are great, and with my warmest prayers to the Author of all good, that he may give you success in your efforts to establish his laws of human government, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your well wisher,
JOHN GARTWRIGHT.

Marlham, Aug. 26, 1783.

C H E M I S T R Y.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have observed in your Magazine for January last some remarks by an anonymous writer on Mr. Henry of Manchester's method of preserving water at sea. A proper sense of Mr. Henry's merit, and a desire of rendering service to the community, by investigating a subject of material consequence to our navy, have induced me to offer my sentiments on this subject. I hope you will do me the favour to insert them in your useful work.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Manchester, March, 1784.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

MR. HENRY, of Manchester, in 1781 published an ingenious essay on a method of preserving water at sea. It consists in adding to such water as may require to be long kept quick-lime, in the proportion of two pounds to one hundred and twenty gallons of water, and precipitating the calcareous earth when the water is wanted for use, by impregnating it with fixed air separated from marble or chalk, by the diluted acid of vitriol.

The process may naturally be considered under two heads: 1st, The preservation of the water from putrefaction by the antiseptic influence of the quick-lime. 2dly, The means of rendering the water potable by separating the lime originally dissolved therein.

The first part of the process has been so well discussed by Dr. Alston, Dr. Macbride, Mr. Henry, and others, and not being disputed in the remarks I allude to, I think the fact ought to be admitted.

In respect to the second part of the process, I beg leave to enter more minutely into the subject, referring my readers to your Magazine for January last for the particulars, by which it is asserted *Mr. Henry's theory did not hold good in practice.*

The author of those remarks observes: *if, indeed, just so much fixed air could be added as would be sufficient to precipitate the lime, the water would be fit for use, but THAT POINT it would be very difficult in ordinary practice to hit.* This is certainly confirming, ra-

LOND. MAG., May 1784.

ther than refuting Mr. Henry's theory, and only points out an apparent difficulty in the practice, which in reality is no greater than in any common culinary preparation. The taste of the liquor, from time to time, will be a certain criterion when the operation is complete.

But we will suppose the operator has no taste at all, in order to give place to the next objection made by the author of those remarks: that *if the water be further impregnated with fixed air it will dissolve the lime which had just been precipitated, and a nauseous liquor will be produced, which, as a common beverage, will be unwholesome.*—Respecting this assertion I shall proceed to deliver my sentiments.

That the water over-saturated with fixed air will dissolve a small part of what was originally quick-lime I will allow; but it must be considered that it is then in a very different state from lime, being deprived of its acrimony, and reduced to the state of a mild calcareous earth, resembling common chalk.

The purest spring or river water (and such is but seldom obtained for sea service) is always impregnated with heterogeneous substances. On ship-board it speedily runs into the putrefactive fermentation, smells and tastes very offensively, and frequently swarms with myriads of insects. It is in this state generally drunk by the greatest number of the crew, introducing into the animal system a putrid ferment, productive of the scurvy, and other dreadful disorders.

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This circumstance has engaged the attention of various naval powers.—The French government, in their directions for preserving the health of their seamen, have adopted the use of quick-lime in the water used at sea, adding at the time it is drawn off for use some vinegar.

I have heard well authenticated instances in the Guinea trade, where water impregnated with quick-lime, without any correction, has been used as the common beverage of the ship, in preference to the common water of the ship, and that the crew were more healthy than usual.

I have only advanced the above instances to prove, that even if a redundancy of calcareous earth or quick-lime is suspended in the water, it will not be unwholesome in comparison with the water usually made use of at sea. The water prepared by Mr. Henry's method is perfectly transparent and colourless; retains little or no calcareous earth if properly impregnated with fixed air; and, as a gentleman who has been much at sea observed to me on tasting some I had prepared myself from lime-water, agreeably to Mr. Henry's method, it would be a luxury at sea, which would bring a blessing on its author.

To determine the effects of combining with water and fixed air as much calcareous earth as could possibly be held in solution, I recalcined in a crucible eight ounces of quick-lime: whilst red hot I threw it into two quarts of spring water; and when the water became clear, and very caustic, I poured about a quart of the clear liquor into one of the glass machines made by Mr. Parker for the purpose of impregnating water with fixed air. On supplying the liquor with fixed air from powdered marble and the acid of vitriol the calcareous earth began to precipitate copiously. I continued for three days to throw in large quantities of fixed air, in order to redissolve as much of the calcareous earth as possible; however, a small quantity only of the calcareous earth was redissolved, though I frequently violently agitated the vessel. I tasted the liquor from

time to time; it was very strongly impregnated with fixed air, and had a peculiar taste, which I imputed to the calcareous earth redissolved in the water; but even in this state, in which it may be considered under every disadvantage which the ignorance or inattention of seamen might make it liable to, it was infinitely superior to water which I have drunk at sea even in short voyages.

On evaporating the liquor in glass vessels to dryness, it yielded only a small quantity of impalpable powder, with little, but rather inclining to an acid taste. This suggested to me a circumstance which I think will merit an enquiry: whether a greater quantity of fixed air is not retained in water containing a small quantity of mild calcareous earth than can be retained in any other liquid proper for medicinal exhibition? and whether the peculiar taste of the above-mentioned liquor is not owing to a concentration of the fixed air, rather than the earthy matter?

The author of the remarks in your Magazine further declares: *Mr. Henry says that the water being impregnated with more fixed air than is necessary to precipitate the lime will be an excellent antiscorbutic, and of course, besides a wholesome beverage, will prevent and even cure the sea scurvy. This is a proof he never made the experiment.* This declaration I believe is not to be found in Mr. Henry's essay, and I am at a loss to think what could have been the motive of the author of the remarks to adduce such an assertion as a proof that Mr. H. never made the experiment.—That Mr. H. has frequently made it, I and many others in this town can evince, from having been repeatedly personally present.

Though I do not recollect that Mr. Henry has made the declaration above-mentioned, yet that Mr. H. might have done it with great justice I shall next endeavour to prove.

Dr. Hales first, and Dr. Macbride since, in his excellent paper on the power of antiseptics, draws the following conclusion from his experiments: viz. that putrefaction ensues in consequence

quence of the escape of fixed air; therefore, whatsoever hath the power to restrain the flight of this element, or hinder the intestine motion, must of course prevent putrefaction.

This doctrine seems fully confirmed by the health of the sailors in the late long voyages in the southern hemisphere, and other distant parts; where the precautions in consequence of it have been used, and have pointed out that fixed air, in every method in which it hath been hitherto admitted and retained in the animal system, checks putrefaction.

The experiments of Dr. Black, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Percival, Dr. Macbride, Mr. Henry, in his experiments and observations on various subjects, and other authors, prove the antiseptic powers of fixed air; and that the fixed air of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances is of the same nature.

It has been long known that a small quantity of calcareous earth may be dissolved in water by means of much fixed air, yet I do not recollect a single instance in which it has, from this circumstance, been considered unwholesome.

How far this water may be like the mineral water of Rathbone-Place I cannot determine, having never tasted that water.

The author of the remarks further observes: *Mr. Henry might have recollected that Dr. Hulme's method of dissolving the stone depends on this very super-saturation of calcareous earth with fixed air, by which it is rendered soluble in aqueous vehicles. This will account sufficiently for Mr. Henry's method not having been adopted by the lords of the Ad-*

miralty.—I believe Mr. H. was acquainted with the effects of fixed air on the human calculus long before Dr. Hulme published on the subject. The idea was first indirectly communicated to Mr. Henry by Dr. Saunders, and Dr. Percival published his experiments, some of which were made at his request in Mr. Henry's own house by Mr. Smith, of Newington, who was then his pupil, long before Dr. Hulme's treatise appeared.

How the above may have influenced the lords of the Admiralty not to adopt Mr. H.'s method, I cannot see; nor did I ever hear that they had made any material objection against it, or given it a fair trial. I have not the honour of being so well known to any of them as to ask the question. I wish, for the satisfaction of the public, the experiment might be tried on board some of the East-India ships, or others. The late dreadful ravages made by the scurvy on board the fleet under Commodore King sufficiently indicate the necessity of making it.

I fear I may have already trespassed too far on your paper, I shall, therefore, only add the following hints; that when the water is super-saturated with fixed air, its taste, if disagreeable to any person, may in general be corrected by exposure for some time to the atmosphere, or by the addition of some more of the lime-water not impregnated with fixed air. In the first case, the fixed air flies off; in the last, it is absorbed, and precipitates with the calcareous earth. I refer the public to Mr. Henry's ingenious essay for a fuller explanation of the process. It appears to me clear and satisfactory.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OIL OF VITRIOL.

BY M. DESAIVE, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'EMULATION, DE LIEGE.

Translated from L'Esprit des Journeaux.

IT is long since the celebrated Gaubius, professor of chemistry in the university of Leyden, complained that in general oil of vitriol, if in any great quantity, was not pure enough to serve for those chemical operations in which the vitriolic acid should be employed.

He, therefore, recommends the redistillation of it, in order to separate it from the substances which diminish its purity. By the process of this learned chemist it appears, that on the redistillation of oil of vitriol, he found vitriol of zinc, ferrugineous vitriol,

and a species of alum. He does not, however, mention the exact quantities*.

M. Macquer observes, " that the vitriolic acid which is now sold wholesale at a low price is quite impure, not only on account of the enormous quantity of lime, lead, and nitrous acid, but also by many other heterogeneous substances with which it is mixed, which is very injurious to the manufactories for which it is intended; and what is worse, since these acids have been introduced into trade in large quantities, it is very rare that we find this acid prepared in the old method of distillation, after which the chemists could easily, by one rectification, bring the vitriol to that degree of purity which is absolutely necessary for exactness in operations. It is, indeed, very much to be wished that a house should be established for the preparation of oil of vitriol after the ancient manner, even although the price should be much greater than that of the adulterated vitriol, for which it is neglected."

I have seen oil of vitriol bought in Holland which had at least the sixth part of its weight a sharp tasted, saline, crystallized substance. This oil of vitriol, though in appearance very concentrated, acted weakly on indigo, and occasioned less heat with water than that of England. I have found by different experiments that they had added to it a neutral salt with earthy basis, which being dissolved in vitriolic acid, without altering its transparency increased its weight according to the quantity which was put in. The other heterogeneous matters which generally alter the pureness of the oil of vitriol are found in it, through the fault of the men who are employ-

ed in the preparation of the vitriolic acid in large quantities. These workmen do not pay proper attention when they kindle the matter which is to be deflagrated, in order to lay the hot iron in the middle of the vessel that contains the mixture; on the contrary, they pass it all over its surface, by which means part of it is thrown into the liquor. We are confident also, that as each distiller of oil of vitriol pretends to have a particular secret in the composition of that acid, it happens that their oils of vitriol are differently adulterated. That in which white lead is discovered has certainly been prepared with that metal.

Notwithstanding these observations, which are necessary to give an advantageous idea of the purity of oils of vitriol of commerce in general, we do not make the proper distinction between these and the vitriolic acid prepared in certain manufactories with all the precautions which sound theory suggests, in order to render this operation of a certain practice, and to make the products pure enough for those operations in which it is daily employed. That which is produced in the manufactories of Liege deserves a particular preference, because it possesses those qualities which characterize the good oil of vitriol. It is purer, more concentrated, and more transparent than that of many other manufactories. We ought to mention that till now the artists of Liege have made use of ballons and tubes of glass to separate the sulphur, and to concentrate the acid which it produces; and it is far from being suspected of containing white lead. The skill also with which the artists conduct their operations does not contribute a little to the pureness of their oil of vitriol.

* Consult on this subject *Nonnulla de Oleo Vitrioli. Adversaria varii argument. Caput. ix.*

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

36. QUESTION (I. Jan.) answered by Mr. JA. WILLIAMS, of Plymouth Dock

THE given equation is readily resolved into $\overline{x-2} \times x \times \overline{x+2} \times \overline{x+4} = a, = x^2 + 2x - 8 \times x^2 + 2x = x^2 + 2x - 8 \times x^2 + 2x$, a quadratic equation; which being resolved, gives $x^2 + 2x = a \pm \sqrt{a+16}$, a quadratic equation likewise: and

this being again resolved gives $x = -1 \pm \sqrt{5 \pm \sqrt{a+16}}$, an expression which exhibits the four values of x , required.

SCHOLIUM.

If b be written instead of z in the first of the equations given above, we shall have a general expression for the continual product of four numbers in arithmetical progression, of which the product and common difference are given; and the value of x resulting from that expression will be $-\frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{5b^2}{4} \pm \sqrt{a+b^4}}$.

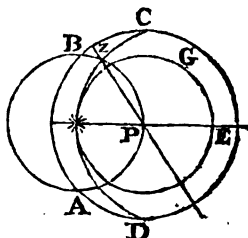
This question was also answered by *Caput Mortuum*, *Taffo*, the proposer, and *Mr. James Webb*.

37. QUESTION (II. Jan.) answered by Mr. JAMES WEBB, the proposer.

This question being rather obscurely expressed, we received no answers to it but the following, and one from Mr. James Williams. It ought to have stood thus: "In what latitude will the star Arcturus have its azimuth the greatest possible when the altitude is $38^\circ 43'$."

PROJECTION.

Describe the primitive circle ABCD to represent the equinoctial; also with the semi-tangent of the polar distance of Arcturus, describe its parallel of declination *GE, in which suppose the star to be *. Describe the great circle C*D to touch this parallel in *, and round *, as a pole, at the distance of $51^\circ 17'$, the given zenith distance of the star, describe the small circle BZA, cutting C*D in Z, the zenith of the place required; and if ZP be drawn it will be the complement of the latitude sought.



CALCULATION.

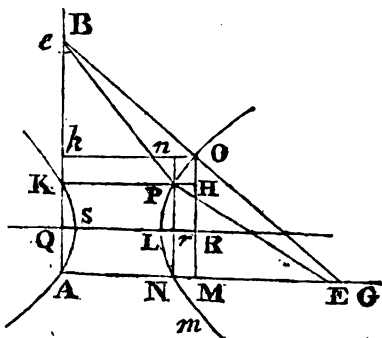
In the right angled triangle P*Z, as radius is to the cosine of P* ($69^\circ 40'$) so is the cosine of Z* ($51^\circ 17'$) to the sine of $12^\circ 33'$, the latitude sought.

38. QUESTION (III. Jan.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON,

From the given point P draw PK and PN perpendicular to AB and AG; draw ae , and bisect it in O; join PO, and describe rectangles AMOk, ANnk, AMlK: also draw QR to bisect AK and LM in the points Q and R.

Because Ee is bisected in O, and EP = eP, PO is perpendicular to Ee , $ek = eM$, $en = nN$; and $kO = HK$, ME : the triangles OME and OPn (= POH) are, therefore, similar. Hence OM (= nN) : n (PH) :: ME (= Ok = HK) : nP (OH). Therefore, $nO \times Ok = Pn \times N$, $= OH \times OM$, $= PH \times HK$; or, by taking $Mm = OH$, $OH \times Hm = PH \times K$; consequently, the points m, N, P, O , and A, K , are in an equilateral hyperbola, whose principle axis is QR, by *Emerson's Conics*, B. II. Theor. 37, or the locus of the point O, the middles of Ee , cC , &c. is an equilateral hyperbola. If the radii E, Pe, PC, Pc , &c. be less than AP the opposite hyperbola, KA is the locus of e point O.

REMARK I. If the given point be in one of the given lines, that line will be the principal axis of the curve, the given point P will be the vertex, and A the vertex of the opposite hyperbola.



and a circle will circumscribe the trapezium; which circle, and consequently the rectangle, may be determined thus: *Make either of the two opposite sides of the trapezium the legs of a right-angled Δ , then a circle described about that Δ will be the circle required.*

The foregoing problem is the same as *Quest. 386, Ladies Diary, 1754*: and it may be remarked of the algebraic solutions, given the following year, that the final equations admit of two roots. It is said that *Mr. O'Cavannah (Mr. Simpson)* had given a construction, which was omitted on account of its length; perhaps he did not reduce it to that of constructing a trapezium of a given magnitude under 4 given sides, as he might have referred to *prob. 36 of his Select Exercises*, published in 1752, where the construction is general for any trapezium.

This question was also elegantly constructed by *Mr. George Sanderfon*.

40. QUESTION (V. Jan.) answered by Mr. GEORGE SANDERSON.

The answer to this question will be greatly facilitated by premising the following

L E M M A,

Of all the triangles CDB , CAB , Cab , standing on the same base Cb , and having equal vertical angles, CDB , CAB , Cab , the isosceles one, CDB , has the greatest perimeter: and that, the vertex A of which, is nearer to D , has a greater perimeter than one which has its vertex a more remote from the point D . This is demonstrated at p. 111, of *Simp. Geom.* 1st edit. and in several other books.

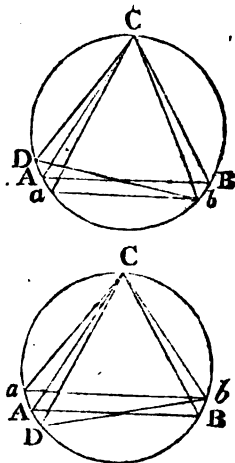
CONSTRUCTION of the PROBLEM.

In the given circle $ABCD$ inscribe the equilateral triangle ABC , and the thing is done.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw ab parallel to AB either below it, as in Fig. 1. or above it, as in Fig. 2: join Ca , Cb , and Ab ; bisect the arc Cb in D , and draw CD and Db . Then, because the arch CB is bisected in A , and Cb in D , it follows that DA is less than Da , whence, by the lemma, the triangle CAB has a greater perimeter than the triangle Cab , and a less perimeter than the triangle CDB (because CB is equal to AB by construction) much more then is the perimeter of the triangle CAB greater than the perimeter of the triangle Cab .

Q. E. D.



MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

56. QUESTION I. by TASSO, of Brissol.

Given $1410x^2 + 1 = z^2$, to find x and z in whole numbers.

57. QUESTION II. by J. L.

It is required to determine a point in one of the sides of a given plane triangle, so that if lines be drawn from thence to make given angles with the other two sides of the triangle, the sum of their squares may be equal to a given square.


58. QUESTION III. by NUMERICUS.

Two numbers (47 and 71) which are prime to each other, being given; it is required to find the least multiple of each of them, exceeding a multiple of the other by a given number (19).

59. QUES-

59. QUESTION IV. by ANALYTICUS.

The fluent of $\overline{a+cx^n}^m \times x^{pn-1} \cdot z$ being given, from p. 94, of *Simpson's Fluxions*, it is required to find the fluent of $\overline{a+cx^n}^{m-r} \times x^{pn+qn-1} \cdot z^p$

 The answers to these questions are requested before the 1st of August, and may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London.

THE MISCELLANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE STYLE OF CONVERSATION.

Age vero, ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditare, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius, aut magis proprium humanitatis, quam sermo facetus, ac nullus in re rudis? Hoc enim uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, & quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus.

CICERO.

SIR,

THE paper in your last miscellany has given birth to the following reflections, so do not disdain them. While you are leafnedly commenting on the style of writing, give me leave, Sir, to throw in a word or two on a matter of more immediate consequence to the comfort and happiness of life; the style of conversation. I do not mean the rounding of sentences, or saying pretty things prettily, or fine things finely, or backing your horses, like Mrs. Flourigig, in the midst of a speech, for the sake of turning the corner of a period; but the downright communication of our thoughts to each other, the life and soul of all social intercourse, the first purpose of meeting and company, and the great distinction between our species and the rest of the animal creation.

"Speak, that I may know thee," said the wise man of old; but according to the prescribed use of speech in polite company, it is impossible for us to come at the least knowledge of each other; not on account of our using speech for the purpose of dissimulation, but because it is ungentle, forsooth, to discover in company that you have any knowledge at all; or for any one person to speak above five seconds at a time, or above five words in a breath.

Tediousness and prolixity in conversation is an abominable practice, I allow; but no man ever dealt half so disagreeably in that figure of rhetoric,

which, I think, Swift calls the *Circumbendibus*, as the fops and flirts of the present age now deal in the abrupt, snip-snap manner of abandoning a subject before three syllables have been said upon it; flying from one question to another, as if each had been started for the sake of quitting it immediately, or as if the very ghost of good sense was to be laid in all good company. Conversation was intended as a kind of traffic of mental commodities, but nobody now dare open their budget; and left nature should set some tongues a-going, the puppies of the world have, from time to time, contrived to put a kind of gag in our mouths, by inventing certain terms calculated to turn every man to ridicule who will venture to deliver his sentiments, or disclose his mind, for the information or entertainment of the company. If you attempt to tell a story, one puppy puts his hand to his cheek, and cries *Hem!* implying, it seems, that the tale is false, or that it smells of *Joe Miller*; and if you continue your narration a minute and a half, another puppy turns to a monkey next him, and whispers "what a howl or roar!" for I do not know how they spell their nonsense; but (which way you will) it is intended to convey an idea of tediousness, and to compare the speaker to a hog or a piglet: but sure, Sir, such wretches are themselves the greatest enemies to conversation.

company; mere dampers to the mind, wet blankets to the imagination, and extinguishers of good sense and good humour. Taciturnity is the great vice of Englishmen, and it would be more expedient to devise methods to prevail on them to throw off that reserve which freezes their conversation, than to study these poor meagre inventions to shut up every man's light, like a dark lanthorn, within his own bosom. A bold free spirit, it is true, will leap these fences; but it is hard, methinks, that a plain modest man should be stopped in the high road of conversation, and not suffered to go on without interruption.

I love humour and pleasantry, Sir, as well as the merriest man in the kingdom; but, give me leave to inform these fine gentlemen, that it is a melancholy symptom, when they cannot bear the serious pursuit of any subject for two minutes together. Humour itself, if good for any thing, is serious at the bottom; but what provokes me, is, that these cuckoos are as grave as stoics, and hold it a kind of treason to laugh; for the old folly is revived, which almost began to grow obsolete in our ancient comedies, of being gentleman-like and melancholy. Conversation being a kind of short extempore composition; all severe censure of what falls from us, prophaneness and indecency excepted, is ridiculous: not only sense, but, for the sake of sense, even nonsense, should be tolerated; for a man who is always afraid of uttering what may be interpreted to be nonsense, will not give his understanding fair play; and he will often let the immediate occasion, that would have given grace and force to his observations, pass by. He will seem, like an awkward militia-man, discharging his solitary blunderbuss long after the rest of the corps; or at best, supposing his words to have real weight and sterling value, they will come upon us untowardly, like distant thunder, which does not reach our ears till long after the flash has taught us to expect it.

By attending and observing modern conversation, one would be tempted

to imagine that it was one of the first principles of politeness to drive all sentiment and science out of society. Every thing relative to a man's peculiar concerns, in which he might suppose his friends and acquaintance to take some little interest, is deemed impertinent; and every thing relative to knowledge is deemed pedantic. Formerly the honest bottle forced some rational and spirited conversation, even from the most riotous company; but the milkpots of our age keep themselves sober, till the cards or dice relieve them from the cruel necessity of endeavouring to amuse each other by conversation. In the mean time, to put a curb on the fancy, lest the little genius they have should grow restive, and run away with them, they devise these miserable mechanical pieces of ridicule, as restraints on the freedom of society. I am rather an old fellow, perhaps somewhat peevish, and I confess it often puts me quite out of patience: when a man cries *Hem!* at one of my stories, I am almost provoked to give him a slap on the face; and when a puppy seems to measure my words with a stop watch, and at the end of a few seconds cries, *Bore!* I am almost ready to call him out, and run him through the body for his rudeness and impertinence.

We have lost the noble art of antiquity of writing elegant compositions in the form of dialogue. No wonder: for what dialogue can appear natural, when supposed to proceed from the mouths of men who will discourse on no subject, who preclude all pleasantries as vulgar, and supersede all knowledge as pedantic. As to sentiment, it might find as much quarter in a modern comedy from a modern critic, as from our puny establishers of the laws of conversation. The heart and the head are equally unconcerned, and to seem to know any thing, or to feel any thing, are alike breaches of politeness. But surely, Sir, all this is directly opposite to the warmth and plainness of our old national character: we were wont, like Shakspeare's Claudio, to speak home and to the purpose. If a man's mind is full of ideas, why not let

let them run over, and water the barren understandings, or refresh the fruitful wits of the company? Besides that, a man himself scarce knows what stuff he has in his thoughts, till he has drawn them out into discourse, and often forms his own opinion according to the impression that his words seem to make on his hearers. Answers too are produced, frequently given with more shrewdness on the spot than on further consideration; and truth, as well as wit, is struck out by collision. I don't mean to turn every society into a tinder-box, and to set argument and repartee, like flint and steel, perpetually striking against each other; yet, if a spark is now and then lighted up, why should the officious hand of dullness be authorized, by supposed politeness, to extinguish it? Conversation is mentioned by Lord Bacon (as wise a man, Sir, as the wisest of our macaronies) among the chief benefits of friendship, "making day-light in the understanding, out of darkness and confusion of thoughts;" and as the paper on style was adorned with an extract from a learned modern, give me leave to wind up the bottom of my loose thoughts on *Conversation* with a passage transcribed from that great chancellor and philosopher.

"Whoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another; he tosseth his thoughts more easily, he marshalleth them more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words: finally, he waxeth wiser than himself, and that more by an hour's discourse, than by a day's meditation. It was well said by Themistocles to the King of Persia,

That speech was like cloth of arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs. Neither is this fruit of friendship, of opening the understanding, restrained only to such friends as are able to give a man counsel; (they indeed are best) but even without that a man learneth of himself, and bringeth his own thoughts to light, and whetted his wits as against a stone, which itself cuts not. In a word, a man were better relate himself to a statue or picture, than to suffer his thoughts to pass in smother."

"Conference, says Lord Coke also, is the life of study." "Conference, says Lord Bacon again, makes a ready man, and if he confer little, he had need have a present wit."—In short, Sir, conversation is the great source of pleasure and information in society, and whoever contributes to dam it up should be strenuously opposed by the rest of mankind. But to suffer a bye word, a low cant term, to deprive us of the means of entertainment and intelligence is the meanest pusillanimity, and sacrificing good sense at the shrine of folly and nonsense.

I must beg leave, therefore, by an *index expurgatorius*, to expunge *Hem*, without a person really wants to clear his throat, and *Bore*, from the modern vocabulary; not merely on account of the barbarity of the terms, but for the evil tendency of the ridiculous something, or less than nothing, implied by them; for they are not only framed by blockheads destitute of meaning in themselves, but calculated to kill the seeds of good sense and humanity in other people.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

R. L.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON ABSENCE.

Ut si quis cum castissimâ sit acturus, in itinere, aut in ambulatione secum ipse meditatur, aut si quid aliud attentius cogitet, non reprehendatur: at hoc idem, si in convivio faciat, inhumanius videatur inscientia temporis. Tull. *Officiorum*, Lib. 1.

THERE are certain cares which intrude upon the mind on all occasions and in all places; nor can we prevent them. The strong influence which they exercise over us will not suffer our attention to be long bestowed on things

things which have no relation to themselves. Have we aught to do which remains undone, or have ills of any kind befallen those whom we sincerely regard: our own condition, or that of our friends, will be a subject from which our thoughts cannot, for a long time be wholly abstracted.

We are not to be surprised, therefore, nor ought we to be offended, if by those who are under these or similar circumstances a becoming observance of time, place, and person should, without intention, be often neglected.

In these cases the *inscientia temporis* may admit of excuse: but the wilful disregard of that particular decorum which the present occasion may demand surely deserves severe reprehension; and especially as the practice of it daily becomes more and more frequent.

This inattention to the place in which, and to the persons with whom we are, and to the occasion on which we are met, is called, whether it be with or without cause, whether with or without intention, absence; the chief discrimination in company, as it is now a-days thought, between men of superior intellectual strength, and those who possess only common understanding.

No doubt they who have the most knowledge have the greatest employment for their thoughts, and certainly do think the most: moreover, in those who have been accustomed, during the whole of their lives, to spend much of their time in the pensive occupation of solitary study, and have delighted more in books than in men, the habit of thought may be so powerful, that they may scarcely ever be long and thoroughly free from it; and, therefore, cannot but have in company frequent though unconscious relapses into the absent state.

And, because in this manner some men of learning and genius have been observed to behave, a conclusion has been made, that the behaviour of every

one of superior parts must be the same; and, therefore, that by this we should at all times be enabled to distinguish in company those who have knowledge from those who have none. The error, however, of this conclusion will shortly appear; for now there is hardly a man who wishes to be considered in any wise learned that does not affect to be frequently absent.

If men confessedly great have ever, and it is to be suspected that they sometimes have, been guilty of the affectation of absence, such their conduct could only proceed from a notion, which must excite contempt for those by whom it is held, that common conversation has nothing in it worthy their notice, and, therefore, that it would not become them to be attentive to it.

Certainly in this they are sadly deceived; and such a mistake cannot but prove, that the greatest weakness will sometimes be shown by those who are esteemed the wisest of men*.

That philosophy, however, which is of a more genuine kind, which has a consideration for others as well as for self, thinks and acts in a different manner; at all times adapts itself to the society in which it may be; and to the merest trifles, provided the pleasure of others can be promoted thereby, readily gives the most patient attention.

When men in genius or in knowledge greater than others are inattentive to the company at which they are present, they surely forget the end of their visit: they forget that we retire to the closet for meditation and study; but that we come into society for relaxation and amusement; to be absent, therefore, on these occasions is, as it were, to fall into slumbers when we should keep awake: it is committing a rudeness which sinks us at once to the barbarian level: it is giving an offence which cannot but sometimes be of hurt to those from whom it proceeds, and which all but the despicable or insane would wish to avoid. P.

3 A 2

FOR

* " — Il conversoit gaiement avec eux (les gens de la campagne) il leur cherçoit de l'esprit, comme Socrate; il paroïssoit se plaire autant dans leur entretien, quë dans les sociétés les plus brillantes" — says d'Alembert, in his "Eloge de Montesquieu," who had too much sense to suppose that no attention is to be paid to the less enlightened part of mankind by those whom nature

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION OF A TURKISH BATH.

THE Turkish manner of bathing is infinitely superior to any thing of the kind that is now known, or at least practised, in any part of Europe, for even most of the inhabitants of Italy, once so famous for the magnificence of their baths, have long neglected this luxurious but salutary custom.

The following description of a Turkish Bath may be applied to the bagnio of the common sort in every city in the Levant:

The first room is the undressing chamber, which is lofty and spacious, about twenty-five feet long and eighteen wide; near the wall is a kind of bench raised about two feet from the floor, and about seven or eight feet wide, so that after bathing a person may lie down upon it at full length; the windows are near the top of the room, as well that the wind may not blow upon the bathers when undressed, as for decency's sake. After undressing a servant gives you a napkin to wrap round you, and also a pair of slippers, and thus equipped you are conducted through a narrow passage to the steam room or Bath, which is a large round building of about twenty-five feet diameter, paved with marble, and in the center of it is a circular bench where you are seated until you find yourself in a profuse perspiration; then your guide or attendant immediately begins rubbing you with his hand covered with a piece of coarse stuff called Kessay, and thereby peels off from the skin a kind of scurf, which cannot be moved by washing only. When he has rubbed you a few minutes he conducts you to a small room, where there is a hot bath about four feet deep and ten feet square, in

which he will offer to wash you, having his hand covered with a smoother stuff than before; or you may have some perfumed soap given you to wash yourself: after you have remained here as long as is agreeable you are conducted to another little side room, where you find two cocks of water, the one hot, the other cold; which you may throw over you with a basin, the water being tempered to any degree of warmth, or perfectly cold, if you prefer it. This being the last ablution, you are then covered with a napkin, and from hence again conducted to the undressing room, and placed upon the before-mentioned bench, with a carpet under you, and being extended upon it at full length, your attendant again offers to rub you dry with napkins. Some people have their nails cut, and also are shampoed; the Turks generally smooke after bathing and the operation of shampooing, and in about an hour, a few minutes more or less, they commonly dress and go home.

It is to be wished that some able physician would take the trouble of informing us what would be the probable effects of the use of the Turkish baths in England. If we were to judge by a comparison between the endemical disorders of Asia and Europe, we should suppose that the moderate use of the bath might render the gout and rheumatism as uncommon in this part of the world, as they are in the other.

Very few Asiatics are afflicted with these complaints, although they eat their meat very highly seasoned with spices, and stewed in clarified butter; seldom take any exercise, and even many of them secretly indulge in other

excesses.

* SHAMPOING is variously performed in different countries. The most usual manner is first pressing the hands and fingers upon the body and limbs, particularly near the extremities, to compress, but not to pinch them. This is the general manner practised by the servants in Anatolia, but the barbers and the guides at the baths make also the joints, and even the vertebrae of the back, crack by a sudden jerk, which to people unaccustomed to it in their youth is rather a painful sensation. The Chinese and Malay barbers particularly excel in this art, which, however, is very well known, and generally practised all over Asia, being by them thought a necessary substitute for exercise during the hot weather.

excesses, which with us are supposed to cause the gout. Why then may we not allow some degree of efficacy in warm baths and shampoing in throw-

ing off those humours, which not being removed, occasion the gout and other chronical disorders among the Europeans.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

I Have frequently observed the motto of this paper at the bottom of advertisements in the newspapers, and the other day I fell into the following train of reflections, of how many different sorts of counterfeits ought we to beware? In the first place, there is counterfeit *money*, in gold, silver, and copper; the counterfeiting the current coin of the realm, though a crime never pardoned in this kingdom, is daily practised, to the loss of many honest tradesmen who are not sufficiently aware of counterfeits. Secondly, there are counterfeit *bank-notes*, which cannot be too scrupulously examined into, or too carefully guarded against, especially by those who deal chiefly in such paper cash, if it may be so called; again, there are counterfeit *tradesmen*, if I may so term them, which have been the ruin of thousands of honest and industrious mechanics: I mean such who are generally called *swindlers*; of these we cannot be too circumspect or cautious; but further, there are counterfeit *gentlemen*, who may not improperly be stiled genteel pickpockets, witness *Barrington*, &c. of these we ought ever to be upon our guard, more especially when we are

in a crowd, or places of public resort. But of all the different kinds of counterfeits with which we meet, there are none more dangerous to society as well as individuals, and none more to be dreaded, shunned, and reprobated, than the *counterfeit-christian*, or religious hypocrite, who may be fitly compared to a shadow without a substance, a painted fire without heat, or an *Ignis fatuus* in boggy grounds at night.

Hypocrites of every denomination are despicable characters, and whether in high or low life, in the moral, commercial, or religious world, are a disgrace to humanity, the bane of honest industry, and enemies to their own souls, as well as to mankind in general.—They serve, however, in the religious world one good purpose, as they prove the reality of religion. Had there never been a *real Christian* there never could have been an hypocrite. Had there never been a *true* Christ, and *true* prophets, there never would have been *false* ones. May we be ever enabled to distinguish between the fallacious copies and the divine originals! Then shall we most cautiously

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO minds unbiassed by prejudice no appeals will be made in vain. All parties will be heard with attention, and the voice of reason only can prevail. To such do I address myself; and I flatter myself that my story may not prove uninteresting; as my situation is rather singular, and has arisen chiefly from contempt of vulgar prejudice and popular opinion. Perhaps my sentiments have in some points been particular; but I have ever acted

agreeably to their dictates; and my heart has been constantly actuated by a desire of rendering services to mankind. Notwithstanding, from want of paying that attention to trifles, which is the characteristic of little minds; from a neglect of ceremony; from a proneness (which I am too apt to indulge) of speaking too freely on both men and things, I have unhappily acquired an indifferent character.

It was my fortune to be placed, at an

early period of life, in a genteel employment in the mercantile life; here my diligence and regularity recommended me for a long time, but at length an unguarded expression undid what years had been performing, and although I endeavoured by *real service* to make atonement, yet being by nature unable to cringe and fawn, my efforts proved fruitless; therefore, to avoid the contemptuous frowns of arrogant superiors, which I could not patiently brook, I changed the scene of action, in other words, I quitted the service of my employers, and entered into another; here my ill fortune again pursued me, for being very quick in the dispatch of business, and my colleagues remarkably slow and negligent, my warmth of temper frequently caused me to reproach them on that account, this I soon perceived operated very powerfully to my prejudice, and though at other times they behaved with a deal of apparent cordiality, yet I was convinced that they hated me in their hearts, for words, as experience shews me, frequently make wounds that time itself can scarce heal.

During this period I contracted an acquaintance with a young married couple, which seemed to promise the utmost satisfaction, as I thought the husband possessed an excellent understanding, and his wife was a woman of abilities superior to most of her sex. However, they were indigent, and to relieve them from a temporary distress I lent them a small sum of money. By this and other circumstances, a great intimacy took place between us; my visits grew, therefore, pretty frequent, till at last I was almost considered as one of the family. But, mark the event! One of my acquaintance—such a person as the world calls a GOOD YOUNG MAN, found his way to the husband; and with a malicious grin told him, that my visits were directed to his wife, and not him. Rage, jealousy, and every baneful passion took possession of his breast. Every thing I had said or done, was construed to my disadvantage. The money I had accommodated him with was con-

sidered as the price of seduction. He treated me with all the ingratitude of the basest of mankind; and pursued his vengeance to the utmost limits he was able without endangering his own safety. His innocent wife was likewise the victim of his brutality, for from that time he treated her with unparalleled cruelty. Thus, where I had flattered myself with the pleasing idea of restoring an embarrassed pair to comfort, I innocently became the destroyer of domestic peace, and afforded matter for conversation to wretches whom I held in the utmost contempt, who triumphed with a malignant pleasure at my ill success. These are not the only occurrences in which I have been unfortunate enough to displease; my sentiments on religious matters are reprobated, and I have been branded with the opprobrious name of Atheist, because I have sometimes asserted that mankind had suffered themselves to be too much priest-led: I have been rallied for enjoying the favours of women I have scarce seen; and by many I am looked upon as a debauched, unprincipled libertine, though on examining my own heart I can safely declare, that I possess not one quality that merits this censure. I ~~shall~~ not take up your time, Sir, in dwelling on any more particulars; suffice it, therefore, to say, that though for my own part, when I reflect that the applause of the many is in reality so little valuable, and that it is at any rate difficult to be obtained, without making such sacrifices as no man who acts from a conscious rectitude of principle can submit to, I hold them in contempt; yet there may be many whose situations are similar to mine, who entertain a different opinion. And as burdens grow lighter when they are shared, to persons of this description the narrative of a fellow sufferer may, perhaps, prove useful; and if you should deem it worthy of a place in your miscellany, every expectation with which it was written will be gratified. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,
A. MAC BELLARSH.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE SECOND CHORUS IN THE MEDEA.
OF EURIPIDES.

IF we consider the structure of the second chorus in the Medea of Euripides as a detached poem, it seems at first sight liable to objections. It seems to trespass against unity of design. The poet treats of two subjects, namely, the woeful effects of immoderate desires, and the sorrows of exile. The first strophe and antistrophe are employed in the first part, the second strophe and antistrophe are employed in the second.

But view the poem in another light, and this seeming imperfection will disappear, in so far, that what seemed faulty in the ode will really merit applause. It is not to be considered as a detached and separate poem, but as a part of a tragedy, and in relation to the place in that tragedy with which it is connected. In the preceding scene we have a very interesting conversation between Jason and Medea. There we have a full view of the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the injustice, the perfidy, and inhumanity of Jason, all arising from unrestrained and illicit desire. We have also a striking display of the direliction, the forlorn sorrows, and distress of Medea. Now, the chorus, affected by the events incident in the representation, are to express such sentiments as they suggest. They must introduce nothing foreign or unconnected with the subject, else they transgress against the laws of their institution.

*Nex quid medios intercrinat actus
Quod non proprio condicat et hæreat apte.*

They must also deliver themselves with dignity, and take part with virtue.

*Ille bonis favet.—
Et amet peccare timentes.
— Ille salubrem
Jussitiam, legesque, laudat.*

The chorus, of consequence, in the ode we are now considering, very strongly impressed with displeasure against Jason, and with a just sense of the guilt and infamy which such conduct as his,

and proceeding from such passions must necessarily entail, commence with the following lines :

*Ερωτες υπερ μεν αταν
Ελθοιτες, εκ ευδοξιας,
Ουδ' αριταν παριδμεναι
Ανδρασι.*

This maxim is delivered in a very solemn manner. The chorus do not display the vehemence of strong resentment and indignation. Whatever they may have felt, they only express with reserve a sentiment of disapprobation. From the consciousness of inherent greatness of mind, and the importance of their function, and the respectable situation they held, it was not becoming in them to utter such violence and severity of invective as might suit persons of equal virtue, but not of equal dignity. They say negatively, but gravely, and with stately reserve, such conduct is not meritorious nor worthy of praise, *εκ ευδοξιας*. The loftiness and solemnity of manner is also held forth in the forcible brevity of the expression. It has not one needless epithet. Every word conveys an idea necessary to complete the sense, except the *μεν*, which is necessary in another view, not as completing the sense of the passage, but as marking its connection with what follows. Strong and forcible, because briefly expressed, it is at the same time easy and perspicuous. If any thing might be objected, it is, that the *αριταν* ought to go before the *ευδοξιας*; the progress ought to be from merit to praise, or from demerit to censure, the one being the consequence of the other. But though the chorus spoke with dignified reserve in the opening of their song, and in expressing blame, their emotion increases as they proceed, and they think it less necessary to appear reserved in expressing admiration. Hence, contrasting moderate with immoderate desires, they contrast the manner also of delivering their observation: they

do not say negatively, that well regulated desires are not unamiable; but express themselves positively, and present an amiable and graceful picture. In the spirit of increasing emotion they do not in plain, unornamented language give a mere moral maxim; but employ a beautiful image:

—Εἰ δ' αἰεὶ εἶδοι Κύπρις
Οὐκ ἄλλα θεὸς εὐχαρὶς ἔστω.

The progress of their increasing emotion is finely marked by its effects both on their sensibility and fancy; on their sensibility, by the ardent wish they express with an earnestness very different from the stately and sententious coolness of the first negative sentence; and on their fancy, by not only preserving but by displaying, by the addition of actions and attributes, the image of the Divine personage mentioned in the lines before:

Μὴ ποτ', ὡ δεομένων, ἐπ' ἔμοι
Χρυσέων τόκων ἐφείνης,
Ἰμῶν χάριτα' ἀφύκτον οἶόν.

In the following antistrophe we have the same subject continued, namely, the fatal effects of licentious and intemperate passions. We have also presented to us the emotions of the chorus expressed in earnest addresses.

Στεργεῖς δ' ἔμευ σφραδύσσας,
Δωρήματα κελαιστὸν θύων.

The ideal person whom the poet addresses first has her character marked, and her figure almost presented to us in the verb which the poet uses to express the actions he requires of her, *Στεργεῖς*. How admirable is his use of this word, which not only brings a clear meaning to the understanding, but an interesting picture to the imagination! What an excellent example of forcible but perspicuous brevity! Were any thing to be objected to this passage, it would be to the impropriety of calling a person summoned to discharge an important office, a gift *Δωρήματα*. Ought not the notion of a person to have been better supported? or is it not hurt by this neuter noun?

In the next strophe and antistrophe the poet changes his object, but it is in perfect consistency with his subject.

The chorus were not only affected in the preceding dialogue with Jason's perfidy proceeding from ungoverned desires, but with the sufferings of Medea. Betrayed, treated with ingratitude, insulted, and exposed to the sorrows of exile, she is justly an object of their compassion. They express their commiseration with symptoms of excited sensibility. They express themselves in wishes and pathetic addresses, with repetitions and interjections. The passage where they utter their abhorrence of a false friend is uncommonly striking:

Ἀχρεῖος οὐκ οἶδ', ὅτῳ παρθένῃ
Μὴ φίλης τιμῶν, καθάρην ἀνοίσαν
Τὰ κληῖδα φρενὸν ἔ-
Μοι μὲν φίλος ἔ ποτ' εἶπαι.

The expression of the wish announces the highest indignation. The same is denoted by prefixing the epithet to the verb. The two circumstances that mark the faithless friend, as they are briefly, they are strongly expressed; and the second with a force of metaphorical language not unlike the language of Shakspeare:

Μὴ φίλης τιμῶν;

That is, who will not ~~they~~ respect for his friend, in the time when expressions of respect and esteem are most necessary; at the time when his mind, cast down with sorrow, thinks humbly and with despondency of itself:

Μη—καθάρην ἀντίε νῆα κληῖδα
φρενὸν ἔ &c.

That is, withdrawing confidence; and presenting to the poor, dejected complaints of an afflicted mind, reserve and coldness.

Buchanan, in his translation of this tragedy, seems to have taken considerable pains with this chorus in particular. His verses are easy, flowing, and perspicuous. They are expressed with lyric emotion, and he has succeeded remarkably in the closeness of his translation. Some times, however, he has been obliged to substitute an image for the simple diction of Euripides. Εὐωτὲς εὐωτῆς, for example, is translated by "*amores vulnere*." If in any part he has deviated from the sense of the original, it is in translating

flating *ἀνδρῶν χάριτας*, by the words "*amoris unctam nectare*." It is not love, but strong desire, that seems to be meant by the poet. In translating the passage *Ὁ ζυφὸς κρινεὶ λευκῇ γυναικὶ*, by the phrase

"*Pavata prompte expendere*

"*Lecti jugalis crimina*,"

though he has not quite departed from the meaning of the poet, yet he does not express the delicate sentiment of Euripides. — "Eager to judge the beds of women," no doubt implies the idea of punishing crimes; but it is only implied; the poet expresses himself in delicate and proper terms.

Those, however, who know how difficult it is to translate fine verses from one language into another, without losing their beauty, will be more disposed to give Buchanan praise for what he has done, than censure for what he has left undone. They will give him particular praise for the closeness and the simplicity of his version of the last strophe and antistrophe; but must feel at the same time that it is impossible fully to enjoy fine poetry, but in the language in which it was originally composed.

A. O,

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following little narrative is extracted from a small pamphlet, lately printed by the ingenious Mr. Wedgwood, on the subject of emigration, addressed to the workmen of his pottery. This little book, I believe, is not intended for publication, I have, therefore, transcribed this story for your Magazine. The whole, indeed, is written in a style so easy and so simple, and appears to be the production of so warm and friendly an heart, that it is to be lamented that it is withheld from public view.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Clarges-street, April 30, 1784.

E.

STORY OF THE UNFORTUNATE MR. BARTLEM.

RELATED BY MR. WEDGWOOD.

ABOUT seventeen years ago, Mr. Bartlem, a master potter, who had been unsuccessful in England, went to South Carolina, and by offers made from that place, very advantageous in appearance, prevailed upon some of our workmen to leave their country, and come to him. They took shipping at Bristol, and after more than a quarter of a year spent in storms and tempests upon the sea, with many narrow escapes from shipwreck, they at last arrived safe, and began a work near Charles-Town. This adventure being encouraged by the government of that province, the men, puffed up with expectations of becoming gentlemen soon, wrote to their friends here what a fine way they were in, and this encouraged others to follow them. But change of climate and manner of living, accompanied perhaps with a certain disorder of mind

LOND, MAG. May 1784.

to be mentioned hereafter (which have always made great havoc among the people who have left this country to settle in remote parts) carried them off so fast, that recruits could not be raised from England sufficient to supply the places of the dead men. In Mr. Godwin's own words to me, whose son was one of them, *they fell sick as they came, and all died quickly*, his son amongst the rest.

In this narrative, the fate of Mr. Lymer's family (Mr. Bartlem's brother-in-law) with that of young Mr. Allen, of Great-Fenton (whose sister Mr. Bartlem married) son of the Rev. Mr. Allen, and heir to a pretty estate, should not be forgot.

Lymer, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, not only went over himself, but took with him his wife and two children, and all his effects. They met with very stormy weather,

3 B

and

and were at last shipwrecked near an island, of which I cannot learn the name. The ship was entirely lost, with all the effects of these passengers, but they themselves happily, and very wonderfully, got on shore, though most of the sailors were drowned.

After the first flood of joy was over for their deliverance from immediate death, they soon found themselves in a most comfortless situation. Thrown by the waves upon an unknown island (unknown to them at least, both the place and the people) and destitute of every necessary but the clothes that covered them. In addition to their distress, Mrs. Lymer, who was near down-lying when she left England, brought them forth another little sufferer, for whom they had not the least provision, but were left entirely dependant for all things upon the humanity of utter strangers: who, nevertheless, being a kind-hearted people, supplied them with clothes for their helpless infant, and meat and drink for themselves; otherwise, they had escaped death at sea, only to meet him in a more terrible form by land.

Young Allen, one of this unfortunate company, too impatient to wait for Mrs. Lymer's being in a condition to put to sea again, shipped himself in a vessel, which he found there, bound for Carolina. The rest followed as soon as they were able, but all the enquiries they could make after young Allen were in vain; neither he nor the ship have been ever heard of from that day to this, so that he was certainly cast away; and they were themselves, alas! referred only for a more lingering death. Mr. Lymer, his wife, and the two children they took with them, all fell sick, and followed the rest of their countrymen into an untimely grave. The poor orphan, that was born in the island where they were shipwrecked, met with a good old lady then going to England, who, touched with its forlorn condition, and the fate of its parents, took the poor girl with her, and delivered up her charge to the

friends of the deceased, with whom I believe she is now living.

Mr. Bartlem, thus deprived of his whole colony, returned once more to England, in order to raise some fresh supplies. In a little while, by dint of great promises, he prevailed upon four to go with him; but the event of this expedition was only more labour and more lives lost. For though the people there were disposed to encourage this infant manufactory, and the assembly of that state gave him at different times five hundred pounds, to keep him on his legs as long as they could; yet all would not do; the work was abandoned, and only one man returned to England*; the rest, with Mr. Bartlem himself, are either known to be dead, or have not been heard of since.

Whilst these fruitless attempts were making in Carolina, another equally fruitless, and equally fatal to our people (for they were chiefly employed in it) was carried on in Pennsylvania. Here a fort of China ware was aimed at, and eight men went over at first; whether any more, or how many, might follow, I have not learned. The event was nearly the same in this as in the others; the proprietors, soon finding that they had no chance of succeeding, not only gave up the undertaking, but silenced the just complaints of the poor injured workmen, by clapping one of them (Thomas Gale) into a prison: the rest, who had never received half the wages agreed for, were left entirely to shift for themselves. Thus abandoned, at the distance of some thousands of miles from home, and without a penny in their pockets, they were reduced to the hard necessity of begging in the public streets for a morsel of bread. Some died immediately, of sickness occasioned by this great change in their prospects and manner of living, being dashed at once from the highest expectations to the lowest and most abject misery. Mr. Byerley, a nephew of mine, who was then upon the spot, published in the newspapers a letter

* This person is William Ellis, of Hanley; who informs me that the wages promised were as enough, a guinea a-week with their board, but that they never received half of it.

in behalf of the poor survivors, stating the original agreement upon which they had been brought over, the injustice and cruelty of their employers, and the miserable circumstances to which the men were reduced. This had no effect in softening the hearts of their masters towards them, but a subscription was set on foot by the inhabitants

for their relief, by which those who had weathered the first storm were supplied with daily bread; but, like plants removed into a soil unnatural to them, they dwindled away and died, and not one was left alive, to return and give us any further particulars of this affecting tale.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTE OF A YOUNG FRENCH LAWYER.

A Farmer-general, who had acquired immense riches, as most of them usually do, had a son, whom he was very desirous to bring up for the same business.

The young man, who had, during his residence at college, formed different connexions with other young men of opulent families, as soon as he was introduced into the world, launched into a variety of expence and extravagance, quite inconsistent with the modest and circumspectful profession of which his father intended him.

Finding him incorrigible, and yet wishing to reclaim him, the father was obliged to purchase for him the place of a counsellor in parliament, as the French stile it; that is to say, a seat on the bench in one of their courts of judicature.

In this he did no more than many valent fathers do every day for their children in France, where the purchase of such places is as usual as of any other employment whatever.

His son, though wild and dissipated, either wanted sense nor learning; it is not indeed of that sort which could have qualified him for the post he held; but it was liberal, and precisely of that nature which enables young men to shine in gay and fashionable companies.

Among other qualities, he had a peculiar turn for the laughable and ludicrous; and never missed an opportunity of exercising it whenever it offered.

This of course made him very agreeable to those of the same cast; and he soon formed a large party among the

As he added to this a humane and compassionate disposition, he was quickly noted by those who relied more upon that, than upon the goodness of the causes that brought them before the tribunal of which he was a member.

Being handsome as well as tender-hearted, and extremely devoted to the fair-sex, no young gentleman of the long robe had more frequent visits from the ladies, in the way of his profession.

His partiality to any cause that had a fair pleader to enforce it was conspicuous to all his brethren; and he was emphatically stiled the patron and advocate of beauty.

Among the many female solicitors that attended his levees, there came one on whom the hands of the graces had lavished all they could bestow, in such profusion, that she struck him at once with that admiration and wonder which so completely captivate and enslave the hearts of amorous young men.

I need not say that her requests were so many commands, which it was impossible for him to disobey, and her looks so many darts, which pierced him to the very soul.

He espoused her cause with so much warmth, that in a short time she came triumphantly out of her suit, which was a very important one, no less than a considerable annuity settled upon her by a man of high rank.

She had, it seems, been his mistress; but his parents, desirous of marrying him to a rich heiress, had prevailed upon him to forsake her: which he did very reluctantly, after making a handsome provision for her.

But his parents, who did not approve of this alienation, instituted a law-suit, in order to recover it; and would have succeeded, but, for the zeal and activity of our young magistrate.

So important a service merited undoubtedly some returns: he became in his turn a solicitor, and was not refused.

But as, previous to the winning of her suit, her circumstances were very narrow, and as the fees of lawyers and attorneys were a continual drain upon her purse, she was fain to replenish it by the only means that were left, the sale of her charms to a secret admirer; who supplied her with what was necessary to defray the charges of the law.

This friend was a very debauched man: his riches enabled him to revel among the women that were venal; and his taste led him to seek them indiscriminately every where.

As people of this disposition are liable to an infinity of dangers, he did not escape them; he contracted a violent distemper, and communicated it to his fair companion.

She was ignorant of her situation, when the loving instrument of her success had been favoured with her embraces: he consequently became a sharer in her misfortune.

On the discovery of what had befallen him, instead of expressing any anger or ill-will to the damsel, he conceived the design of turning the

matter to a jest, and of making it a subject of public pleasantry.

In order to compass this end the more effectually, he merrily proposed to her to assist him in the scheme he had in view, as without her co-operation it could not possibly take effect.

This scheme was to bring into the same situation with himself two or three more young gentlemen of the law of his own degree, who had equally befriended her, by strengthening his decision in her favour with the addition of their own.

As they had done this through his intercession, and chiefly to oblige him, he jocosely argued that they had an equal right to the same recompense with himself.

But what was his astonishment, when the damsel told him, that though gratitude would have prevented her from coinciding with a proposal which she doubted not he made in mere jest, yet he needed not bemoan himself for want of companions in adversity: that the friends whom he wished to participate in the donation she had made him had already received it as unintentionally and innocently on her part as he had himself.

Our young judge was wonderfully elated with this news: he sent his compliments to his fellow sufferers, assuring them that he felt a particular satisfaction to hear that the reward due by the lady for their exertions in her favour had been distributed so impartially.

P O E T R Y.

Translation of the second Chorus of the Medea of Euripides.

Ερωτες, ὕπνος, &c.

LICENTIOUS appetites were never known
To strengthen virtue and confer renown.
But Venus, cloth'd by Wisdom, thine supreme
Of all that heavenly, or that fair we deem.
O Venus, pierce not with thy powerful dart,
Dipp'd in immoderate desire, my heart!
But thou, the chief of heavenly gifts, with care
Maternal save me from the gullest snare;
Save me, O Wisdom, from th' impetuous fires,
The rage and frenzy of insatiate desires!
Save me from jealousies and rancorous strife,
Doubts that perplex, and cares that harass life.

Mild Cyprian Queen, yet zealous to pursue
Those who dishonour thee, with vengeance due;
May gentle peace, on my domestic scene
Shed the soft influence of her ray serene.—
My country, O my country, and my home,
Never from you an exile let me roam!
Never, a stranger in a foreign land,
Ere ~~and~~ Want's unmerciful command!
Me let cold death in his embraces fold
Ere I the horrors of that day behold!
For of the woes that mortals deem severe
Exile from me would wring the bitter tear.
We speak not from mere rumour, for we see
Those woes too well exemplified in thee:
Great are thy wrongs and marvellous thy grief
Yet none regards thee, or affords relief:

No friend commiserates thy woe, no state
Protects or succours thy disastrous fate.
Perish the man who sees a friend's distress,
And will not render his affliction less!
Nor in the hour when most he feels neglect
Raise his desponding grief with kind respect:
Nor e'en unlock the sympathizing heart;
Nor consolation's balmy dews impart.
Unhonour'd, unlamented be his end,
O may I ne'er experience such a friend.

A. O.

ON THE ARTS.

By an English Gentleman resident at Rome.

WHEN Arts first rose in Egypt's happy land
No rival power could e'er her force withstand;

The Arts and empires equal periods know,
Cease those to rise, then these must cease to grow.
But where they ebb, behold the nation fall,
To virtue lost, and deaf to honour's call.
From Memphis, Greece the infant arts convey'd,
And there a novel lustre they display'd.
To sculptur'd marble Egypt's sons could give
The outward form—the Grecians bade them live.
The marble tempts, such softness is express'd,
Our curious hands to press the swelling breast;
The chilly touch bids admiration rise,
Scarce knowing which to trust, our hands or eyes,
So Chloe's bosom, cold as Alpine snow,
In Damon's breast bids unfeign'd ardour glow.
Nor fam'd for arts alone—in arms renown'd,
Greece dealt her fetters to the world around,
E'en art-inventing Egypt felt the chain,
In arts surpass, her armies fought in vain,
And still did Greece the imperial sceptre hold,
Till Science was subdued by lust of gold.
At last behold her vernal statues come
To deck the palaces of youthful Rome.
Italian wealth the glowing sculpture buys—
Sure sign of Greece's fall, and Latium's rise.

X.

SONNET,

Written at Piercefield, in Monmouthshire,

By Dr. WARWICK.

PIERCEFIELD! the choice of Gods, if
earthly crime

Had yet forborn to tempt celestial ire,
Whose bowers have nurs'd the themes of ancient rhyme;

Whose caves resounded to the Druid lyre;
Bold as thy forests, as thy rocks sublime,
Could verse reflect the raptures they inspire,
Her voice superior to the rage of time
Might call on endless ages to admire.

But short the reign of art—for see below
Her darkling veil the pallid ivy throw
Around the grass grown abbey's roofless wall;
And yon tall cliff, whose summit lifted high,
The banner'd cattle's warlike symmetry,
Mock from his edge the fragments as they fall.

INVOCATION TO CLOE.

By the late DUKE OF DORSET.

LET other bards invoke the tuneful nine,
Or call Apollo to their great design;
Whilst I, contented with my happier fate,
A smile from you, to crown my labours, wait.

Smile then propitious on my feeble lays,
And make them equal to my Cloe's praise,
In that just mean instruct my verse to flow,
Not harshly rough, nor languishingly slow,
But graceful easy numbers let me bring,
Graceful and easy as the nymph I sing.

Then, when with envy future bards enquire
What powerful charms such numbers could inspire,
With pride and pleasure shall I own, that you
Who made the lover made the poet too.

CUPID and SOPHIA.

Addressed to Mrs. W.

Ut vidi ut perii—

IN am'rous mood, the God of Love, 'tis said,
Drew back the curtains of Sophia's bed;
The lovely maid, unconscious, slept serene,
Nor dreamt the rosy boy so near had been:
"What charms (he cries) what wondrous charms
are here!"

Venus, my mother, is not half so fair!"—
Then gently stole to her soft snowy breast,
Where soon he made himself a welcome guest;
Each young desire her bosom's taught to know,
And with Love's am'rous fires to burn and glow!
Sportive they play'd till bright Aurora came,
And caught his Godship with the lovely dame;
Cupid, alarm'd, quick through the casement fled,
His quiver'd arrows leaving in the bed;
The prize Sophia saw, and straight secur'd,
For pow'r to conquer all her soul allur'd!
Arm'd thus with charms and Love's resistless darts,
Hopeless the effort to secure our hearts!

J. W. W.

ELEGY.

Θηλω, θηλω Φιλῆσαι. ANACREON.

AH me, depriv'd of every calm delight,
I offer up my fervent pray'rs
To every deity, to every sprite,
That views with pity mortal cares.

Say, ye, who know, why endless griefs annoy,
And doom to woe, my youthful breast;
Where every happy thought once teem'd with joy,
And pleasure was a constant guest?

O say, ye fairy elves, ye spirits, say,
Who dwell in sacred grots, unseen,
Or guided by the moon's more tranquil ray,
Frisk blythesome o'er the margent green:

Who near some chrystal stream, or flowery shade,
In frolic, weave the mystic dance;
Regin'd, where never mortal sounds pervade,
Nor mortal footsteps dare advance;

Say, o'er my bosom, what superior power
Exerts his arbitrary reign,
And, at his will, devotes my every hour,
To pleasure now, and now to pain?

Too well my mind declares it is the dart
Of Cupid, a capricious boy,
That wounds with poignancy my heart,
And cancels every former joy.

Yet I'm content—for see, how brightly glows
My ever lovely Celia's face;
And hear what solid sense her lips disclose,
Adorn'd with every mental grace.

For

For ah! conjoin'd to those exterior charms,
Which, soon as seen, the heart enchain,
Her bosom every purer virtue warms;
For she's as generous as she's fair.

Then let me, raptur'd, own the nymph divine,
And with sincerity admire:
Oh! let me dedicate to her the line,
Which love and beauty join'd inspire.

Long since, by Beauty's powerful decree,
I gloried in the silken chain;
Still let me love, nor with my bosom free,
Nor ever of my fate complain.

Still let my passion every grief beguile:
Still let me hope she may approve;
And, blissful thought! perchance may favouring
smile,
And with compassion bless my love.

With all perfections grac'd, would Celia deign
To smile upon my humble pray'r,
That smile should terminate my lovelorn pain,
That smile repel my every care!

That smile a balmy requiem should impart,
Which might the power of Fate defy;
Should animate my truly grateful heart
With love and joy, which never die!

The sculptor'd image yields to Time's rude hand:
In vain the tower its height appears:
For not Art's noblest monuments withstand
The rage of self-succeeding years.

These perish—but that heavenly smile impress,
While life and memory remain,
By gratitude and honour fix'd, my breast
In fond remembrance shall retain.

S.

EPIGRAM.

By AUSONIUS.

PERA, polenta, tribon, baculus, scyphus, arcta
suppeller,

Ita fuit Cynici: Sed putat hanc nimiam.
Namque cavis manibus cernens potare bubuleum,
Cur, scypho, te, dixit, gesto supervacuum?

TRANSLATION.

By the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Wolver-
hampton.

A Bag, meal, threadbare cloak, staff, wooden dish,
Were all the goods Diogenes could wish:
But these he found too much, when on the brink
He saw Tim's hollow hand scoop up his drink.

EPITAPH on HENRY THRALE, Esq.

By Dr. S. JOHNSON.

HIC conditur quod reliquum est
HENRICI THRALE,

Qui res seu civiles, seu domesticas, ita egit,
Ut vitam illi longiorem multi optarent,

Ita facras,

Ut quam brevem esset habiturus præscire videretur
Simplex, apertus, sibi que semper similis,
Nilul ostentavit aut arte fictum, aut cura
elaboratum.

* We shall be obliged to any of our learned readers for a translation.

+ We are not certain who was the author of these verses. They have been attributed to Whitchard and to Horace Walpole.

In senatu, Regi, patriæque
Fideliter studuit.

Vulgi obstreptantis contemptor animosus,
Demi inter mille mercaturæ negotia
Literarum elegantiam minime neglexit.
Amicis quocunque modo laborantibus,
Conciliis, auctoritate, munericibus, adfuit
Inter familiares, comites, convivas, hospites,
Tam facili fuit morum suavitate
Ut omnium animos ad se alliceret,
Tam felici sermonis libertate,
Ut nulli adulatus, omnibus placeret.
Natus 1722. Obiit 1781.

Confortes tumuli habet Rodolphum patrem stre-
nuum fortemque virum et Henricum filium uni-
cum quem spei parentum mors inopina decemem
proripuit.

Ita

Domus felix et opulenta quam erexit
Avus, auxitque pater, cum nepote decidit.
Abi, Viator,
Et vicibus rerum humanarum perspectis
Æternitatem cogita! *

IN TEMPO VENERI DICATO.

QUISQUES es, O Juvenis, nostro vagus ad-
vena luo,
Cui cor est tenerum, cuique puella comes:
Quisques es, ah! fugias! hic suadent omnia
amorem,

Inque casa hic latitans omnia suadet Amor.
Aspice, flore capri quam circum attingitur illex,
Amplexu hærenti, et luxuriante coma.
Sylva tegit, tacitum sternit tibi lana cubile;
Aut tunc in vivos mollior herba toros.
Siquis adest, subitum dant tintinnabula signum,
Et strepit, in primo limine, porta loquax.
Nec rigidum ostendit, nostro de pariete, vultum
Actæusæ senex, dimidiæve Cato:
At nuda aspirat dulces Cytherea furores,
Atque suos ritus consecrat ipsa Venus. +

INSCRIPTION on a Tablet in the Temple
of Venus, in Lord Jersey's wood at Middleton
Stoney.

Translated from the Latin.

WHOO'ER thou art, whom chance ordains
to rove,
A youthful stranger to this fatal grove;
Oh! if thy breast can feel too soft a flame,
And with thee wanders some unguarded dame,
Fly, fly the place—each object thro' the shade
Persuades to love, and in this cottage laid
What cannot, may not, will not Love persuade?
See to yon oak how close the woodbine cleaves,
And twines around its luxury of leaves.
Above, the boughs a pleasing darkness shed,
Beneath, a downy couch soft fleecy spread,
Or softer herbage forms a living bed.
Do spurs approach? shrill bells the sound repeat,
And from the entrance screams the conscious gate.
Nor from these walls do rigid busts frown,
Or philosophic censors threat in stone:
But Venus felt does her own rights approve,
In naked state, and thro' the raptur'd grove
Beauties the sweet madness of excessive love.

METEORS.

IN the first volume* of the London Magazine in its present form, a very full and accurate account was given of the various METEORS which had been observed by astronomers and others, during the last summer, and also an historical relation of the circumstances which have been recorded concerning these FIRE-BALLS during the last and present centuries. We were likewise favoured with a copy of Dr. Maskelyne's plan for observing these phenomena†.

As we have already entered so largely into these subjects, our readers may justly expect to find in this work every paper of importance which appears, relative to these meteors. On this account we present them with a copy of the following letter to the astronomer royal. It was publicly addressed to him in consequence of the plan and directions mentioned above, which were disseminated into every part of the island.

TO THE HONOURABLE NEVIL MASKELYNE, D. D. F. R. S.
AND ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

S I R,

HAVING met with an address from you to the community at large, to transmit what animadversions they might have made of the several meteors lately seen, I beg leave to favour you with the following, which I have gathered from an account given by the parties concerned.

1. The meteor, or fire-ball, which appeared on August the 18th, was seen by some fishermen off Barking, in Essex, who imagined it arose from out of a marsh by the sea side, as it passed directly over their vessel about three minutes after they first discovered it, bearing then N. N. W. from them, and traversed towards the S. S. E. At first it was very small, but increased in size the higher it ascended. When it was in a parallel with their vessel, they heard a noise like unto the fizzing of moist gunpowder when fired.

2. It was about twenty minutes past nine when they first discovered it; being within shore, they imagined it arose from out of the marsh.

3. Its figure at first was globular and small, not so large as a trap-ball, conveying a faint light, but, approaching nigher, appeared considerably larger and brighter, about one foot in diameter; when directly over their vessel they heard the combustion, but the size of it then is not to be ascertained, the illumination being so great that they seemed enveloped in a blaze.

4. Shortly after passing by, it separated into many small globes, carrying a tail of a yard long. These fiery globules did not seem to separate from the main body, but others kindled by the fire-ball in its passage.

5. The tail disappeared first; at the time of its bursting the body seemed to be repulsed from it, and in about a minute after the body also burst, being at this time no larger than a cricket-ball. The manner of its bursting greatly resembled that of a fire-work, known by the name of a Roman candle abroad, which, after reaching the highest extent, bursts and separates into two or three drops, leaving a faint light behind. In the same manner the fire-ball, after gaining the greatest apparent altitude, burst, leaving a track in the elements. About twenty minutes after its disappearance an explosion was heard from the same quarter, like unto the rumbling noise of a clap of thunder, increasing and decreasing in the sound. It is to be observed that the ball burst ten minutes after it had passed them.

Observations on the Meteors or Fire-balls.

The more condensed the circumambient air or atmosphere, the more pure is that of the upper region, which being specifically lighter than the former causes a precipitation. Suppose the atmosphere to be in a state of condensation,

fly, it is a heterogeneous fluid, strongly impregnated with the sulphureous exhalations, &c. from the earth, rarefied by the solar heat or subterraneous fires, which, when higher sublimed, come in contact with dissimilar bodies. A commixture of this kind, viz., inflammable, being formed, when agitated by the winds a collision of its particles excites an intestine heat; it next expands and separates with explosion. From hence I determine the fire-ball to be a vaporous exhalation, or *igni-fatuus* sublimed, forming a congeries with other vapours of an attractive quality, previously sublimed, and the many smaller globes a separation of the congeries, caused by the wind. From the time they first discovered it till its disappearance was about thirteen minutes.

The report heard after its bursting 20 minutes, as sound moves (according to you) only 13 miles in a minute, it must have been from them at the time of its bursting S. S. E. 260 miles, and when they first saw it 78 miles N. N. W. It is no wonder they imagined it so nigh, as its rapid course was no less than 26 miles in a minute. The computed distance between the two points mentioned being 10,800 geographical miles; the velocity of the meteor was so quick, that in six hours, 55 minutes, and 23 seconds, it would have passed from pole to pole.

The reason why the report was heard from the same quarter where it burst, seemed blended with others; the noise increasing and decreasing was the different reports conveyed from the many separable parts which disappeared alternately, each passing off with an explosion: I make no doubt but if the exact time when it was seen at different places, and the velocity of the meteor and the sound could be communicated to you in the manner I have here done, your superior genius would soon discover the longitude of places.

In confutation of the received opinion, that sound moves at the rate of thirteen miles in a minute, we will suppose an inflammable substance, whose component parts are of a different texture from another though of the same magnitude, will admit of a greater explosion; the tremulations caused in the air must be sharper and brisker in the one than the other. Allowing this, any given account cannot exceed conjecture, as we must suppose it to be an inflammable matter, whose component parts are not of such an equality as to admit of the same explosion, or for the sound to move at the rate of 13 miles in a minute, from the higher regions, against wind, &c.

G. SALLINGER, *Surgeon*:

Gravesend, Jan. 17.

I N T E L L I G E N C E.

A New *arret* is issued by the King of France, concerning the opera of Paris, which is an additional proof of the liberality of the Grand Monarch, and of the wisdom of his ministers.—This *arret* provides a comfortable retreat for the actors and actresses of that theatre. It excites emulation among authors by the prizes which are to be adjudged to the best lyric productions, and it encourages the zeal of the principal agents in this rational amusement. We have too frequently seen that talents the most respectable, and exerted with the most laudable ambition, have been treated with so much

cool indifference by the public, as, instead of accumulating the wealth to which they were intitled, have doomed their possessors to linger out their lives, without resource, to a decrepid and unhappy old age. This *arret* assures the performers of a certain provision after fifteen years of uninterrupted service, and if they continue twenty years on the stage, they are to be intitled to a further pension, independent of what their talents may have produced. Gold medals are to be conferred on the lyric poets, and ample encouragement is assured to every successful effort of literary talent. This

liberal

liberal procedure will ensure the opera of Paris an inexhaustible source of subjects, and a marked superiority over all the other theatres of Europe.

The persons who are appointed to be the judges for the distribution of the prizes, in the opera, to the author of the best lyric performances give the utmost satisfaction and confidence to the literati. Their number, their intelligence, their high character, and their elevated rank as members of the *Academie Française*, give the candidates for the royal honours full security that their efforts will be fairly estimated. The following is their advertisement announcing their acceptance of the office, and their arrangement:

“ M. M. Thomas, Gaillard, Arnaud, de Lille, Suard, Champfort, and Le Mierre, of the *Academie Française*, having been invited by the minister, in the name of the King, to take upon themselves the examination of the lyric poems which may be submitted in competition for the prizes established by the King, according to the article in the *arrêt* of the 3d of January last, they have accepted of this distinguished mark of the royal confidence, and they will best demonstrate their sense of the high honour, by the zeal, attention, and impartiality with which they shall execute the trust reposed in them.

“ The authors of the works submitted to the competition, must be set to music, and be the ordinary length of a theatrical piece. They are to send their poems before the 1st of December next to M. Suard, one of the examiners, who has accepted of the office of secretary. The pieces for every following year are in like manner to be sent before the 1st of December.

“ The authors are to be careful that they do not by any means, directly or indirectly, discover themselves; they must only put some motto or device at the head of their several productions, and inclose a sealed paper containing the motto, along with their address.

“ The examiners will meet in the month of December, at a convenient place, and will proceed to the judge-

ment of the pieces; and they will give their opinion, not only on the pieces which they shall consider worthy of the prizes, and which they shall adjudge to receive them; but also on those which with corrections appear susceptible of exhibition on the theatre with applause.

“ When the examiners have concluded their examination, and pronounced their judgement, they will transmit the decision to the secretary of state for the department of Paris, who will publish, in the daily journals, the names of the successful pieces, and the prizes will be delivered by the minister to their authors. The examiners will return to the authors their works, along with the observations which they have made, and by which, in their opinion, those who are not intitled to the prizes may be improved and rendered fit for the theatre.

“ The examiners, desirous of dedicating a part of their time to second the views of the Sovereign in giving to the *Academie Royale de Musique* the desired perfection for the entertainment of the public and the progress of the arts, have procured free admission to a box set apart for them in the opera, and mean to be present as often as possible at the representation of the new pieces, according to the invitation they have received, that they may contribute by their suggestions and advice to the success of the performances.”

THE useful establishments that are every day fixing in France are the greatest disgrace to this kingdom, where we have none by which young men may become acquainted with arts and sciences not taught at the universities. The present King of France last year established a *School of Mining*. The royal edict appoints two professors with ample salaries, one charged with teaching publicly chemistry, and mineralogy. The other teaches physics, subterranean geometry, hydraulics, the art of piercing, and the whole that pertains to the renovation of air. The course of study is three years, each lecture is of three hours, and each professor gives three a week. No scholars

are admitted that are under sixteen, or that have not been well instructed in geometry, design, and the elements of the German language. Each scholar must submit to two public examinations, one in the theory of mines, and the other in the practice, in presence of the *Intendant General des Mines*. The *eleves* that appear best instructed are then sent by the intendant to undertakings that are carrying on with most activity throughout the kingdom, and maintained a certain time at the royal expense; and the King promises that the various places in his gift belonging to the mine department shall in future be distributed amongst those who by their industry and acquisitions in this establishment shall possess the most merit; and some of them are to be sent abroad, to study the improvements that are made in other countries.

Such establishments in various arts and sciences, which are constantly taking place all over Europe, shew what exertions are every where making to push all sorts of natural advantages to the utmost; whereas in England, nothing is active but the operations of party. The time will soon arrive, when the consequences of such different conducts will clearly appear.

Abstract of a Plan for an Order of Military Merit.

ABSTRACT.

An order of Military Merit, to be established to distinguish such as shall signalize themselves by any remarkable action of valour, or by their courage and good conduct.

The Sovereign to be Grand Master, and, as well as the heir apparent or presumptive to the crown; to wear the insignia, together with those of the order of the Garter.

The order to be divided into three classes, viz.

The first to be called "Commanders of the Order."

2d. "Knights of the Order."

3d. "Companions of the Order."

Admission not to be obtained by birth, favour, nor even by long and irreproachable duty; but those entitled

to the order must have been distinguished in the service.

The commanders must have served with distinction at least five campaigns, or have taken or defended some fortress, being chief in command; or have invented and contributed to introduce some useful military project or improvement.

The Knights and Companions must have served three campaigns, the former with a command equal to a battalion in action; but in every case the performance of some distinguished service to make all other restrictions unnecessary.

The above rules to be perpetually and invariably fixed.

The commanders to wear, from the right shoulder to the left side, an orange-coloured ribband, three inches and a half broad, edged with blue, having a gold cross or badge hanging thereto, embossed or enamelled, with a sword crowned with a glory, and ornamented with laurel, motto, *Bellicæ Virtuti*. The reverse, a cross of St. George enamelled red, with an helmet in the center, and the words *Geo. III. instit. An.*

The Knights to wear round the neck a ribband, striped orange and blue, with the same cross.

These two classes to wear likewise on the left arm a white band or ribband, edged with gold, having a cross or badge, and the motto *Quasitum Meritis*.

The companions to wear the cross hung at the button-hole.

The commanders may likewise wear round the escutcheon of their arms the ribband of this order, with the words *Quasitum Meritis*, having hung thereto the cross of the order.

The Knights may have the same motto, with the cross hung by a knot of the same colour under their arms. And the companions the cross, hung in the same manner.

All the three classes may wear, as an additional crest, an helmet, with the word *Tutamen*, or the name of the place where they may have distinguished themselves.

The candidates to send to the secretary

cretary of the order a memorial of their pretensions and necessary proofs, which will be laid before the chapter, and the president to report the result to his Majesty, for his approbation.

British officers serving with our allies to be equally entitled to this order.

Nine officers, not under the rank of major-generals, to be chosen by his Majesty, as commanders in the first instance, in order to form a chapter for the election of the rest; such, therefore, of the general officers as may think themselves qualified may send memorials to his Majesty, or to the commander in chief.

First class to consist of commanders, besides the Sovereign and heir apparent or presumptive.

Second class of Knights.

Third class of Companions.

The chapter to consist at least of six commanders and the president. In cases of necessity, three of them may be companions; the majority to determine, and the president, in all cases of equality, to have the casting voice.

This order not to be worn with any other, unless by the Sovereign and heir apparent or presumptive of the crown. The insignia to be given to each Knight and Companion, and no expence whatever incurred on admission.

If the investiture be at St. James's, the Knights elect to be introduced by four Commanders or Knights, attended by the rest of the order present.

The knighthood to be conferred on them kneeling on one knee, the Sovereign with his own hands investing them with the insignia of the order.

In camp or garrison, the investiture to be performed as above by the commander in chief on the spot, with the addition of military honours.

If a commander, he is afterwards to ride along the line, the officers and colours saluting.

If a Knight, the same, with his own brigade; only the colours are not to salute.

And if a Companion, his own regiment; the officers saluting only with their hats or swords.

BIOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF the following memoir, which is a translation from the French, be thought worthy a place in your Biographical department, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Lincoln's-Inn, May 3, 1784.

S.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM JAMES 'SGRAVESANDE,
LATE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY AT LEYDEN.

WILLIAM JAMES 'SGRAVESANDE was descended from an ancient and honourable family of Delft, in the province of Holland. He was born in the year 1688. Nothing was spared in his education, and he discovered a very early turn for mathematical studies; to which his talents were so happily adapted, that it is said he kept his tutor perpetually employed by the rapid progress he made.

In 1704, he was sent to the university of Leyden; where, though he

made the civil law professedly his study, that of his favourite science was not neglected. It was here that he composed his well-known treatise on perspective; which, though not published till many years after, was finished before he was nineteen years of age.

Notwithstanding all the marks of a juvenile production were conspicuous in this piece, it was greatly admired by some of the most eminent mathematicians of the time; particularly by the celebrated John Bernouilli, whose opinion of it, soon after published in

a letter to the author, conferred no little honour on so young a mathematician.

In 1707, our student took his degree, as doctor in the civil law, his thesis on that occasion, entitled *Autochæria*, being a treatise on suicide, in which the most prevailing arguments against that unnatural crime are judiciously chosen and supported.

He removed soon after from the college, and settled at the Hague; where, together with his two brothers and fellow-students, he applied himself to practice at the bar. In this situation, he soon cultivated an acquaintance with men of science and letters; and in the year 1713 made one of the principal members of the society that composed a periodical review, entitled *Le Journal Littéraire*. His associates in this undertaking were Mr. Marchand, author of the dictionary before us, Messrs. Van Elfen, Salengre, Alexandre, and St. Hyacinthe; at that time all young men, and no less distinguished for their knowledge and ingenuity, than for that friendship and esteem which mutually subsisted among them.

The publication of this Journal began in the month of May, 1713, and continued without interruption till 1722; Mr. 'SGravesande enriching it with many curious and valuable articles. Indeed, the manner in which this undertaking was carried on was such as bid the fairest to reach the utmost perfection a work of this nature is capable of, the articles furnished by every member being read, and examined, in a general meeting of the society, and nothing being inserted but what was universally approved. At the same time, however, it must be acknowledged, that nothing less than that moderation and regard which these gentlemen actually possessed toward each other was requisite to preserve an harmony absolutely necessary to the prosecution of a work carried on by men of such different sentiments on various occasions. An instance of this is given us, in what is related of Mr. 'SGravesande's account of Ditton's book on the Resurrection of our Sa-

viour. This article being read to the society, St. Hyacinthe, who was a rank Deist, objected to the critic's having taken the side of Christianity; whereas, in his opinion, as an impartial journalist, he ought to have appeared totally indifferent. This opinion, however, was over-ruled, and St. Hyacinthe prudently submitted.

The parts of this journal written or extracted by Mr. 'SGravesande were principally those relating to physics and geometry. There are also inserted several original pieces, entirely of his composition; particularly in the fourth volume, a paper, entitled *Remarks on the Construction of Pneumatical Machines*; and in the fifth, a moral essay on Lying, in which the ingenious author enquires into the obligation we are under to speak truth, and how far that obligation binds us on most occasions in life. This piece is written in form of a letter, and seeming to be produced by a genius of a very different turn to that of Mr. 'SGravesande, it was long before he was suspected to be the author.

There are also several other letters and pieces of less note, scattered up and down in the first ten volumes; and in the beginning of the twelfth was first printed his celebrated Essay on the Collision of Bodies; wherein he sides with the partizans of Leibnitz, in asserting the force of moving bodies to be as the quantity of matter multiplied into the square of the velocity; in opposition to the doctrine of Newton, who maintained it to be as the quantity multiplied simply into the velocity. This essay, with a supplement soon after published in the same work, made much noise in the physical world. Hitherto Leibnitz, who was the first that publicly maintained this theory, had made no converts of note out of Germany, except the Bernouillis in Switzerland, and Poleni in Italy. In France and England, the old theory was still adhered to; and it was a matter of some surprise, that Mr. 'SGravesande, who had adopted every other part of the Newtonian philosophy, should dissent from it in this. His treatise was attacked accordingly on all sides; Dr.

lake entering the lists among others, and, with a very indecent warmth, sling reflections on the author, very becoming himself or the occasion.

Sir Isaac Newton did not fail, however, to make his party strong; and to dispute, after having engaged the attention of the most celebrated mathematicians and philosophers in Europe, ended not a little to his honour. For, though he had not the satisfaction of obtaining a complete victory over his antagonists, he appears to have done by much the best of the contest.

A writer at this distant period may venture to give his opinion of this controversy, he must confess, he thinks the experiments made and repeated on

each side, in a great degree justified the conclusions drawn from them, while the reasoners on both went on the supposition of the existence of the *vis inertia* in all bodies, or in all matter, without distinction. Every body that could come under their examination in the way of mechanical experiment was, doubtless, possessed of that power; but it did not thence follow, that all matter, or the primary impenetrable solids, of which such bodies were supposed to be compounded, would be so too: nor has it yet appeared from experiment, that the *vis inertia* of compound bodies is in all circumstances the same, or always directly proportionable to their quantity of matter*. But to

return

* Sir Isaac Newton, indeed, lays it down as one of his *regula philosophandi*, that "the qualities of natural bodies which cannot be increased or diminished, and agree to all bodies in which they can be made, are to be reckoned as the qualities of all bodies *whosoever*. Thus, extension, divisibility, hardness, impenetrability, mobility, the *vis inertia*, and gravity, are common to all bodies which fall under our cognizance or inspection, we may justly conclude they belong to all bodies whatsoever, and are, therefore, to be esteemed the *original* and *universal* properties of all natural bodies."

This rule, however, is a mere *ipse dixit*. For sure they may be properties of whose increase or decrease we are ignorant, that are yet the effect of a combination of elements, or smaller bodies; and, therefore, are not the properties of those elements or bodies themselves. But, supposing the rule to be just, we do not know that it has been ever demonstrated, that the *vis inertia* of any, or of any certain quantity of matter, will not admit of increase and decrease. On the contrary, Sir Isaac Newton has himself demonstrated, that if a certain quantity of matter were partially modified, and put in a certain manner in motion, its velocity would alternately diminish and increase, although solicited by no external force whatever. Now, the *vis inertia* being that with which bodies endeavour to persevere in their present state, either of motion or rest, it is in that power mult, in the case supposed by Sir Isaac Newton, admit of an alternate increase and decrease. For, while the same, or no, resistance should be made to the moving body, how can it go faster or slower at one time than at another, unless the power of preserving its present motion were altered?

The supposition of that great philosopher is this: if two bodies were made to revolve round one common centre, and that centre be carried forward in a right line, the whole will move faster, when the revolving bodies move toward the line of direction, than when they move from it. Undoubtedly they will: and two bodies, so united to one common centre, may well be considered as one compound body, whose *vis inertia* will thereby admit of increase and diminution. Now, suppose the revolution of these bodies round their centre so quick as not to be sensible to experiment, would not they apparently compose a circular body, or hoop; which would move alternately faster and slower? and, at the same time, vary its form into an ellipsis, whose longest axis would be sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in another?

Now, if the *vis inertia* of compound bodies does not depend on the number and magnitude of the component parts, it must arise either from the disposition or motion of those parts. If merely from their disposition, those parts would resist being displaced, in proportion to the square of the body of the body endeavouring to pass through them: and this they would do too, notwithstanding any other resistance which might arise from their motion. Hence, the impressions made on such bodies on clay, and other substances of little tenacity, would always follow some proportion, nearly as the quantity of matter in the falling body multiplied into the square of the velocity.

It appears, nevertheless, that the force, or *momentum*, of the falling body, supposing it a perfect one, should be, as Sir Isaac Newton affirmed, viz. as the mass simply multiplied into the velocity. The motion of compound bodies, however; as their *vis inertia* depends either on the disposition or motion of their parts, or both, so its quantity of force must consist of the sum of the resistance of all the parts; and the *momentum* of such compound bodies, of that sum multiplied into the velocity of the whole; and not simply of the quantity, or number and magnitude of those parts so applied.

We shall here add further (as in some degree respecting the matter in question) that the argument Sir Isaac Newton, founded on the supposition above-mentioned, does not, in our opinion, answer the purpose for which we have seen it often quoted, viz. to demonstrate that the quantity of matter is not always the same, but may be absolutely increased and diminished.

return to Mr. 'SGravensande. In the year 1715, he was appointed secretary to the embassy on which Baron Wasse-naar and Mr. Van Borselle were sent to England by the States-General, to felicitate King George the First on his accession to the throne.

On his arrival in London, he renewed his intimacy with several men of letters; whom he had known in Holland; and became acquainted with many others of the first repute. But the friendship he most assiduously cultivated, was with Sir Isaac Newton, for whom he had a particular veneration and esteem.

During his stay in England, he was admitted member of the Royal Society; and, while employed in his office of secretary, is said to have acquired an amazing facility of thinking and writing on the most profound subjects, and of making the most abstruse and difficult calculations, in the midst of a numerous and noisy assembly, without being in the least disturbed or affected.

The business of the embassy being over, Mr. 'SGravensande returned to Holland, and was chosen, about a year afterwards, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden. At that time the Newtonian philosophy was in its infancy, and our professor had an opportunity of reaping great honour,

as one of the first who publicly taught it in the schools abroad.

In the year 1721, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel invited him to his court, in order to consult him about certain mechanical engines he had thoughts of erecting. Here Mr. 'SGravensande saw the famous wheel of Orfyreus, but without being able to decide whether it was a perpetual motion or not.

This confession, which he made to Sir Isaac Newton and others, being made public, drew on him the clamours of almost all those mathematicians who had already conceived the impossibility of a perpetual motion to be demonstrable. Their demonstrations, however, had not convinced our professor, who treated them only as pretensions to a certainty, unattainable in mechanics.

Indeed, what Mr. 'SGravensande was an eye-witness of, as to that machine, was sufficient to surprise the most profound reasoner; and his testimony in favour of the inventor redounds much to the credit of the latter; at least, it effectually puts to silence the reproaches made him on account of the deposition of his servant, who swore that she herself, standing in another room, turned the machine; the impossibility of which is sufficiently attested by our judicious professor*.

In the falling of bodies, we know, motion is communicated by the power of gravity to such bodies in the time of their descent: but we will venture to say, the cause of gravity will admit of mechanical explication; so that no motion is hereby absolutely generated. And, as to the supposition in question; though it be certain that, when the revolving bodies tend toward the direction of the common centre they will both move faster forward in that direction than before, yet, it is certain too that those bodies will not, during the same time, move so fast round their center, as when they are in the other part of their revolution: so that the velocity which is gained in the one is lost in the velocity of the parts, and the momentum of the whole is neither increased by the quicker motion, nor decreased by the slower.

* It is surprising that, during above sixty years no one should hit upon, and publish, the experiment by which the wheel of Orfyreus continued its motion. The ablest mechanics, in general, first contented with the supposition of its being an imposture: but, from the evidence of facts, attended by such as we have abundant reason to think could not be dupes to any artifice practised in this instance, it appears that the principle of its motion was some how contained in the wheel; although we do not pretend to conceive in what manner it possibly could be so.

It is true, the maid-servant of Orfyreus deposed, that she or her companion kept the machine constantly in motion: but the most accurate scrutiny into the construction of the external part of the machine proved this to be absolutely impossible; the axes having no manner of communication with any other room, or distant object.

That the secret was lost, and the inventor rendered contemptible, is, however, certain: but was probably more owing to the extreme oddity of the man, than to any deceit in the machine itself. In the first place, it seems, he was whimsical and perverse to the last degree; and, next, highly conceited, and profoundly ignorant. He broke his machine to pieces, merely because Mr. 'SGravensande made that minute examination, which is the greatest testimony in its favour. And, when accused by his servant of having employed her to turn his wheel, and exacting from her a terrible oath to oblige her to secrecy, he refused to exculpate himself by making another of the

The most considerable of all Mr. 'SGravesande's publications is his introduction to the Newtonian philosophy, or a treatise on the elements of optics, confirmed by experiments. His performance, being only a more perfect copy of his public lectures, was first printed in the year 1720; and hath since gone through many editions, and considerable improvements. He engaged the public also with a small treatise on the elements of algebra, calculated for the use of young students; and, on being promoted to the chair of philosophy, in 1734, published soon after a course of logic and metaphysics, which, for method and perspicuity, is perhaps inferior to none. This last work gave much offence to the advocates for man's free-agency, on account of what the author had advanced, in the eleventh chapter of his metaphysics, regarding human liberty: nor did it affect the zeal of many ignorant enemies; who, making no distinction between a moral and a mechanical necessity, unadvisedly accused him of favouring the doctrines of Hobbes and Spinoza. No one, however, could harbour sentiments more contrary to

fatalism than Mr. 'SGravesande, or be more ready, on all occasions, to avow principles diametrically opposite.

Besides the pieces of his own composition, published by this learned man, the public are obliged to him for several correct editions of the valuable works of others: and, had not death prevented his putting a most excellent design in execution, might have been much more so, for a system of morality which he intended to have published.

As a citizen, we find few men of letters that have done more service to their country than himself: having hardly quitted the college before his known abilities in calculation recommending him to the notice of the ministers of the republic, he was consulted on all those occasions wherein his talents were requisite to assist them in raising money for the use of the state. As a decypherer also, he was frequently serviceable in the detection of the secret correspondence of their enemies: while in his capacity of professor of the mechanic arts, perhaps no one was ever more successful in applying the powers of Nature to the purposes of economist improvement.

It is not impossible, however, but the deposition of his servant might have been brought about by persons who wanted to penetrate his secret; and that, knowing this, and despairing of obtaining a reward of 20,000*l.* as a recompence for the secret, he resolved to give them no further opportunity of stealing it, by exposing another machine to such curious enquirers.

EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY, SOMERSET-PLACE.

In our last number we proposed to lay before our readers a concise view of the Exhibition, with short notices on the merits of the principal artists. To enter minutely into the excellencies or faults of every separate painting would occupy more room than we can allow; and if we were to attempt it, with respect to the many of these performances, we should at once be obliged to cry out with Shakspeare, "We searched a whole day, and we could find them, and when we did find them, their beauties they were not worth the search!"

Since the establishment of the *Royal Academy*, an institution derived from the auspices of his present Majesty, the

progress of PAINTING, and growth of ARTISTS, has been very considerable. The utility of bringing into assemblage the labours of numerous professors in their various degrees of merit is so evidently of general benefit that it needs no comment. The works of our first masters, by being brought forward, excite emulation among the superior rivals, and become models to the younger disciples of the Pencil. The extremes of colouring, which painters in their early practice are fond of adopting, by being contrasted, the fierce with the sombre, discover that nature lies in the medium, and the judicious student will avail himself of the advantages which are so presented.

It would be deciding unfairly, because the *Exhibition* is not every year still better than the preceding, to say that the arts do not improve. Accident will always operate so as to prevent a regularity in the progress of refinement. This latter remark is occasioned by the *display* of the present year being very inferior to what it has been for the four preceding seasons. There are few pictures in the *Exhibition* before us that can be classed under the head of *Historical*, the *sublime* of painting! no fine description of the *passions* is, therefore, attempted, nor no *composition* to evince the force of design. Mr. *West* has indeed given some *spiritual* subjects, and another artist or two ventured so far as to groupe a few figures with tolerable success. Mr. *Loutherbourg* has given a variety of charming views from nature: Mr. *Serres* has done himself honour in several excellent sea-pieces: these artists are seconded by many others; but *portraits* chiefly constitute the academical collection.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS

Has adorned the Academy with 16 *portraits*; a much greater number than he intended originally to exhibit; but the *hiatus* occasioned by Mr. *Gainborough* withdrawing his pieces has rendered it a matter of necessity to bring forward as many good pictures as could be collected: Sir Joshua has not been very scrupulous on the score of *novelty*, as some of his performances are the work of past years.

No. 14. Striking representation of Mrs. *Abington*, in the character of the *English Slave*, in the *Sultan*; she is described in the act of drawing the curtain when she surprizes the *Sultan* in his retirement.

No. 16. *Portrait of a Gentleman*. If this is not a *likeness* of the gentleman for whom it is intended, we conceive it will not *apply* to any other person. The colouring is even and correct.

No. 30. *Portrait of Mr. Pott*. This is an excellent performance; the likeness is strong, and the drapery in Sir *Joshua's* usual stile of richness.

No. 31. The *Archbishop of Tuam*. This worthy *prelate* is portrayed in his

canonicals. The resemblance is very perfect.

No. 58. *Portraits of a lady and child*. There is great beauty in this performance.

No. 70. *His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*. The *Prince* is described in his *regimentals*, leaning on a *military horse*, from which he has just alighted. We conceive it is intended to represent his *highness* at a review; but his countenance discovers not the *animation* correspondent to such a scene. Nature is surely neglected in this portrait! the face appears *stagnant*, and the eyes nearly *closed*. The figure is by no means graceful, and the *leg* in particular is awkwardly situated. The *horse* is grey, and by reason of the elevated ground on which he stands, appears in *alliance* with a dark sky; even his very mane seems to be formed a *coalition* with some *effluvia* of clouds near it. The *promise* Sir *Joshua* made in his portrait of Col. *Tanner* is happily kept by his performance in the Prince!

No. 108. *Portrait of Mr. Fox*. This picture exhibits a strong likeness. The master has seized the similarity of Mr. *Fox* in one of his favourite points of view—in that peculiar carriage, which to an acquaintance strikes on the instant as the true perfect resemblance. The unassuming demeanour is expressed as distinctly the bright intelligence.

No. 112. *Portrait of Lady Dufferin and child*. A very correct likeness of her ladyship.

No. 113. *Major Braddish*. An admirable portrait; the drapery excellent and the attitude pleasing. A landscape in the back ground has great merit.

No. 138. *Portrait of a gentleman*. The colouring of this picture is soft and even.

No. 139. *Portrait of Lord Leinster*. A striking likeness of the nobleman is the subject. The air, the dress and penciling of this portrait display the hand of a master.

No. 177. *Nymph and Cupid*. This performance has great merit.

nymph is roguish, and bent on mischief; one of her eyes is concealed by the position of her hand, but the power of the other by that means appears doubled.

No. 183. *Portrait of Miss Kemble.* A flattering likeness of the lady for whom it is meant; finished in Sir Joshua's best manner.

No. 190. *Mrs. Siddons in the character of the Tragic Muse.* The President in this portrait has discovered great genius; the likeness is strong, and the expression of the countenance seems to declare this favourite actress to be "*Patience on a monument smiling at Grief.*" She is represented seated on an antique throne, but surely her figure might have appeared much more dignified had she been erect. She is attended by two of the attributes of Tragedy; the one bearing a chalice of poison, and the other a poignard. There is a defect in these figures being of an equal height, the disposition also of the arms and drapery of the principal object produces a very unpleasing square. The tone of the colouring is beautiful.

No. 218. *Portrait of Dr. Wharton.* A very good likeness of its classic original; in which not the least air of college pedantry is seen.

No. 343. *A boy reading.* This portrait appears to the natural eye one of the nymphs in the train of *Comus*, and all the aid of Mr. Storer's optics will not transform her to a boy reading! —The painter, who wrote BRUIN under his bear, to prevent his being called a lion, well knew how necessary the aid of letters were to his science!

MR. DODD.

This very promising *Marine painter* merits the highest protection. He has finished two excellent scenes of naval events, which for the sake of order we shall transpose, and begin with that latest mentioned in the catalogue.

No. 235. *L'Amazone, after an hour and a quarter's engagement, striking to his Majesty's frigate Santa Monica, commanded by Captain Salter.* The hulls, masts, and rigging of the ships are delineated with architectural proportion, the hulls are bright and clear, equal to *Backhuysen*, the water possesses

great transparency; and the distant sky good keeping. The rigging and sails of both ships appear shut to pieces.

No. 8. *The Santa Margaritta, cutting her prize adrift, at day-break, on the appearance of thirteen sail of the enemy.* A performance which possesses all the merit of the foregoing sea piece.

MR. WEST.

This artist has been particularly favoured by royal patronage, and the subjects assigned to his pencil have generally not only the aid of sacred writ to give them popularity, but also the lessons of the very patriarchs (to use the expression) of painting for their perfection. His performances of the present year are as follow:

No. 81. *The Apotheosis of Prince Alfred and Prince Octavius.* This picture was finished for a chamber belonging to her Majesty: the idea of the conducting Angel introducing in Paradise the departed princes to each other is extremely poetical. This picture claims pre-eminence over all Mr. West's other performances of this season. The composition is good, the figures in perfect drawing, the pencilling finished, and the colouring in excellent harmony. The countenance of the Angel is sweetly expressive of the happy act over which it presides, and the mutual pleasure described in the princes is equally to Mr. West's honour. But why is one of the Cherubs represented with a cropped head, like a little work-house boy?

No. 121. *The call of the Prophet Isaiah.* This picture, with the two following, are intended for his Majesty's chapel at Windsor. — A very characteristic picture, strongly expressive of that prophet's grandeur and sublimity of mind.

No. 126. *Moses receiving the law on Mount Sinai.* The composition of this picture appears to have been considered with great judgment: the groupe which fills the lower part of the piece consists of the elders, who accompanied Moses to the top of the mount, where he and Joshua ascended to the upper summit, where the law was delivered to him. The figure of Moses is extremely striking, sublime,

and original, and does infinite credit to the invention of Mr. West. He has, with great judgment and propriety, endeavoured to convey an idea of the *presence* of the Almighty, by the sublimity, the grandeur, and the awful solemnity of the scene, with the striking effects it produces on all who are present, leaving to every spectator to form in his own mind an idea of the God-head.

No. 135. *The prophet Jeremiah.* An admirable performance, and fit to be placed in union with his brother prophet.

No. 402. *Alexander of Scotland saved from the fury of a stag by Colin Fitzgerald.* Mr. West has told this story with great truth and spirit.

No. 435. *Moses striking the rock.* The drawing of this picture is in a slighter manner than is usual with Mr. West; the composition of it is very fine; and we should deserve the imputation of fastidiousness, if we animadverted on some slight faults in the execution, which is on the whole masterly and charming.

MR. LOUTHERBOURG.

The Royal Academy owes so much to the pencil of the above-named artist, that we cannot suppress pointing his performances out, as deserving the most minute attention. His landscapes are ten in number; they are local representations, in which he has been guided by some of the most romantic situations in this island.

No. 25. *Dove-Dale, in Derbyshire.* The execution of this view does Loutherbouurg's pencil the highest honour. The fragments in the water, the broken foreground, the cattle drinking, and the peasant resting on the acclivity, with the distant mountain, form a happy assemblage of objects, which delight from their rudeness and disorder.

No. 63. *A cottage in Patterdale.* The smoke rising from the cottage, the gloomy cold sky, and the blue distances, indicate the time to be a *morning*. A waggon appears near the cottage. The objects in this piece are finished with great precision.

No. 71. *Brathen Bridge.* The amazing spirit and boldness of the

painting is well adapted to this romantic scene. The landscape is composed with great harmony, and happily relieved by a fine sky and bright water. At the foot of the bridge a poor soldier appears quite exhausted with fatigue: his wife, who has one child in her arms and is leading another, is described thanking a traveller for the money he is holding out to a third child. This is a *counterpart* of Mr. Loutherbouurg's picture of last year, in which the relief of a poor soldier's family was differently represented. How powerful an incentive to morality is the pencil in the hand of such a master!

No. 78. *Skiddaw in Cumberland.* A sky tinged with the radiance of the setting sun appears to diffuse an animated glow on every object near it; the season, which is summer, is well represented in the dust occasioned by a stage-coach. The various objects in this landscape are in fine keeping.

No. 125. *Gowbarrow Park.* The landscape is composed of a variety of wild objects, broken ground, irregular water, and a sky highly corresponding to the other parts of the scene.

No. 128. *An inn with a waggon.* This is a morning scene; the colouring and perspective beautiful throughout; the objects finished with great neatness, and the whole an admirable copy of nature.

No. 133. *Matlock-high-torr.* We feel enthusiasm in viewing this scene. The broken foreground is extremely fine; the trees in exact representation of nature; and even the clouds are composed in groupes, to give every effect. The richness and variety in this piece give it a preference over Mr. Loutherbouurg's other pieces.

No. 169. *Lake Winandermeer.* This is a small picture. The brightness of the water, and objects which intersperse the scene, are pencilled with extreme neatness.

No. 212. *Lows-water.* This piece is a companion to the foregoing; and, in point of effect, very properly in *contrast*. The former wears a bright, and this a gloomy aspect.

No. 346. *Lakes in Westmorland.* This performance evidently discovers
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the hand of the master; it has great merit, but falls very far short of many of his pieces.

MR. BURNEY.

No. 187. *Portrait of a child.* A very charming painting of a pretty little girl.

No. 328. *Caroline, from L'Ami des Enfants, a sketch.* The modesty of this artist has induced him to term this sweet little piece a *sketch*. In the choice of his subject he is very happy; and the mother and the children are admirably drawn.

The ladies have not distinguished themselves greatly this year. Mrs. Cofway's ideas are too high for her execution. Miss Moser has quitted flowers for subjects unsuited to her genius. And Miss Margaret King, who stands first in merit, and almost alone, as an artist in crayons, has given us

but one portrait, not finished with her usual care; and the picture hardly to be found in the ante-room.

The busts and monuments by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Carlini, and Mr. Nollekens, do not discredit those names. Mr. Bacon's monumental figure is among the choice productions of human genius.

Besides the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, Mr. Barry's series of paintings are again offered to public notice. The limits of our work will not allow us to give a description of this artist's elaborate performance. But we must add, that so great a work was scarcely ever executed by a single hand. The truth of this assertion will be readily allowed by those who have attended this exhibition, at the great room belonging to the Society of Arts and Commerce.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE Theatres have not produced many novelties this month. Little, indeed, is expected, during the benefits. Some old plays have been revived, and at Covent Garden, on the tenth of May, a new comic opera of two acts, called *Too LOVING BY HALF*, was brought forward, at the benefit of Mrs. Martyr. It is the first production of Mr. Horatio Robson, and gives the promise of dramatic talents which may be useful to the theatre.

Radith,

Bowspit,
Greville,
Kitt,
Mrs. Radith,
Tabitha Lovell,
Arabella,
Florence,

Mr. Bannister.
Mr. Brett.
Mr. Weitzers
Mrs. Webb.
Mrs. Pitt.
Mrs. Bannister.
Mrs. Martyr.

The idea of the piece is to shew the miseries flowing from the over fondness of the wife. The songs were adapted to some very excellent tunes, and the whole was very well received.

OPERA-HOUSE.

May 8. A new opera was performed, intituled *ISSIPILE*. The subject is taken from the Grecian history. This drama was written by the celebrated Metastasio. The music, which was universally admired as a *chef d'œuvre* of harmony, is the composition of Signor Anfossi, who, in our opinion, never shewed his great talents to better advantage. The songs which seemed to unite most of the suffrages of the audience are the aria of Signora Lusini—*hey impalidifce in Campo, her cavatina, provera Cortu palpitii*, both in the first act, and in the second act, *Ecconis non ferir*. In these the rose superior to any thing we had hitherto conceived of her musical powers. Signor Uttini was greatly applauded in his first song, as was the *Braccara* of Signor Bartolini. Pachierotti, it is sufficient to say, sung in his best manner, he was much applauded in all his songs, but especially in his last *L'vi lafei*, in which he was unanimously, and deservedly encored. The dresses and the scenery were truly magnificent.

The ballet of *Le Tuteur trompe*, composed by Lepicq, concluded the entertainment.

In the course of the month there was a masked ball at this theatre, at which the company was not remarkably numerous, though the beauties of the age, ornamented for conquest, presented a spectacle which perhaps no neighbouring nation could parallel. The characters were but few in number, and those unvaried and tasteless. A *Cypsey* by Mr. T. was, in our opinion, the best; his wit and satire was animated and chaste; he now and then libelled virtue, but his general butt was the frailty and folly of the day, which he placed in laughable caricature. *Mungo* was admirably supported through the whole night.

A groupe of *New Zealanders* were most characteristically habited and tattooed.—As to their manners, if we may be allowed to imitate the conduct of a rival print, and give our judgement on that of which we confess ourselves to be ignorant, they were strictly *savage* and appropriate.

priate. A groupe of *Higblanders* had also character. They danced the reel with infinite taste. Several of the female characters were admirably represented, and in their fancy-dresses they discovered charming luxury.

The Prince of Wales and the foreign noblemen were in the rooms a considerable time, accompanied by the Earl of Cholmondeley, and other men of quality.

Lepicq's benefit was very crowded, and no wonder, when the bill of fare held out Demosfoonte,

with Pacchierotti, and new dances by Lepicq, Vestris, Theodore, and Rossi. Some little dispute had happened, about an under part in a dance, at a benefit, which Vestris had then taken *for that night only*: but as the audience were displeased that it was not repeated, he read a defence in French, *cap in hand*, from the stage, promising to resume the part, if it was desired. He was much applauded, and the town seemed perfectly satisfied.

THE Siddons closed her theatrical season in London, on the thirteenth of May, with the character of Belvidera. She spends the summer partly in Scotland, and partly in Ireland, where we venture to prophecy that her wonderful powers will be felt and rewarded.

We must defer our account of the opening of Mr. Colman's theatre. Great expectations are formed, and as we have heard of several new

pieces, which are to be produced there, we dare say they will not be disappointed. The abilities of the manager are universally acknowledged, and as the town will be fuller than usual this summer, on account of the new parliament, it must be supposed that he will make the greatest exertions, in order to allure the company to his theatre.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LIX.

ELEMENTS of Jurisprudence treated of in the preliminary Part of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England. 4to. Payne.

THESE are six lectures delivered by Mr. Woodeson, the Vinerian Professor at Oxford, successor to the late Sir William Blackstone, and are intended as an introduction to the course of Lectures which the professor's duty obliges him to read at certain times. The successor to Sir William Blackstone (who has given so accurate a view of the laws of England, and drawn so fine an outline of the whole subject) must find himself anticipated, and the way he means to take almost stopped up wheresoever he turns himself. The present professor is perfectly aware of this, and in p. 109 says, "The publication of the admired Commentaries which first did honour to this institution, in which every subject is just so far entered into that the parts are systematically proportioned to the whole, undoubtedly has assisted the labours of every student of the law, and I may add (not with a view to condolance, but in the way of apology) that it has equally increased the difficulties of the Professor's office." We may venture to assert, that the learned professor's knowledge and ex-

perience will render such an apology unnecessary, and by pursuing the plan proposed in these lectures, he will throw new lights on the subject, by placing it in fresh points of view, and supply some vacancies left in the former great work, as not coming immediately within the plan. One of these will be an explanation of the doctrine concerning the mode of acquiring personal property by *captures at sea*.

These Lectures being merely elementary, chiefly consist of general principles, derived from Ethic writers and civilians. The first lecture treats "Of the laws of Man's nature." The second, "Of Civil positive or instituted Law." In this lecture the learned Professor has laid down some positions concerning migration, in which we cannot agree with him.

"I have (he says) here been speaking of the original formation or cement of any civil society or state. For, as to the second point, respecting the right of migration, I am far from maintaining, that any consent, tacit or express, is essential to induce the duty of subjection

jection from individuals born under an established government.

"The obligation of *natural* law is of universal extent and perpetual duration. The duties also of *civil* life, though not indeed equally permanent or sacred, cannot, I apprehend, be discarded at pleasure; and that no individual has a moral right to cast off his allegiance to the state, and migrate into another country, *contrary to the declared will of the sovereign power*. I do not meddle with the question, whether colonies have any right, and in what situation of affairs, to separate from the superior state: as to which point I have met with nothing sufficient to inform my judgement: but as to individuals, they cannot cease to be under the protection of government, and of course to owe subjection to it, while they are carrying such design of spontaneous exile into execution. To obey also the lawful commands of our civil governors is a duty binding on the conscience. To these considerations may be added that of gratitude, which is too much excluded from political and national concerns; and another principle, virtuous in itself, and laudable under due regulations, I mean that love of our country, which should incite us to promote its welfare and defence.

"Any restraint indeed on the power of migration is repugnant to the pænegyric which Cicero* pronounces on the ancient laws of Rome. "*O jura præclara atque divinitus jam inde a principio Romani nominis a majoribus nostris comparata, ne quis nostrum plus quam unius civitatis esse possit: (dissimilitudo enim civitatum varietatem juris habeat necesse est) ne quis invitum civitate mutetur, neve in civitate maneat invitum. Hæc enim sunt fundamenta firmissima nostræ libertatis, sui quemque juris et retinendi et dimittendi esse dominum.*" It is true likewise, that, among the Roman laws of a more recent date, we find it written: "*De sua quâ civitate cuique constituendi facultas libera est.*" But Grotius†, in explaining this and another passage in the Digests to the same effect, shews

that the licence in effect was only to remove from one part of the Roman state to another, and was founded in political expedience. And although Mr. Locke§ maintains that a child is *born* a subject of no country or government, yet, sincerely professing a general deference to his opinions, I shall assert, that the laws of this country seem to have reason on their side, when they speak of *natural-born* subjects, and when they consider allegiance due from the time of protection afforded, without regard had to the possession of lands, or other property.

"In shewing how subjection to any state may cease and determine, Puffendorf|| describes it as one mode, when a man, by *permission* of his own common-wealth, voluntarily removes into the territories of another, and settles himself and his effects there, and the hopes of his future fortunes. But whether such permission generally exists or not, he refers to the municipal institutions of each country to determine: and this he holds to be the just criterion, even in the case of such who being of foreign birth associate themselves to any established common-wealth. Hence it may be inferred, that in the opinion of this writer, who made such deep researches into first principles, there is at least no repugnance to natural morality in municipal laws, which, like those of Muscovy¶, lay a general restraint, or, like those of England, provide a specific mode to be occasionally used of preventing the migration of any one or more citizens.

"The same author asserts, that, where there is a general licence of migration, those who remove ought in duty and honour to signify their projected departure, unless there is good reason to believe that it will not be a matter of national concern. He maintains, that persons in employment ought to have the express consent of the ruling powers, whose territories they purpose to abandon: and he agrees with Grotius**, that we ought not, from principles of moral obligation,

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* *Pro L. Balbo.* † *D. l. xlix. t. 15. l. 12. p. 9.* ‡ *B. ii. c. 5. § 24.* § *On Civ. Gov. § 118.*
|| *B. viii. c. 11.* ¶ *Grot. b. ii. c. 5. § 24.* ** *Ibid.*

to desert and renounce our country, oppressed with public debts, involved in calamities, or threatened with invasion. But in one point they differ. Grotius affirms that such migrations ought not, without the consent of government, to be made in companies very large and numerous, in as much as it is one thing to draw water out of a river, and another to divert the course of it: such dispeopling would be ruinous to the state, and defeat the ends of civil society: *and on moral occasions, what is necessary to obtain the end has the force of law.* This sentiment, however, Puffendorf strenuously opposes, arguing, that what is lawful for one is lawful for many; but with less shew of reason, for both this and the former points, in which they are unanimous, seem to stand on the same foundation, a due and conscientious regard to be had to the public safety and prosperity."

Sorry though we are to differ from the learned professor in any instance, and do it with great caution, and though there may be a necessity at this time of particularly inculcating the obligation of a moral duty, to prevent emigration, yet there is something in these positions, and in the doctrines attempted to be established, which militates so strongly against the natural rights of mankind, and is so repugnant to our feelings, that we cannot help dissenting from them, and endeavouring to explain our reasons for so doing.

Where subjects are grievously oppressed by their governors there are but two methods of getting rid of such oppression — one is by resistance — the other by migration. If it is contended *that every individual is morally bound not to act contrary to the declared will of the sovereign power*, the learned professor means to revive all the absurdity of the justly exploded doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance. But mankind are at present too much enlightened to listen to such arguments. For, if general consent, whether express or implied, constitutes government, as admitted in these lectures, and puts power into any parti-

cular hands, it is but natural and reasonable to conclude that it is only a trust created for the security and happiness of the community in general who gave that consent. For *the many*, however deficient in the more subtle distinctions of schoolmen as to the use that may be made of power after it is once obtained, never consented to put the sword into the hands of *the few*, for the mere purpose of cutting their throats, or taking away their property. To prevent that, they who delegated the power must resume it, in order to place it in other hands that will act more for the benefit of general society. But many conscientious persons, though they admit the legality of resistance in the last instance, prefer the more quiet and peaceable method of abandoning their country and their connexions, and seeking another place of residence, where oppression either civil or religious does not exist in such force. It was the latter exertion which drove the puritans to America, whose descendants, unhappily for us, have so well asserted their own rights, and defended the principles of their ancestors. But to say that subjects oppressed with heavy taxes to pay public debts contracted to gratify the corruption or iniquity of governors; or involved in calamities brought on them by the tyranny or ignorance of those in power, shall neither resist or renounce their country to eschew those evils, is to say, that a bridle shall be put in the mouths and a hook in the nostrils of the subjects, that they may be ridden by their rulers with greater ease and safety; it is also to say, that a man shall not remove from a fire though he finds it burning him. Historical examples are not wanting to shew how oppressive and tyrannical *the declared will of the sovereign power* may and can be — to what dreadful lengths it has gone, and how little we know where it will stop. Even in a government like ours where any one branch of the constitution has by corrupt or forcible means obtained a power over both or one of the other parts, so as to destroy the balance, it becomes sovereign and despotic. This was exemplified in the civil

civil wars of this kingdom in the last century; for whether Charles the First before his troubles, or the long parliament afterwards, assumed the sovereign power, it was equally tyranny, being contrary to the government established by the laws made by the consent of the people.

If to destroy the proposition, *that resistance or migration is lawful*, contributes to strengthen the hand of oppression, by supporting the principle, that individuals are under a moral obligation to bear all the evils which may be brought on them by the folly, villainy, or corruption of the rulers of any country where they are born, it follows, that to establish the contrary of that proposition would consequently tend to enlarge the natural rights of mankind—would teach governors to consult the ease and happiness of their subjects more, and their own emoluments and the gratification of their own passions less; lest they should become kings without people. For the argument, that a man born in Turkey had educated a Mahometan therefore ought not to change his religion; though upon conviction that Christianity will more surely effect his salvation, may be as well maintained as that which means to prove, that a man born in a country oppressed with public debts, involved in public calamities, governed by tyrants, and in which he can neither enjoy his property or possess civil and religious liberty, may not quit that country, to go and reside in another where he shall suffer none of those disadvantages. We do not collect ever to have seen it attempted to be established as a moral obligation that a man should exhaust his private fortune in compliance with the declared will of the sovereign power, in order to support wicked or foolish measures, which must necessarily involve his country in public calamities—that power may take his property from him in the name of taxation, and unless he quits the country he must unavoidably contribute to the support of those measures which must necessarily induce a total destruction of his property. If individuals are morally bound not to

resist or migrate, absolute power will soon render all conscientious men slaves.

Men will suffer greatly before they can be brought to entertain the idea of totally deserting a country where they have been born and bred, with the laws, customs, and language of which they are well acquainted; where they have fixed their friendships, and formed their more tender connexions. Add to this the unaccountable passion for and attachment to the *natale solum*, which pervades every breast from the Caffres of the Cape of Good Hope to the inhabitants of the polar circle.—But this attachment is to be destroyed by oppression—by a deprivation of civil liberty, and a prospect of greater impending evils, if greater can be.—A comparison of a situation like this with the benefits enjoyed by others in a neighbouring, or even a distant country, will naturally draw attention, and create a wish to enjoy the like. Hence arises migration. But, were it the scheme of policy, or the principle of emulation amongst princes, to consult and establish the happiness and welfare of their subjects in particular, and mankind in general; to contrive to enlarge, not to abridge the rights of the human species; and being men themselves wish to govern men, no such thing as migration would be heard of or known. For, though all countries were equally favourable to liberty, and property equally secure in all, and though the richness of soil and temperature of climate in some places might be supposed to hold out such allurements as would tempt a continual influx of inhabitants, and that the consequence would be an excess of population in some places, whilst others would be deserted, yet that is an event which could never take place for many physical reasons which might be adduced, and were it likely to happen, we should see instances now of nations migrating to more favourable regions than those they possess. In the present state of things we see nothing like it, since the migration of the northern swarms which overrun Europe at the decline of the Roman empire, and who were driven by force or a

want of subsistence from their habitations to seek for a settlement elsewhere. Nature has adapted the inhabitants to the climate; and though man can bear a vicissitude better than any other animal, yet he prefers his native air and soil. The inhabitant of Greenland would not exchange his six months night of ease, his rancid oil, and unextinguished lamp, for the vertical suns of Africa, its gold and its fruits, though he were to be made emperor there.

Instead then of inculcating the doctrine, that a member of a civil society is under a moral obligation to remain in a country under every possible oppression, or even in the predicaments pointed out by Grotius, only because it is the country he was born in, and where these evils are induced by the corruption, the tyranny, or wickedness of the ruling power, rather let the writer who treats of the obligations of morality insist, that every man who finds himself injured in his liberty and property in one country is perfectly justified in removing to another. So let him teach the unfeeling hearts of those in power to respect the sacred rights of humanity as the conduct most essential to their own interest, and let them be thus instructed, that the surest method of making themselves great is by making their people happy—by establishing their liberty, and securing their property.

A vessel nearly full of water will admit of a certain weight to float on its surface, which will fill it to the brim: add more weight, the water will overflow and find the way to escape from the pressure. England has been heretofore indebted to the addition of that weight in other countries, which sent some of their best artisans hither. If our vessel is nearly full we should be cautious of increasing the pressure, lest it may overflow, and with the efflux our most valuable treasures be carried away, leaving only dregs behind.

The third lecture treats "Of the several Species of Magistracy." The fourth "Of the Law of Nations"—the fifth "Of the Laws of England

in a general View, and with Respect to the various Sources from which they have been derived." The sixth and last lecture treats "Of the Study and Profession of the Laws of England, with a Delineation of the Plan pursued in the remaining Lectures."

In this plan the learned professor has differed from that pursued by his predecessor, and adopted that which has been taught by the institutes of Justinian, as more clear and analytically just. Whether that is really the case does not at present rest with us to decide, but this difference in the plan will no doubt be attended with the good effect of elucidating the subject more fully, by this new disposition in the mode of treating it.

These lectures are worth the attention of the student entering upon the laborious task of reading law. The two last particularly contain several useful hints and necessary directions to those who are beginning that tedious journey. We shall conclude this article with some extracts from this work, which, with that already given, will serve as a specimen of the manner of treating the subject, and the language.

"The respective excellencies of the three simple forms of government (monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy) have been discussed in different ages by various other disputants besides those recorded by Xenophon. I shall here mention two opinions in relation to this subject, which, though of extensive prevalence, may yet be reasonably doubted, if not easily confuted.

"The favourers of unlimited monarchy, and indeed others too, are of opinion that no establishment can be happy when the prince is wise and virtuous.

*Namquam libertas gratior existit
Quam sub Rege pio.*

"Against this opinion, the famous expression of Aristotle* is justly held, 'αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔστιν νόμος ὁ νόμος,'—the spirit of the law is exempt from human passions and affections. For the men place political happiness or liberty in casual and precarious enjoyment depending on the present will of the sovereign, subject to his possible passions.

bility of temper and other infirmities, exposed to insidious arts, and disturbed at least with the dread, that a Titus may be succeeded by a Domitian. Whereas there only is liberty, where it is fortified by legal securities; where it is possessed, not *ex gratia* from the prince, but *ex debito* from the constitution; where it not only escapes violation, but is set above disparagement and indignity.

“The other opinion also is not uncommonly received, though at least very doubtful, namely, that monarchy is preferable to aristocracy, where both are abused; in other words, that it is better to have one than a plurality of tyrants. This latter mode of speaking is what seems to have seduced men into such sentiment. The following expressions of the President Montesquieu may tend to make us of the contrary persuasion: ‘The number of magistrates (says he) * sometimes moderates the power of the magistracy; the whole body of the nobles do not always concur in the same design; and different tribunals are erected, which temper each other.’ We may add, that if a subject finds an oppressor in one of his superiors, in another he may experience a patron and benefactor, to protect from injustice, and to make the cause of the sufferer his own. At the worst, tyrannical oligarchies are not likely to be of long duration. An elective and well-constituted aristocracy is, in Burlamaqui’s† opinion, the most perfect of the simple forms. The brutality and ignorance of the vulgar, the tumults of crowded assemblies, and the impracticability of summoning to council the inhabitants of extensive regions, disqualify the people at large from any share of government, except in elections; as to which exercise of power, a moderate degree of capacity, with good intentions, may avail. Upon the whole, it seems agreed by many rational inquirers, not of this only, but of foreign nations, that the mixed constitution of Britain is far preferable to any of the simple

LOND. MAG. May 1784.

forms, or other models hitherto devised.

“Every free constitution, however, presupposes a due portion of public virtue, without which the fundamental laws are of little or no energy or avail. If a nation should sink, like ancient Rome, into irretrievable corruption, it is hard to determine what would be the best form of government for such a people, with respect to their internal and domestic welfare; but there is no hazardous boldness in pronouncing, that absolute monarchy is the aptest means of promoting their external security, grandeur, and renown.”

To which we must add, a sincere wish that we may have always public virtue enough to prevent such a change in our constitution.

“The subject of this discourse now leads me to speak of the profession of an advocate; an employment or situation which in Rome was frequently assumed by the greatest men in the commonwealth; and which (if it hath in any measure abated of its extrinsic dignity and repute) hath still (as Domat‡ insists) the essential characters of honour annexed to functions, which in their nature imply the use of the first qualities of the mind, and of the chief virtues of the heart§. It is treated as a splendid distinction of the Roman advocates, that they accepted no pecuniary reward for their conduct and defence of causes; which was expressly prohibited by the Circian law. But in effect they reaped abundant and satisfactory recompence, by making their forensic talents subservient to the purposes of ambition. As soon, therefore, as the government was changed, and the favour of the people ceased to be any longer the disposer of preferments, the Roman lawyers, grown perfidious and corrupt, under the specious name and thin pretext of *honorarium*, not only accepted gifts, but the largeness of them was found necessary to be restrained by a public decree|| of the Emperor in the senate, which prescribed ten sesterces as the highest limit

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of

* Sp. of Laws, b. xi. c. 6. † Pol. Law, p. ii. c. 2. ‡ Pub. Law, b. ii. t. 6. § The credit of the profession is not only supported, but raised to a very high pitch, in the speech delivered by the advocates in the senate.

of pecuniary compensation. Yet the idea, that the remuneration of an advocate was *honorarium*, and not the price of mercenary labour, was adopted, like several other notions and expressions of the Civilians, into the English courts. Perhaps this was an unnecessary compliment to the profession. He that engages his care and diligence for the advantage of others is both justly and honourably intitled to a suitable recompence from the public, if their interest is concerned, from individuals, if their benefit is consulted by the person employed. Thus men in the most respectable stations, the civil and military officers of government, ecclesiastics*, and with like reason lawyers, may without disparagement receive a fair profit, as the fruit of those occupations to which they have devoted their attention.

"The Roman law† obliged advocates by an oath, either not to engage in, or immediately to relinquish the support of a cause that appeared notoriously unjust. This regulation seems liable to much casual abuse. A scrupulous advocate might entertain too unfavourable an opinion of his client's case, and too precipitately desert it, through a terror, however groundless, of incurring the guilt of perjury.

"In France, where the imperial

constitutions are much incorporated with the municipal law, the oath of the advocates is only general, faithfully to perform the duties of their function; which solemnity, with the degree of a bachelor of civil and canon law‡, taken in some university, forms the requisite conditions of practising in the courts of that kingdom§. Cases certainly may arise, in which it is becoming in an advocate to decline any farther contest; but even this principle, through a mixture of unskilfulness and a scrupulous temper, might be carried to a dangerous excess. It is, however, his constant and undoubted duty not to advise frivolous litigation, not to be a party or privy to injustice or fraudulent combinations, and not by undue means to support even a right-ful cause.

"Deceit and evil practices in English advocates is punishable by a very ancient statute||; which Lord Coke¶ ascribes to the tricks and shifts that had been used in the preceding reign, especially in favour of great men: and we meet, in a book of authority**, with an indictment grounded, as it appears, wholly on the common law (that is, without the aid of any statute to support it) against a counsellor, for taking fees on both sides, and betraying his client's cause."

ART. LX. *Essays on Shakspeare's dramatic Characters of Richard the Third, King Lear, and Timon of Athens. To which are added, an Essay on the Faults of Shakspeare; and additional Observations on the Character of Hamlet.* By Mr. Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. 8vo. Murray.

THE success which attended a former philosophical analysis of some remarkable characters in Shakspeare's plays has encouraged their ingenious author to lay before the public another

volume of Essays, in which he has investigated with the same taste and accuracy Richard III. King Lear, and Timon of Athens.

To his former work Mr. Richardson

* South's Serm. vol. i. serm. 4.—The same learned and ingenious author writes (vol. ii. 14.) that "in Athens they circumscribed the pleadings of their orators by a strict law, cutting off prologues and epilogues, and commanding them to an immediate representation of the case, by an impartial and succinct declaration of mere matter of fact. And this was indeed to speak things as a judge to hear, because it argued the pleader also a judge of what was fit for him to speak." This seems in effect commanding men by law to be able pleaders, without affording much help to the understandings of the judges and auditors to distinguish whether the law (if any such ever existed) was complied with. † Cod. l. iii. t. 1. l. 14.

‡ No degree in canon law has been conferred by the university of Oxford since the revival of the statutes by Archbishop Laud, nor probably for a long time before; though in one at least of the colleges there, founded in the reign of Henry the Sixth, an express precedence is given to canon-law above civilians.

§ Dom. pub. law, b. ii. t. 6.

|| 3 E. 1. c. 29.

¶ 2 Inst. 213.

** Tlem. P. C. 231.

son prefixed an introductory essay, in which he explained the nature of his design, and insisted, with great justice, on the importance of experiment, in the philosophy of the mind as well as of the body. At the same time, he observed, that it was infinitely more difficult to pursue a course of mental, than of corporeal experiments. In physics, if the process is right, the result must be uniform, because the qualities of body are fixed, and the laws by which they operate determined. In the mind, however, the motions are progressive, the transitions abrupt and instantaneous, their attitudes uncertain and momentary, and the operations complex. The course of the passions is rapid, and changed or modified by a variety of causes which frequently elude the most minute observation.

What advantages then would be derived to philosophical investigation, if the actual position of the mind could be fixed in any given circumstances till it was deliberately examined? If the causes which change its feelings could be pointed out with accuracy, and ascertained with precision?

To arrive at this desirable end, observes our author, dramatic poetry seems to be the high road, and of dramatic poets Shakspeare appears to be the most eligible guide, as his characters are so infinite in their variety, and so happily and so successfully delineated.

Such is the account which Mr. Richardson formerly gave of his design. In the execution of it, he has shewn with what attention and taste he has contemplated this faithful representer of Nature. He has traced the various influence of external causes upon the characters which he has exhibited. Hence he proves the truth of conception with which the poet thought and wrote; and in the reflections to which his views of these fictitious personages give rise, we find him as usual the friend of virtue, truth, and philosophy. Mr. Richardson, indeed, is one of the few authors who possess ingenuity without refinement, taste without capriciousness, and learning without pedantry.

In our narrow limits we cannot attempt to follow Mr. R. through his examination of all the characters which this work contains. We must content ourselves with giving a specimen. From such a specimen, however, we do not doubt but that our readers will be allured to the perusal of the whole volume.

The passage which we propose to give is from the essay on the dramatic character of King Lear. After some general remarks, our author thus proceeds:

"Those who are guided in their conduct by impetuous impulse, arising from sensibility, and undirected by reflection, are liable to extravagant or outrageous excess. Transported by their own emotions, they misapprehend the condition of others: they are prone to exaggeration; and even the good actions they perform excite amazement rather than approbation. Lear, an utter stranger to adverse fortune, and under the power of excessive affection, conceived his children in every respect deserving. During this ardent and inconsiderate mood, he ascribed to them such corresponding sentiments as justified his extravagant fondness. He saw his children as the gentlest and most affectionate of the human race. What condescension, on his part, could be a suitable reward for their filial piety? He divides his kingdom among them; they will relieve him from the cares of royalty; and to his old age will afford consolation.

He shakes all cares and business from his age,
Conferring them on younger strengths.

But he is not only extravagant in his love; he is no less outrageous in his displeasure. Kent, moved with zeal for his interest, remonstrates, with the freedom of conscious integrity, against his conduct to Cordelia; and Lear, impatient of good counsel, not only rebukes him with unbecoming asperity, but inflicts unmerited punishment.

Five days we do allot thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And on the sixth to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom: if on the tenth day following
Thy banish'd trunk be found in our dominions,
The moment is thy death.

"The conduct proceeding from unguided feeling will be capricious. In minds where principles of regular and permanent influence have no authority, every feeling has a right to command; and every impulse, how sudden soever, is regarded, during the season of its power, with entire approbation.

"All such feelings and impulses are not only admitted, but obeyed; and lead us, without hesitation or reflection, to a corresponding deportment. But the objects with which we are conversant often vary their aspects, and are seen by us in different attitudes. This may be owing to accidental connection or comparison with other things, of a similar or of a different nature; or it may be owing, and this is most frequently the

case, to some accidental mood or humour of our own. A fine landscape, viewed in different lights, shall appear more or less beautiful; yet the landscape in itself shall remain unaltered; nor will the person who views it pronounce it in reality less beautiful than it was, though he sees it with a feting rather than with a riting turn. The capricious inconstancy of their character is very apt to display itself, when unfortunately they form expectations, and sustain disappointments. Moved by an ardent mood, they regard the objects of their affection with extravagant transport; they transfer to them their own dispositions; they make no allowance for differences of condition or state of mind; and expect returns suitable to their own unreasonable notions. They are disappointed; they feel pain: in proportion to the violence of the disappointed passion is the pang of repulse. This rouses a sense of wrong, and excites their repentment. The new feelings operate with as much force as the former. No enquiry is made concerning the reasonableness of the conduct they would produce. Repentment and indignation are felt; and merely because they are felt they are deemed just and becoming.

"Cordelia was the favourite daughter of Lear. Her sisters had replied to him with an extravagance suited to the extravagance of his affection. He expected much more from Cordelia. Yet her reply was better suited to the relation that subsisted between them than to the fondness of his present humour. He is disappointed, pained, and provoked. There is no gentle advocate in his bosom to mitigate the rigours of his displeasure. He follows the blind impulse of his resentment; abuses and abandons Cordelia.

Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower:
For, by the sacred radiance of the sun,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood;
And, as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee from this for ever.

"Unhappy are they who have established no system concerning the character of their friends; and who have ascertained, by the aid of reason or observation, no measure of their virtues or infirmities. There is no affectionate inmate in their bosoms, the vicegerent of indulgent affection, to plead in your behalf, if from inadvertency, or the influence of a wayward, but transient mood, affecting either you or themselves, you act differently from your wonted conduct, or differently from their expectations. Thus their appearances are as variable as that of theameleon: they now shine with the fairest colours; and in an instant they are changed into fable. In vain would you ask for a reason. You may enquire of the winds; or question their morning dreams. Yet they are ardent in protestations; they give assurances of lasting attachment; but they are not to be trusted. Not that they intend to deceive you. They have no such intention. They are vessels without rudder or anchor, driven by every blast that blows. Their assurances are the colours impressed by a sun-beam on the breast of a watery cloud: they are formed into a beautiful figure; they shine for a moment with every exquisite tint; in a

moment they vanish, and leave nothing but a drizzly shower in their stead.

"Those who are guided by inconsiderate feeling will often appear variable in their conduct, and of course irresolute. There is no variety of feeling to which persons of great sensibility are more liable than that of great elevation or depression of spirits. The sudden and unaccountable transitions from the one to the other are not less striking than the vast difference of which we are conscious in the one mood or in the other. In an elevated state of spirits, we form projects, entertain hopes, conceive ourselves capable of high exertion, think highly of ourselves, and in this hour of transport undervalue obstacles or opposition. In a moment of depression, the scene is altered: the sky lowers; nature ceases to smile; or if she smiles, it is not to us; we feel ourselves feeble, forsaken, and hopeless; all things, human and divine, have conspired against us. Having no adequate opinion of ourselves, or no just apprehension of the state of opinions concerning us, we think that no great exertion or display of merit is expected from us, and of course we grow indifferent about our conduct. Thus the mind at one instant aspires to heaven, is bold, enterprising, disdainful, and supercilious: the wind changes—we are baffled or fatigued; and the spirit formerly so full of ardour becomes humble and passive.

"Lear had suffered insult and ingratitude from his eldest daughter. He boils with resentment; he expresses it with imprecations, and leaves her: but his mind, harassed and teased, suffers fore agitation, and is enfeebled. He looks of course for relief; indulges confidence in his second daughter; from her he expects consolation; anticipates a kindly reception; yields to that depression of mind which is connected with the wish and expectation of pity, he longs to complain; and to mingle his tears with the sympathetic sorrows of Regan. Thus entirely reduced, he discerns, even in Regan, symptoms of disaffection. Yet, in his present state, he will not believe them. They are forced upon his observation; and Kent, who was exiled for wishing to moderate his wrath against Cordelia, is obliged to stimulate his displeasure at Regan. Yet, in the weakness of his present depression, and longings for affectionate pity, he would repose on her tenderness, and addresses her with full confidence in her love:

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse.

—'Tis not in thee

To bandy haity words, to scant my fires, &c.

—Thou better know't

The offices of nature.

"In the whole intercourse between Lear and Regan, we see a contest between Lear's indignant and resentful emotions, excited by the indications of Regan's disaffection, and those fond expectations and desires of sympathetic tenderness, which proceed from, and in their turn contribute to, depression of spirit. Thus he concludes to entreat and remonstrate:

I gave you all!

"At length, repulsed and insulted by Regan, totally cast down and enfeebled, he forgets his determined hatred of Goneril; and in the mi-

licy

tery of his depression, irrefolute and inconsistent, he addresses her as his last resource :

—Not being the worst,
Stands in some need of praise; I'll go with thee;
Thy fifty yet doth double five-and-twenty,
And thou hast twice her love.

"Here he is again disappointed. He has no other resource. His mind, originally of a keen and impetuous nature, is now unoccupied by any tender sentiment. Accordingly, at the close of this interesting scene, we see him forcing himself, as it were, from his depression, and expressing his undiminished resentment:

You Heavens, give me that patience which I need;
You see me here, you gods, a poor old man,
As full of grief as age; wretched in both!
It is by you that I stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely; touch me with noble anger:
Do not women's weapons, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks: no, you unnatural hags,
I will have such revenges on you both,
That all the world shall—I will do such things—
What they are, yet I know not; but they shall be
The terrors of the earth. You think I'll weep—
No, I'll not weep.

have full cause of weeping; but this heart
Shall break into an hundred thousand flaws,
Or e'er I'll weep.—O Fool, I shall go mad.

"Inconsistency of conduct, and, of consequence, irresolution, occasioned by irregular and directed feelings, proceed from other states of mind than depression of spirits. Of this, some ample instances from the present now occur to us. They illustrate the general position, and are therefore to be mentioned.

"*Lucrece* de Medicis* had a lively fancy; was a courtier—ambitious—and had his imagination filled with ideas of pageantry. He had to enjoy pre-eminence; but his brother Alexander, the reigning prince, was an obstacle to be removed; and this could only be done by poisoning him or his life. The difficulty no doubt is great; yet, it figured less to his heated imagination than the dignity and enjoyment he saw in view. Elegant in his manners; accompanied with every pleasing endowment; of soft insinuating address; he had, nevertheless, secret counsellor in his breast to plead in behalf of justice. Thus prompted, and thus undeterred, he perpetrates the death of his brother. He sees his blood streaming; hears him groan in the agonies of death; beholds him tossed in the pangs of departing life: a new set of feelings arise; the delicate, accomplished courtier who could meditate atrocious injury, cannot without being ashamed, witness the bloody deed; he remains motionless; irrefolute; apathetic at the deed; and in this state of amazement, neither prosecutes his design, nor thinks of escaping. Thus, without struggle or opposition, he is seized, and punished as he deserves. Voltaire gives a similar account of his hero, in the story of the king of France. After describing in lively colours the crime perpetrated by his authority in the massacre of the Huguenots, the conflagration of cities, and the ruin of the inhabitants, he subjoins, that orders were issued from Versailles, from

the midst of pleasures; and that, on a nearer view, the calamities he thus occasioned would have filled him with horror. That is, *Lucrece*, like all men of irregular sensibility, was governed by the influences of objects operating immediately on his senses; and so according to such accidental mood as depended on present images he was humane or inhuman. *Lewis* and *Lo-rentz*, in those instances, were men of feelings, but not of virtue. They were a-kin to *Lady Macbeth*, who advised and determined the murder of *Duncan*, and who would have executed the deed herself; but with the dagger lifted, in order to strike, or such sensibility, so tender, she could not proceed—the old man resembled her father.

"The man of ungoverned sensibility is in danger of becoming morose or inhuman. He entertains sanguine hopes: he allows every feeling to reign in his breast uncontrolled; his judgement is dazzled; and his imagination riots in rapturous dreams of enjoyment. Every object of his wishes is arrayed in seducing colours, and brought immediately within his reach. He engages in the pursuit; encounters difficulties of which he was not aware; his ravishing expectations subside; he had made no provision for arduous adventure; his imagination becomes a traitor; the dangers and difficulties appear more formidable than they really are; and he abandons his undertaking. His temper is of consequence altered. No longer elated with hope, he becomes the prey of chagrin, of envy, or of resentment. Even suppose him successful; his enjoyments are not equal to his hopes. His desires were excessive, and no gratification whatever can allay the vehemence of their ardour. He is discontented, restless, and unhappy. In a word, irregular feelings, and great sensibility, produce extravagant desires; these lead to disappointment; and in minds that are undisciplined, disappointment begets moroseness and anger. These dispositions again will display themselves, according to the condition or character of him who feels them. Men of feeble constitutions, and without power over the fortunes of other men, under such malign influences become fretful, invidious, and misanthropical. Persons of firmer structure, and unfortunately possessed of power, under such direction become inhuman. *Herod* was a man of feeling. Witness his conduct to *Mariamne*. At one time elegant, courteous, and full of tenderness; his fondness was as unbounded as the virtues and graces of *Mariamne* were peerless. At other times, offended because her expressions of mutual affection were not as extravagant as the extravagance of his own emotions, he became suspicious without cause. Thus affectionate, fond, suspicious, resentful, and powerful, in the phrensy of irregular feeling he put to death *Mariamne*.

"*Lear*, in the representation of *Shakspeare*, possessing great sensibility, and full of affection, seeks a kind of enjoyment suited to his temper. Ascribing the same sensibility and affection to his daughters, for they must have it, no doubt, by hereditary right, he forms a pleasing dream of reposing his old age under the wings of their kindly protection. He is disappointed; he feels extreme.

* See *Robertson's History of the reign of Charles V.*

extreme pain and resentment; he vents his resentment; but he has no power. Will he then become morose and retired? His habits and temper will not give him leave. Impetuous, and accustomed to authority, consequently of an unyielding nature, he would wreak his wrath, if he were able, in deeds of excessive violence. He would do he knows not what. He who could pronounce such imprecations against Goneril, as, notwithstanding her guilt, appear shocking and horrid, would, in the moment of his resentment, have put her to death. If, without any ground of offence he could abandon Cordelia, and cast off his favourite child, what would he not have done to the unnatural and pitiless Regan?

Here, then, we have a curious spectacle: a man accustomed to bear rule suffering fore disappointment, and grievous wrongs; high minded, impetuous, susceptible of extreme resentment, and incapable of yielding to morose silence, or malignant retirement. What change can befall his spirit? For his condition is so altered, that his spirit also must suffer change. What! but to have his understanding torn up by the hurricane of passion, to scorn consolation, and lose his reason? Shakspeare could not avoid making Lear distracted. Other poets exhibit madness, because they choose it, or for the sake of variety, or to deepen the distress: but Shakspeare has exhibited the madness of Lear, as the natural effect of such suffering on such a character. It was an event in the progress of Lear's mind, driven by such feelings, desires, and passions as the poet attributes to him, as could not be avoided.

It is sometimes observed, that there are three kinds of madness displayed in this performance: that of Lear, that of Edgar, and that of the Fool. The observation is inaccurate. The madness of Edgar is entirely pretended; and that of the Fool has also more affectation than reality. Accordingly, we find Lear for ever dwelling upon one idea, and reconciling every thing to one appearance. The storms and tempests were not his daughters. The gleams of reason that shoot athwart the darkness of his disorder render the gloom more horrid. Edgar affects to dwell upon one idea; he is haunted by fends; but he is not uniform. The feeling he discovers, and compassion for the distresses of Lear, breaking out in spite of his counterfeit, render his speeches very often pathetic. The Fool, who has more honesty than understanding, and more understanding than he pretends, becomes an interesting character, by his attachment to his unfortunate master.

Lear, thus extravagant, inconsistent, inconstant, capricious, variable, irreluctant, and impetuously vindictive, is almost an object of disapprobation. But our poet, with his usual skill, blends the disagreeable qualities with such circumstances as correct this effect, and form one delightful assemblage. Lear, in his good intentions, was without deceit; his violence is not the effect of premeditated malignity; his weaknesses are not crimes, but often the effects of misruled affections. This is not all: he is an old man; an old king; an aged father; and the instruments of his suffering are unfeeling chil-

dren. He is justly entitled to our compassion, and the incidents last mentioned, though they imply no merit, they procure some respect. As to all this, that he becomes more and more retreating towards the close of the drama; is merely because he is more and more unhappy; but because he becomes really more deserving of our esteem. His misfortunes correct his conduct; they rouse reflection, and lead him to that reformation which we approve. Were the commencement of this reformation, after he has been dismissed by Goneril, and met with symptoms of disaffection in Regan. He has abandoned Cordelia with impetuous outrage, banished Kent for offering an apology in her behalf, seeing his servant grossly maltreated, in his own arrival unwelcomed, has already sustained some chastisement: he does not open that unguarded violence which his present conduct might lead us to expect. He represses his emotion in its first ebullition, and reasons concerning the probable causes of what seems so inauspicious:

LEAR. The King would speak with Cordelia;
and the dear father
Would with his daughter speak, commands her hence.
Are they inform'd of this?—My breath and blood
Fiery—the fiery Duke? Tell the hot Duke that—
No—but not yet—may be he is not well—
Infirmity doth still neglect all office
Whereto our health is bound: we're not out of
When nature, being oppress'd, commands them
To suffer with the body—I'll forbear;
And am fallen out with my more heady will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the sound man.

As his misfortunes increase, we find him still more inclined to reflect on his situation. He does not, indeed, express blame of himself; he expresses no sentiment whatever of a weaning conceit. He seems rational and moderate, and the application to himself is extremely pathetic:

—Close pent up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and stir
These dreadful tumourers grace.—I am a villain.
More sinned against than sinning.

Soon after, we find him actually pronouncing censure upon himself. Hitherto had been the mere creature of sensibility now begins to reflect; and grieves that he has not done so before.

Poor, naked wretches, whoso'er you are,
That hide the pelt of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed
Your loop'd and window'd ragged sides
From seasons such as these?—O, I have
Too little care of this! Take physic, priests,
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And frown the heavens more just.

At last, he is in a state of perfect reflection, and expresses less resentment against Goneril and Regan, than self-condemnation for treatment of Cordelia, and a perfect, but extravagant sense of her affection.

KENT. The poor distressed Lear's love
Who sometimes in his better tune remem-

What we are come about, and by no means

Will yield to see his daughter.

GENT. Why, good Sir?

KENT. A sovereign shame so bows him, his unkindness,

That strip her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights To his dog-hearted daughter: these things sting him so venomously, that burning shame detains him from his Cordelia.

"I have thus endeavoured to shew that mere sensibility, undirected by reflection, leads men to an extravagant expression both of social or social feelings; renders them capriciously inconstant in their affections; variable, and of course irresolute, in their conduct."

The characters of Richard and Timon are delineated by Mr. Richardson with the same accuracy of philosophical discrimination, and the additional observations on Hamlet confirm the remarks formerly published on that play.

The essay on the faults of Shakspeare opens a wide field for criticism. Mr. Richardson has taken an extensive range, and thus concludes:

"As the works of imagination consist of parts, the pleasure they yield is the effect of those parts united in one design. This effect may be felt; the relations of inferior, component parts, may be discerned; and their nature may be known. Taste is perfect, when sensibility, discernment, and knowledge are united. Yet, they are not indispensably united in the man of poetic invention. He must possess sensibility; but he may want knowledge and discernment. He will thus be liable to error. Guided solely by feeling, his judgement will be unsteady; he will, at periods of languor, become the slave of authority, or be seduced by unexamined maxims. Shakspeare was in this situation. Endowed with genius, he possessed all the taste that depended on feeling. But unimproved by the discernment of the philosophi-

cal, or the knowledge of the learned critic, his sensibility was exposed to perversion. He was misled by the general maxim that required him to 'follow nature.' He observed the rule in a limited sense. He copied the reality of external things; but disregarded that idea of excellence which seems inherent in the human mind. The rule, in its extended acceptation, requires that objects intended to please and interest the heart should produce their effect, by corresponding or consonant feelings. Now, this cannot be attained by representing objects as they appear. In every interesting representation, features and tints must be added to the reality; features and tints which it actually possesses must be concealed. The greatest blemishes in Shakspeare arose from his not attending to this important rule; and not preserving in his tragedies the proper tone of the work. Hence the frequent and unbecoming mixture of meanness and dignity in his expression; of the serious and ludicrous in his representation. His other faults are of less importance; and are charged to his want of sufficient knowledge, or care in correcting. In a word, though his merits far surpass those of every other dramatic writer, and may even apologize for his faults; yet, since the ardour of admiration may lead ingenious men to overlook, or imitate, his imperfections, it may be of some service 'to point them out, and endeavour to trace their causes.'"

We hope Mr. Richardson will continue to pursue this walk of literature, for which he seems peculiarly calculated. He possesses the happy talent of uniting amusement with instruction, and of mending the heart while he improves the understanding.

ART. LXI. *Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.* By Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 4to. 2 Vols. Gadell, Creech, &c.

(Continued from page 322.)

IN our last number we observed that the rules which Dr. Blair lays down concerning a sermon, considered as a particular species of composition, could not fail of being acceptable to

a numerous class of our readers. They are as follow:

"The first which I shall mention is, to attend to the unity of a sermon. Unity indeed is of great consequence in

every composition; but in other discourses, where the choice and direction of the subject are not left to the speaker, it may be less in his power to preserve it. In a sermon, it must be always the preacher's own fault if he transgress it. What I mean by unity is, that there should be some one main point to which the whole strain of the sermon shall refer. It must not be a bundle of different subjects strung together, but one object must predominate throughout. This rule is founded on what we all experience, that the mind can attend fully only to one capital object at a time. By dividing, you always weaken the impression. Now, this unity, without which no sermon can either have much beauty, or much force, does not require that there should be no divisions or separate heads in the discourse, or that one single thought only should be, again and again, turned up to the hearers in different lights. It is not to be understood in so narrow a sense: it admits of some variety; it admits of underparts and appendages, provided always that so much union and connection be preserved, as to make the whole concur in some one impression upon the mind. I may employ, for instance, several different arguments to enforce the love of God; I may also enquire, perhaps, into the causes of the decay of this virtue; still one great object is presented to the mind; but if, because my text says, "He that loveth God, must love his brother also," I should, therefore, mingle in one discourse arguments for the love of God, and for the love of our neighbour, I should offend unpardonably against unity, and leave a very loose and confused impression on the hearers minds.

"In the second place, sermons are always the more striking, and commonly the more useful, the more precise and particular the subject of them be. This follows, in a great measure, from what I was just now illustrating. Though a general subject is capable of being conducted with a considerable degree of unity, yet that unity can never be so complete as in

a particular one. The impression made must always be more undeterminate; and the instruction conveyed will commonly, too, be less direct and convincing. General subjects, indeed, such as the excellency or the pleasures of religion, are often chosen by young preachers, as the most showy, and the easiest to be handled; and, doubtless, general views of religion are not to be neglected, as on several occasions they have great propriety. But these are not the subjects most favourable for producing the high effects of preaching. They fall in almost unavoidably with the beaten track of common-place thought. Attention is much more commanded by seizing some particular view of a great subject, some single interesting topic, and directing to that point the whole force of argument and eloquence. To recommend some one grace or virtue, or to inveigh against a particular vice, furnishes a subject not deficient in unity or precision; but if we confine ourselves to that virtue or vice as assuming a particular aspect, and consider it as it appears in certain characters, or affects certain situations in life, the subject becomes still more interesting. The execution is, I admit, more difficult, but the merit and the effect are higher.

"In the third place, never study to say all that can be said upon a subject; no error is greater than this. Select the most useful, the most striking and persuasive topics which the text suggests, and rest the discourse upon these. If the doctrines which ministers of the Gospel preach were altogether new to their hearers, it might be requisite for them to be exceeding full on every particular, lest there should be any hazard of their not affording complete information. But it is much less for the sake of information than of persuasion, that discourses are delivered from the pulpit; and nothing is more opposite to persuasion, than an unnecessary and tedious fullness. There are always some things which the preacher may suppose to be known, and some things which he may only shortly touch. If he seek to say nothing which his subject suggests, it

will unavoidably happen that he will encumber it, and weaken its force.

"In studying a sermon, he ought to place himself in the situation of a serious hearer. Let him suppose the subject addressed to himself: let him consider what views of it would strike him most; what arguments would be most likely to persuade him; what parts of it would dwell most upon his mind. Let these be employed as his principal materials; and in these it is most likely his genius will exert itself with the greatest vigour. The spinning and wire-drawing mode, which is not uncommon among preachers, enervates the noblest truths. It may indeed be a consequence of observing the rule which I am now giving, that fewer sermons will be preached upon one text than is sometimes done; but this will, in my opinion, be attended with no disadvantage. I know no benefit that arises from introducing a whole system of religious truth under every text. The simplest and most natural method by far, is to choose that view of a subject to which the text principally leads, and to dwell no longer on the text, than is sufficient for discussing the subject in that view, which can commonly be done, with sufficient profoundness and distinctness, in one or a few discourses: for it is a very false notion to imagine that they always preach the most profoundly, or go the deepest into a subject, who dwell on it the longest. On the contrary, that tedious circuit, which some are ready to take in all their illustrations, is very frequently owing either to their want of discernment for perceiving what is most important in the subject, or to their want of ability for placing it in the most proper point of view.

"In the fourth place, study above all things to render your instructions interesting to the hearers. This is a great trial, and mark of true genius for the eloquence of the pulpit: for nothing is so fatal to success in preaching as a dry manner. A dry sermon can never be a good one. In order to preach in an interesting manner, much will depend upon the delivery of a

LOND. MAG. May, 1784.

discourse; for the manner in which a man speaks is of the utmost consequence for affecting his audience; but much will also depend on the composition of the discourse. Correct language, and elegant description, are but the secondary instruments of preaching in an interesting manner.

The great secret lies in bringing home all that is spoken to the hearts of the hearers, so as to make every man think that the preacher is addressing him in particular. For this end, let him avoid all intricate reasonings; avoid expressing himself in general speculative propositions, or laying down practical truths in an abstract metaphysical manner. As much as possible, the discourse ought to be carried on in the strain of direct address to the audience; not in the strain of one writing an essay, but of one speaking to a multitude, and studying to mix what is called application, or what has an immediate reference to practice, with the doctrinal and didactic parts of the sermon.

"It will be of much advantage to keep always in view the different ages, characters, and conditions of men, and to accommodate directions and exhortations to these different classes of hearers. Whenever you bring forth what a man feels to touch his own character, or to suit his own circumstances, you are sure of interesting him. No study is more necessary for this purpose, than the study of human life, and the human heart. To be able to unfold the heart, and to discover a man to himself, in a light in which he never saw his own character before, produces a wonderful effect. As long as the preacher hovers in a cloud of general observations, and descends not to trace the particular lines and features of manners, the audience are apt to think themselves unconcerned in the description. It is the striking accuracy of moral characters that gives the chief power and effect to a preacher's discourse. Hence, examples founded on historical facts, and drawn from real life, of which, kind the Scriptures afford many, always when they are well chosen command

high attention. No favourable opportunity of introducing these should be omitted. They correct in some degree that disadvantage to which I before observed preaching is subject, of being confined to treat of qualities in the abstract, not of persons, and place the weight and reality of religious truths in the most convincing light. Perhaps the most beautiful, and among the most useful sermons of any, though indeed the most difficult in composition, are such as are wholly characteristical, or founded on the illustration of some peculiar character, or remarkable piece of history, in the sacred writings; by pursuing which, one can trace, and lay open, some of the most secret windings of man's heart. Other topics of preaching have been much beaten; but this is a field which, wide in itself, has hitherto been little explored by the composers of sermons, and possesses all the advantages of being curious, new, and highly useful. Bishop Butler's sermon on the *character of Balaam* will give an idea of that sort of preaching which I have in my eye.

"In the fifth and last place, let me add a caution against taking the model of preaching from particular fashions that chance to have the vogue. There are torrents that swell to day, and have spent themselves by to-morrow. Sometimes it is the taste of poetical preaching, sometimes of philosophical, that has the fashion on its side; at one time it must be all pathetic, at another time all argumentative, according as some celebrated preacher has set the example. Each of these modes, in the extreme, is very faulty; and he who conforms himself to it will both cramp genius, and corrupt it. It is the universal taste of mankind, which is subject to no such changing modes, that alone is entitled to possess any authority; and this will never give its sanction to any strain of preaching, but what is founded on human nature, connected with usefulness, adapted to the proper idea of a Sermon, as a serious, persuasive oration, delivered to a multitude, in order to make them better men. Let a preacher form him-

self upon this standard, and keep it close in his eye, and he will be in a much surer road to reputation, and success at last, than by a servile compliance with any popular taste, or transient humour of his hearers. Truth and good sense are firm, and will establish themselves; mode and humour are feeble and fluctuating. Let him never follow implicitly any one example; or become a servile imitator of any preacher, however much admired. From various examples he may pick up much for his improvement; some he may prefer to the rest: but the servility of imitation extinguishes all genius, or rather is a proof of the entire want of genius."

In regard to the style which the pulpit requires, our author observes that it ought to be very perspicuous; that all unusual, swollen, or high-sounding words should be avoided, especially all words that are merely poetical, or merely philosophical; that nothing mean or groveling, no low or vulgar phrases, ought on any account to be admitted; that a lively and animated style is extremely suited to the subject; that the earnestness which a preacher ought to feel, and the grandeur and importance of his subjects, justify, and often require, warm and glowing expressions; that he not only may employ metaphors and comparisons, but, on proper occasions, may apostrophize the sinner, or the sinner; may personify inanimate objects, break out into bold exclamations, and in general has the command of the most passionate figures of speech.

He further observes on this subject, that no affected smartness and quaintness of expression, no points or conceits should appear in a sermon, because they derogate much from the dignity of the pulpit, and give to a preacher that air of foppishness which he ought, above all things, to shun; that a strong expressive style, rather than a sparkling one, should be studied; that a preacher ought never to have what may be called a favourite expression because it shews affectation, and becomes disgusting; that no expression which is remarkable for its

lustre or beauty ought to occur twice in the same discourse, as the repetition of it betrays a fondness to shine, and, at the same time, carries the appearance of a barren invention.

What our author says concerning the French and English preachers will, no doubt, appear exceptionable to many of our readers; but when reasonable allowances are made for honest prejudices, we cannot but think that every competent and impartial judge will see the truth and justice of his observations.

The following cautions well deserve the serious attention of those who are designed for the church :

“ Though the writings of the English divines are very proper to be read by such as are designed for the church, I must caution them against making too much use of them, or transcribing large passages from them into the sermons they compose. Such as once indulge themselves in this practice will never have any fund of their own. Infinitely better it is, to venture into the public with thoughts and expressions which have occurred to themselves, though of inferior beauty, than to ~~to~~ figure their compositions, by borrowed and ill-sorted ornaments, which, to a judicious eye, will be always in hazard of discovering their own poverty. When a preacher sits down to write on any subject, never let him begin with seeking to consult all who have written on the same text or subject. This, if he consult many, will throw perplexity and confusion into his ideas; and, if he consults only one, will often warp him insensibly into his method, whether it be right or not. But let him begin with pondering the subject in his own

thoughts; let him endeavour to fetch materials from within; to collect and arrange his ideas; and form some sort of plan to himself; which it is always proper to put down in writing. Then, and not till then, he may enquire how others have treated the same subject. By this means, the method and the leading thoughts in the sermon are likely to be his own. These thoughts he may improve, by comparing them with the tract of sentiment which others have pursued; some of their sense he may, without blame, incorporate into his composition; retaining always his own words and style. This is fair assistance: all beyond is plagiarism.

“ On the whole, never let the capital principle, with which we set out at first, be forgotten, to keep close in view the great end for which a preacher mounts the pulpit; even to infuse good dispositions into his hearers, to persuade them to serve God, and to become better men. Let this always dwell on his mind when he is composing, and it will diffuse through his compositions that spirit which will render them at once esteemed and useful. The most useful preacher is always the best, and will not fail of being esteemed so. Embellish truth only with a view to gain it the more full and free admission into your hearer's minds, and your ornaments will, in that case, be simple, masculine, natural. The best applause by far which a preacher can receive arises from the serious and deep impressions which his discourse leaves on those who hear it. The finest encomium, perhaps, ever bestowed on a preacher was given by Louis XIV. to the eloquent Bishop of Clermont, Father Maffillon, whom I before mentioned with so much praise. After hearing him preach at Versailles, he said to him, “ Father, I have heard many great orators in this chapel; I have been highly pleased with them; but for you, whenever I hear you, I go away displeased with myself, for I see more of my own character.”

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. LXII. *The Children's Friend. Translated from the French of M. Berquin. Vol. I. II. and III. One Shilling each. Cadell and Elmley.*

IN our Literary Review for last October we gave a full account of the plan of these charming and instructive little volumes, accompanied with a translation of the Prospectus. M. Berquin, the ingenious author, as we hinted in our former article, has begun to publish his book in English, for the sake of those little readers who have not made a sufficient progress in the French language to understand the stories without a translation.

For the design of this work we must beg our readers to consult the account which we have already mentioned. In order to enable them to judge of the execution, we shall subjoin the following extracts;

A N D R E W.

“ A poor labourer, named Bennet, had six young children, whom he found great difficulty in maintaining; but whom he had nevertheless supported by his industry, till there came so bad a season, that the price of corn was raised, and bread was sold dearer than ever. The good man worked day and night; yet, in spite of his utmost diligence, he could not earn money enough to buy even the worst and cheapest food for so many poor hungry children. He was soon, therefore, reduced to the utmost misery. One day he called about him all his family, and, with tears in his eyes, said to them: ‘My sweet little ones, every thing is grown

so dear, that with all my working I cannot get enough for your subsistence: this morsel of bread that I now shew you costs me all the money that I can earn in the whole day. You must content yourselves, therefore, to share with me the little I am able to get: and though it will not be enough to satisfy you, it will serve to prevent your dying quite starved.' The poor man could say no more; he raised up his eyes to heaven, and sobbed bitterly. His children all cried too; and every one said to himself: 'O good God! come to our help, poor little miserable things that we are! help too our poor father, and leave us not to die for hunger!'

"Bennet then divided his loaf into seven equal parts; he kept a share for himself, and gave the rest among his children. One of them, however, whose name was Andrew, refused his portion, saying, 'I am ill, father, and I can take nothing; so pray eat my share yourself, or else part it among the others.'—'My poor dear child, what is it ails you?' cried Bennet, taking him in his arms. — 'I am ill (answered Andrew) very ill, father; I will go and lie down.' Bennet immediately carried him to bed; and early the next morning, in the greatest distress, he went to a physician, and conjured him to have the charity to come and see his sick son, and direct what should be done for him.

"The physician, who was a very humane man, consented to accompany Bennet home, though certain he should never be paid for his visits. He went to little Andrew's bed-side, took his hand, and felt his pulse; but could discover no symptom of any disorder. He found him, however, extremely weak, and said he would give orders for some medicine that would strengthen him. 'No, don't order me any thing, Sir, cried Andrew, for I must not take it, be it what it will.'

The PHYSICIAN.

"You must not take it! and pray why not?"

ANDREW.

"Don't ask me, Sir, for I cannot tell you the reason."

The PHYSICIAN.

"And who should hinder you, child? You seem to me a very obstinate little boy."

ANDREW.

"No, indeed, Sir, it is not out of obstinacy, if you'll believe me; but only I can't tell you why."

The PHYSICIAN.

"Well, just as you please; I shall not force you: but I shall ask your father; and he, I presume, will speak to be better understood."

ANDREW.

"Oh! no, pray, Sir, don't let my father hear any thing about it."

The PHYSICIAN.

"You are a most perverse and incomprehensible boy; and I shall most undoubtedly apply to your father, if you will not explain yourself."

ANDREW.

"Oh! no, Sir, for God's sake don't do that! I would rather tell you every thing! But first, pray send my brothers and sisters out of the room."

"The physician then bid all the children go; and the little Andrew said, 'Oh, Sir! in these hard times, my father can but just get enough to buy a coarse brown loaf; and he shares it among us all; and every one can have but a little morsel; and for all that he hardly keeps any for himself. But it makes me very sorrowful to see my poor little brothers, and my poor little sisters, all so hungry. And I am the eldest, and I am stronger than they are; so I had rather go without myself, than eat any of it from them. And this is the reason I made believe I was ill: but pray, Sir, don't tell my father, for it will only fret him.'

"The physician, wiping his eyes, said, 'But you too, my good boy, are you not hungry yourself?'

ANDREW.

"O yes, indeed, I am very hungry too; only that does not vex me so badly as seeing them so."

The PHYSICIAN.

"But you must soon die yourself, if you will take no nourishment."

ANDREW.

"I know it very well, Sir, but I shall die with a very good heart; for

my father will have one mouth less to fill: and when I go to God Almighty, I shall beg him very hard to give my poor little brothers and sisters something to eat."

"The worthy physician felt the utmost tenderness and admiration as he listened to the sentiments of this generous child. He took him in his arms, pressed him to his bosom, and said to him, 'No, my excellent little lad, thou shalt not die; God, the father of us all, will take care of thee, and of all thy family. Give thanks to him, that he has sent me to your assistance: I shall return to you presently.'

"He then hastened to his own house, and loading one of his servants with all sorts of provisions, he bid him attend him back to Andrew and his half-starved little brothers and sisters. He made them all sit down at a table, and desired them to eat till every one was fully satisfied. It was a scene of true delight to this good physician, to witness the happiness of these innocent creatures; and when he went away, he charged Andrew to suffer no further uneasiness, promising to supply them himself with all necessaries.

"He faithfully kept his word, sending them every day food in great plenty, and many other good and charitable persons, to whom he told this adventure; imitated his benevolence. Some gave them provisions, others money, and others linen and clothes; so that, in a very short time, they had even more of every thing than they required.

"No sooner was Bennet's landlord, who was a nobleman of extensive fortune and interest, informed of what the courageous little Andrew had suffered for the sake of his father, and his brothers and sisters, than, struck with ad-

miration at such generosity and fortitude, he sent for the poor man, and said to him, 'You have a most wonderful son; and I will myself, also, be a father to him. I will settle you upon my own estate; and the rest of your children shall be educated to whatever trade they themselves choose, and at my expence: and if they improve as they ought, I will take care to have them all provided for.'

"Bennet returned home almost wild with joy; and, throwing himself upon his knees, gave thanks to heaven, for having blest him with so excellent a child."

CAROLINE.

"MRS. P——, a lady as much distinguished for elegance of manners, and quickness of parts, as for the delicacy of her sentiments, and the dignity of her character, one day gently reproved Priscilla, her eldest daughter, for some little giddiness, which, though proper for correction, was yet very pardonable at her early age. Priscilla, touched by the mildness of her mother's reproaches, burst into a flood of tears, from repentance and tenderness. Caroline, at that time but three years old, no sooner saw her sister weeping, than climbing up by the back of her chair, in order to reach her, she took with one hand her pocket handkerchief, and softly wiped her eyes, while with the other she slipped a sugar-plum into her mouth; which, with the simplicity of childish generosity, she took from her own. How tender a subject this, if in the hands of some good painter*!"

We shall give extracts from the remaining volumes of the *Children's Friend*, in the future numbers of this miscellany.

ART. LXIII. *Hints for a Reform, particularly in the Gambling Clubs.* By a Member of Parliament. 8vo. Baldwin.

REFORMATION was never so loudly called for, or so much wanted, perhaps, as in the present age of luxury and corruption. A reform in parliament is in every person's mouth, but whether it proceeds from the heart we cannot pretend to determine.

It is rather contrary to our plan to insert any account of pamphlets in our *Literary Review*, but there is so much good sense and philanthropy apparent in these HINTS, that we think we shall confer a favour on our readers by bringing them forward to their notice.

* This subject has been beautifully sketched out, by Mr. Burney, in the *Exhibition*, No. 328. See also page 387 of this number.

The author informs us that he has frequently intended to deliver the sentiments contained in these pages from his seat in the House of Commons, but was deterred, by knowing that personality was almost the only topic that could engage attention. He next denies that the people of England, in general, wish for a reform in the constitution, but says that the proper subject for reformation is GAMING, and proposes that an association should be formed of the virtuous, the honourable, and the powerful, in order to stop the progress of this detestable and ruinous vice. He then offers to devote his time and service in such a cause, and thus proceeds:

"If such a society can be formed, the first measure which they should adopt must be to lay the ax to the root of GAMBLING! To this dreadful vice must the loss of America be ascribed! To this dreadful vice must every misfortune which has lately fallen on this country be attributed!

"Does any man contradict this assertion? Has he been the painful observer of the progress of gaming for the last twenty years? If he has, he must assent. If not, let him remember, that a member of parliament here pledges himself, that if this vice is not stopped in its present mad career, before another twenty years are elapsed this country must undergo a total revolution.

"These are bold words, it may be said, but they are true. If gambling still continues its progress, mark the consequence. It will spread its devastations more rapidly than pestilence or famine, and every stride will be equally fatal. Great and powerful families will be driven to desperation, by the melancholy effects of play, and if some speedy and active measures are not speedily taken to reform this widely spreading evil, those who disapprove of gaming will suffer with those who have lost their all by it; for the guilty and the innocent, the poor and the wealthy, will most probably be plunged into one common ruin.

"The picture is dreadful. It is, indeed, big with horror. But how may this scene of confusion be prevented? The reply is ready.

"When the association is once begun, its members cannot but be numerous. An OBLIGATION must be drawn up, by which they must all bind themselves in the most solemn manner, and under very great penalties, to play only to a certain extent. Nor is this all. They must engage to exert their influence, as far as it extends, to deter others from GAMING. They must petition the King not to employ any person whatever who belongs to a GAMBLING CLUB, or at least who has not signed the obligation.

"About thirty years ago, there was but one club in the metropolis. It was well regulated and respectable. There were few of the mem-

bers who betted high. Such stakes at present would be reckoned low indeed. There were then assemblies once a week in most of the great houses. An agreeable society met at seven o'clock, they played for crowns or half crowns, and reached their own houses about eleven.

"There was but one lady who gamed deeply, and she was viewed in the light of a phenomenon. Were she now to be asked her real opinion of those friends who were her former play-fellows, there can be no doubt but that they rank very low in her esteem. Let her ask her own heart, if she does not wish that at her first setting out in life her passion for gambling had been restrained.

"In the present era of vice and dissipation, how many females attend the card tables? What is the consequence? The effects of it are too clearly to be traced in the frequent divorces which have lately disgraced our country, and they are but too visible in the shameful conduct of many ladies of fashion, since GAMBLING became their chief amusement.

"There is now no society. The routes begin at midnight. They are painful and troublesome to the lady who receives the company, and they are absolutely a nuisance to those who are honoured with a card of invitation. It is vain to attempt conversation. All is crowd and confusion. The social pleasures are entirely banished, and those who have any relish for them, or who are fond of early hours, are necessarily banished.

"Such are the companies of modern times, and modern people of fashion. Those who are not invited fly to the GAMING CLUBS,

"To kill their idle hours, and cure *Kennel*!"

"These nocturnal meetings, as well as these baneful clubs, it must be the business of THE ASSOCIATION OF REFORM to restrain under proper regulations, or totally to annihilate. His Majesty would generously and graciously support their endeavours, by his countenance and protection. His own children, indeed, are as likely to suffer from these gambling societies as the offspring of a subject!

"Ministers could not oppose these plans, and the members of opposition would not refuse their assistance. It must not be forgotten, that when these detestable CLUBS have ruined any of their members, they will not support him in his poverty, and distress. There is no asylum for the lost and indigent GAMBLER. If he be a man of mean abilities he must starve, or perish by the pistol. If he possesses powers of language and oratory, he must bully the minister for a place, or become a mortgage on patriotism and opposition!

"In his plans he will find a very powerful support, and before many years are elapsed the GAMBLING CLUBS will become *King, Lords, and Commons*. They will make laws, and decide by their *Magna Charta*. If their schemes should fail, and they are not provided for, we may expect to see a gang of *their Majesties* in the streets, or on the highways, who will prove equally dangerous with the vagabonds who at present threaten our persons and pockets.

"To give an account of the present incumbered situation of many families, whose property was once large and ample, would fill a volume. Whence spring the difficulties which every succeeding day increases? From the GAMBLING CLUBS! Why are they continually hunted by their creditors? The reply is, THE GAMBLING CLUBS! Why are they obliged continually to rack their invention, in order to save appearances? The answer still is, THE GAMBLING CLUBS!

"The father frequently ruins his children; and sons, and even grandsons, long before the succession opens to them, are involved so deeply, that during their future lives their circumstances are rendered narrow; and they have rank, or family honours, without being able to support them.

"How many infamous villains have amassed immense estates, by taking advantage of unfortunate young men, who have been first seduced, and then ruined, by THE GAMBLING CLUBS?

"THE ASSOCIATION, therefore, should bind themselves to prosecute every person who has taken any illegal advantage of minors, or others. It is well known, that the old members of these gaming societies exert every nerve to inflit young men of fortune; and if we take a view of the principal estates in this island, we shall find many infamous *Christian* brokers, who are now living luxuriously, and in splendour, on the wrecks of such unhappy victims.

"After THE ASSOCIATION OF REFORM has taken proper measures, and made regulations for reclaiming those who are come of age, and has endeavoured to protect minors, the next step should be to promote a strict discipline in all schools, and in our universities, in order to prevent the rising generation from acquiring the fashionable accomplishment of gambling.

"This pamphlet contains only HINTS. The proper steps for promoting the desirable reform must be left to the superior abilities of the ASSOCIATION, if we are ever to have the happiness of seeing one formed. But of the modern modes of education a few words more may, perhaps, be of service.

"At present, when a boy has learned a little, from his father's example, he is sent to school, to be initiated. In the course of a few years he acquires a profound knowledge of the science of gambling, and before he leaves the university, he is perfectly fitted for a member of THE GAMBLING CLUBS, into which he is elected, before he takes his seat in either House of parliament. There is no necessity for his being of age, as the sooner he is ballotted for the more advantageous his admission will prove to the old members.

"Scarcely is the hopeful youth enrolled among these *honourable* associates, than he is introduced to Jews, to annuity brokers, and to the long train of money-lenders. They take care to answer his pecuniary calls, and the greater part of the night and morning is consumed at the CLUBS. To his creditors and tradesmen, instead of paying his bills, he offers a bond or annuity. He rises just time enough

to ride to Kensington-gardens; returns to dress, dines late, and then attends the party of gamblers, as he had done the night before, without he allows himself to be detained for a few moments by the newspaper, or some political publication.

"Such do we find the present fashionable style of life, from his grace to the ensign in the guards. Will this mode of education rear up heroes, to lead forth our armies, or to conduct our fleets to victory? Will this mode of education render them bulwarks of the empire in the senate? Review the conduct of your generals abroad, and of your statesmen at home, during the late unfortunate war, and these questions are answered.

"It has been already observed, that the King, his ministers, and the opposition will sanctify THE ASSOCIATION OF REFORM, by their patronage and protection. The people will likewise support their measures, so that they need not be alarmed with the terrors of unpopularity. At present, tradesmen must themselves be gamblers before they give credit to a member of these CLUBS, but if a reform succeeds, they will be placed in a state of security. At present, they must make regular families pay an enormous price for their goods, to enable them to run the risk of never receiving a single shilling from these gambling customers.

"To conclude. The author of these sheets is sensible that he may render himself an object of contempt, and, perhaps, ridicule, to the members of THE GAMBLING CLUBS. But while his conscience vouches for the integrity of his design, he cannot pay any great deference to their opinion. Even these very persons may be rescued from ruin, by his proposed association. Their friends, their companions, and their relations may likewise be saved from destruction.

"When they relinquish the gaming table, he must feel the most heartfelt pleasure at beholding them in such situations as they may claim from their rank and abilities. They will then be able to live in town with splendour and magnificence. In the country, they will have time to examine their own affairs, and not trust themselves to the mercy of their stewards. They will be able to encourage the industry of their tenants, and improve their estates. They will then gain the affections of the poor, and the respect of the wealthy, while their characters will rank high in the estimation of mankind, and they will enjoy the heartfelt satisfaction which attends those who live according to the dictates of reason, and unite prudence with hospitality, in the economy of their households."

We heartily join with the author of this pamphlet, in wishing that some such method may be taken to check the dreadful consequences which must attend the progress of gaming, and should be happy to see him in the chair, as president of the ASSOCIATION OF REFORM.

SCOTCH ELECTIONS.

DURING the late elections in Scotland, several disputes have arisen with respect to the *fictitious* voters, as they are called, in that country. Many of them have been threatened with prosecution, for taking the oath, which is usually administered at elections, and in all probability the rights of these voters will be made a subject of discussion before the new parliament.

The following paper has been communicated to us, and seems so rational, that we insert it with pleasure, and as we are of *no* party, if any paper of equal merit appears on the opposite side of the question, we shall certainly lay it before our readers.

CONSIDERATIONS ON FREEHOLD ESTATES IN SCOTLAND.

THAT the election laws of this part of the united kingdom have put its parliamentary representation upon a very absurd and unequal footing is a proposition that no impartial person can dispute.—A great clamour has been raised, of late, against votes on liferents and wadsets of superiority.—The abuse, however, does not lie there, but in this, that the number of electors has been by far too much reduced; from which it follows, that the striking off the votes just now mentioned would, instead of diminishing, increase the evil.

In a letter to the freeholders of a certain shire, lately published in the newspapers, a knight-errant, in the way of reformation, has put himself in a great passion. Why? Because the number of freeholders upon the roll there amounts to no less than fifty-seven; and he declares he will exert himself to the utmost, bring criminal prosecution, and move heaven and earth—For what purpose? In order to bring them down to twenty-eight; a very competent number for a whole county. At the same time, it may be its proportion on a comparison with others; for, in every one of them, the number of electors is shamefully and scandalously small.

The law of this country has all along, before as well as since the Union, recognized wadsets and liferents of superiority, as estates entitling to a qualification.—Many, however, have been of opinion, that real property only should give that privilege.—But, it so, it is clear, that a less proportion of valuation should confer a right of voting; because, otherwise, the alteration would do harm, not good.

This, accordingly, was the plan of those who, some time ago, had a real reformation in view. They proposed to strike off the votes on liferents and wadsets of superiority, but, at the same time, to make 200*l.* or 100*l.* of valued rent sufficient for a qualification. These gentlemen, it is plain, meant well, and deserve applause. But those who would continue the limitation of the law, as to the qualification, and do nothing more than put an end to votes on liferents and wadsets of superiority, do not mean well, and must act from political or interested motives; for, the only consequence of such alteration would be, to occasion much loss and hardship to the great proprietors, who have been at an immense expense in constituting and supporting such votes.

It would not be attended with the least benefit to the country in general.

A few individuals, no doubt, who call themselves real freeholders, would profit much by it. Having got upon the roll by the injustice and absurdity of the law, it is their interest to keep off as many as they can; and it cannot be doubted, that each of them, instead of twenty-eight, would be very glad to reduce the freeholders of his county to half a dozen, *provided* that he were of the number; and he would be best pleased of all, if the election of his county were to be made as that of Orkney once was, by a single freeholder, if he himself could play the solitaire.

The law of this country, it has been already observed, has all along recognized liferents and wadsets of superiority, as estates entitling to vote; and it should seem, that the ideas of the legislature continue the same to this day, as the alteration above-mentioned, though several times attempted, has hitherto failed of success.—The few, however, who call themselves real freeholders, have bethought themselves of an indirect method to annihilate the votes above-mentioned, which they affect to call nominal and fictitious: they pretend, *now*, to have discovered, that no such voter can take the oath prescribed by the statute, without committing the crime of perjury. It must strike every person at first sight, that this discovery comes rather late; for it is admitted, that, for twenty years and more, such votes have been common, and have been held, and the oath taken by persons of the purest character and unquestionable honour, and of all professions, by lawyers, judges, physicians, officers of the army, and ministers of the gospel. All these gentlemen, according to some late publications, have repeatedly committed the crime of perjury, and are liable to be tried, and punished accordingly. It is surely astonishing, that a multitude of gentlemen, so worthy, and so intelligent, should have ever fallen into such an offence, and more that they should have persisted in it for a long tract of years. It is not pretended that they had any other inducement than a desire to serve a friend: but surely, in these selfish times, that was no adequate consideration for incurring so much guilt, and running such a hazard. No answer has hitherto been made to the above-mentioned publications; probably, because it was thought they did not merit any. But...

they were undoubtedly intended as bugbears; and, as strong words and violent threats may have the effect of startling and alarming some persons who have not thought much upon the subject, it will not, it is imagined, be thought improper or disagreeable to submit some observations that have occurred upon the question.

Nothing can be clearer, as already said, than that the law of Scotland has always recognized liferent and wadset estates as freeholds, if they are truly held according to their appearance; but if they are not truly what they appear upon the face of the titles to be, they are disregarded as nominal and fictitious, and the matter is brought immediately to the test, by the claimant's taking or refusing the oath prescribed for ascertaining their reality. The law never could mean to impose an oath to determine the merits of a qualification that would have made the claimant's conscience the judge of his title, and consequently must have been a very vague and uncertain mode of ascertaining freeholds. The law has done this itself very explicitly and pointedly. It has declared to be titles of freehold, not only absolute properties, but liferent or wadset estates of property or superiority. Any person holding such estate is intitled to claim a vote as a consequence of that title.

If this estate, however, is held either in trust, or defeasible by any latent deed, the law declares it to be insufficient for a qualification, and makes it competent to prove the objection by the tender of an oath. If that be refused, the law presumes, justly, that the titles are not in reality what they appear to be; and they are, therefore, rejected. This is the true legal criterion for determining the sufficiency of a freehold as to this matter. If the titles are really and truly what they appear to be, whether properly liferents or wadsets, and labour under no objection that does not appear from the face of them, the law has not left it to the voter's oath to prove that they are legal freeholds; it has itself declared expressly all titles in that predicament to be so: it is only to prove the reality, and that nothing hidden is stipulated contrary to the tenor of the titles, that the oath may be tendered.

If, therefore, a liferenter or wadsetter, claiming a freehold upon a fair qualification, unclogged with any back-bond or secret condition, be required to take the oath, it seems to follow, that he is in perfect safety to swear that his title is not nominal and fictitious, but really and truly what he sets it forth to be.

If the claimant's titles are truly what he asserts them to be, the motive to, or inducive cause of acquiring, is of no consequence; that makes no part of his title, nor is in any respect essential to it. Very probably the chief or only

motive was to establish a freehold qualification. But what then? A person who holds property, and purchases the superiority for the purpose of obtaining a qualification, certainly cannot be said to be a nominal and fictitious freeholder, when he has the most substantial right possible in his person, viz. both property and superiority. The oath, indeed, is not so very accurately worded, but that it has been exposed to criticism; and some have been so extravagant as to maintain, that even such person could not safely take the oath. But this is perfectly absurd, and the legislature cannot be supposed to have had such a meaning, as is very well explained by Mr. Wight, in his *Treatise on the Laws of Election*, p. 240. If so, the motive is evidently out of the question; it is not the motive, but the nature of the title that the law regards.

Agreeably to these principles, the House of Lords corrected a train of decisions pronounced by the Court of Session, upon a different idea. That court, a good many years ago, disregarding not only the appearance of the titles, but the evidence of their reality from the oath having been taken, investigated the motives of acquiring; and finding it fairly acknowledged in several instances by the claimants, that the titles had been acquired in order to give a right to vote, they rejected them. But the House of Lords disapproved of the principle, and reversed the judgements. They would not suffer that court to pass as an inquest upon a claimant's title, the law having clearly defined, itself, what a sufficient one is.

With regard to the threats of a criminal prosecution, that is a mere *brutum fulmen*. The gentleman above-mentioned, in his printed letter, says, "If any of you shall be hardy enough to do so (i. e. take the oath) I am next to take the liberty to do what I can to bring you before a jury of your countrymen:" from which it is very plain, that he has been advised, that neither he, nor any other freeholder, has a title to bring such prosecution; and, with all his boldness, he has not been hardy enough to assert, or even hint, that any King's advocate, who may have a title, would think of such a step. If any such prosecutions are to be brought, common justice will require from that gentleman, or from whoever else shall be the prosecutor, that they be not confined to those who shall take the oath at the next election, but extended to all those who have taken the oath at former elections; and if that be done, it will be a fortunate era for the Court of Justiciary. The gift of prophecy, however, is not necessary to foretell that no such prosecution will be ever brought against any person whatever: or, if it be, that the prosecutor will meet with the chastisement and stigma he deserves.

STATE PAPERS.

A Bill of the BILL to provide a temporary Reception for Criminals under Sentence of Death, and respited during his Majesty's Pleasure, or under Sentence or Order of Transportation, and also for such Prisoners.

It recites, that difficulties have arisen, which have delayed the carrying into execution sentences and orders of transportation of con-

vikts to places beyond the seas; and that it may be some time before the said difficulties can be obviated.

That from the unusual great number of prisoners now under sentence of death, and respited during his Majesty's pleasure, or under sentence or order of transportation, within the jails of England and Wales, there is such a want of convenient and sufficient room in many of such jails, that very dangerous consequences are to be apprehended, unless some immediate provision is made for removing such criminals to some place of confinement.

It therefore enacts, that from the passing this act his Majesty may, from time to time, during the continuance of the act, in writing notified by the secretary of state, or from three justices of any county in which the jail is erected, direct the removal of criminals on board any vessel, under the management of an overseer.

There are clauses directing sheriffs and jailers how to act in removals of prisoners—Overseers to have the same charge over criminals as jailers,

and to be answerable for escapes—the overseer to find food and cloathing, and to keep them to labour, in conformity to persons in the houses of correction—the time of their confinement to be reckoned as a part of a satisfaction for his or her transportation—criminals refusing to perform the labour set them to receive moderate corporal punishment, as in houses of correction—all rescues to be punished in the same manner as rescues of criminals from jails, or from the custody of the sheriff—overseers to make returns of criminals in their custody, specifying deaths and escapes—directing the expences of removals, and by whom to be defrayed—expences to be laid annually before the House of Commons, and to be allowed out of the supplies to be granted to his Majesty.—There are other necessary clauses, &c. declaring the act to be a public act.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. also Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty May 20th, 1784:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

Die Mercatili, 19 Maii, 1784.

"WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, we desire to express our satisfaction and gratitude, that, in the exercise of the powers vested in you by the constitution, your Majesty has been graciously pleased to recur to the sense of your people, at a conjuncture when the situation of public affairs called aloud for that exertion.

"Animated with the truest sentiments of loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, of attachment to our excellent constitution, and of regard for the public welfare, your Majesty may safely rely, that we will enter upon the important objects of public business, which call for our attention, with temper and assiduity, and that we will prosecute them with all the dispatch of which their nature will admit.

"In pursuit of those objects which your Majesty has been pleased to recommend to our consideration, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will apply ourselves with industry to stopping the alarming progress of frauds in the revenue; and that we shall be ready to co-operate with the other branches of the legislature, in framing such further commercial regulations as the present circumstances may require.

"Convinced, as we are, how materially the situation of the affairs of the East-India company is connected with the general interests of the country, and that it forms a most important subject of deliberation, your Majesty may depend, that in applying our utmost attention to provide for the good government of our possessions in India, we shall well and anxiously weigh the effect which the measures we may adopt may have upon the invaluable constitution of Great-Britain.

"We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we have the fullest conviction of your Majesty's paternal care and affection for your people, and that the prosperity of your subjects is the first object of your royal attention; which could not be more fully manifested than in the resolution your Majesty has taken to support and maintain, in their just balance, the rights and privileges of every branch of the legislature.

His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful address. I receive with great satisfaction every fresh mark of your attachment to me, and your zeal for the public interests, and for the preservation of our most excellent constitution."

Motion for an Address to his Majesty's speech, as moved for on Monday May the 24th, in the House of Commons.

"THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne.

"To assure his Majesty, that we are animated with those sentiments of loyalty, and that inviolable attachment to our excellent constitution, which are, we trust, inseparably united in the hearts of his faithful subjects.

"That we acknowledge with the warmest gratitude and satisfaction his Majesty's wisdom and goodness, in recurring at so important a moment to the sense of his people; and that we trust in a reasonable exercise of the power entrusted to his Majesty by the constitution will not fail to be attended by the most beneficial and happy effects.

"To assure his Majesty that his faithful Commons will be ready to take proper measures for

the application of the sums voted in the last parliament, and to grant such further supplies as may appear to be necessary; having the fullest confidence, that all his Majesty's Subjects will, from loyalty to his Majesty, and zeal for the interests of the country, be ready to support those heavy burthens, which, in consequence of a hearty and expensive war, are now unavoidable, and will be sensible of the necessity of effectually providing for the maintenance of the national faith and the public credit, so essential to the power and prosperity of the state.

"To assure his Majesty, that we shall apply our utmost attention to the means of preventing the increasing frauds in the revenue; that we shall also take into our most serious consideration such commercial regulations as the present situation may immediately require.

"That in our deliberations on the affairs of the East-India company, so deeply connected with the general interests of our country, we shall be truly anxious to provide for the good government of our possessions in that part of the world: that we shall be careful never to lose sight of the effects which any measure to be adopted for that purpose may have on our excellent constitution, and our dearest interests at home,

"That we are deeply penetrated with the gracious and parental expressions of his Majesty's affection and goodness to his people, and have the most dutiful reliance on his Majesty's royal attention to every object of national concern, and to the true principles of our free constitution, which can only be secured by maintaining in their just balance the rights and privileges of every branch of the Legislature."

The manner of choosing a Speaker at the meeting of the new parliament, May the 18th, 1784.

HIS Majesty being seated on the throne, adorned with his crown and regal ornaments, and attended by his officers of state (the Lords being in their robes) commanded the gentleman usher of the black rod to let the Commons know, it is his Majesty's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House: who being come, the Lord Chancellor, having received directions, said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has been pleased to command me to acquaint you, that he will deter declaring the causes of calling this parliament, till there shall be a Speaker of the House of Commons. And, therefore, it is his Majesty's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, do immediately repair to the place where the Commons usually sit, and there choose a fit person to be your Speaker; and that you present such person, who shall be so chosen, to his Majesty here, for his royal approbation, tomorrow, at two o'clock."

His Majesty was then pleased to retire, and the Commons withdrew. Being returned to their own House, Mr. Cornwall, the late speaker, was proposed by the Marquis of Graham on the part of administration. He was chosen unanimously, and after begging to decline the high honour intended him, on account of his want of abilities, conformably to ancient usage, he was conducted to the chair by the Marquis of Graham and Sir George Howard, where he again made a disqualifying speech, and the House adjourned.

May 19. His Majesty having again come down to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, Sir Francis Molineux went to the House of Commons, and returned with the re-elected Speaker and a number of members, who being come to the bar, Mr. Cornwall addressed the throne to the following purport:

"In consequence of a command from his Majesty, which the Commons have received, to elect a Speaker, I am to inform his Majesty, that they have proceeded to the exercise of that ancient and undoubted right. I have the honour to be the object of their choice. On this occasion, however, I cannot refrain from ex-

pressing my apprehensions, that my abilities are by no means adequate to the discharge of that weighty and important trust which they have reposed in me. Under these circumstances, I must entreat his Majesty, that he would give his command to his Commons to proceed to another election."

The Lord Chancellor then addressed the Speaker as follows:

"I have received the commands of his Majesty, to express the confidence which he has in your experience, abilities, and integrity, and to notify his Majesty's approbation and command, that you should take upon you the high and important trust which his faithful Commons have placed in you."

The Speaker then replied,

"The best way I can take to return his Majesty my acknowledgements for the high honour he has done me, by his approbation and confidence, is by the most serious and strenuous exertions of such abilities as I possess, and the truest integrity of heart in the discharge of the high employment with which I am invested. I must entreat for myself every indulgence for my failings, and that the most favourable construction may be put on all my proceedings. I must likewise claim for the House of Commons, over which I am to preside the assistance of the continuance of an exemption from arrest of its members, of a free access to his Majesty's person, and of all other their ancient and undoubted rights."

The Lord Chancellor then said, "However small the need may be of his Majesty's favourable indulgence on account of your abilities, I am ordered to give you his Majesty's assurance of every favourable interpretation of your conduct. I am also authorized to assure you of his Majesty's resolution to preserve all the ancient rights of the House of Commons inviolate, and among others, those of freedom from arrest, of free access to his person, and of a favourable construction on the proceedings of the House."

This ceremony being over, his Majesty declared the reason of calling the parliament in a most gracious speech.

The Speaker, after his return from the House

of Lords, took the chair, and addressed the House, by observing, that in their name he had, as usual on all such occasions, claimed their privileges. These he stated in a few words: their persons were to be free from all molestation, that on no pretence whatever the duty of parliament might be interrupted. Freedom also of speech, by which the spirit of censure and debate is preserved inviolate. These, with all the other privileges of persons, servants, lands, and goods, he had demanded of the crown as their Speaker; and he assured the House of their being granted in a manner as liberal and extensive as ever was known from any prince of the illustrious house of Brunswick.

He had now only, therefore, to thank the House for their partiality to him, in choosing him to preside among them; and he thought it particularly incumbent on him to express the grati-

tude he felt for the very handsome unanimity with which this important and solemn obligation had been conferred. He trusted he should not be deemed exceeding the line of his duty, by earnestly recommending moderation and decency to the House, especially on all important and interesting debates. The standing orders of the House were well known, and their utility and necessity universally acknowledged: these he did not doubt would be as literally complied with as it was possible in so large an assembly. He would only say for his own part, that he would do all in his power for the preservation of good order and good humour; and that, with all the impartiality he was master of, he would steadily exercise the powers with which the constitution of the House invested him for supporting its credit and reputation.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

THURSDAY, April 22.

At ten o'clock, the freeholders of Middlesex met at Brentford, for the purpose of electing two members to represent that county in parliament. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Byng, and Mr. Mainwaring, were nominated by their respective friends; and as a poll was vehemently demanded on all hands, the sheriff proceeded to business immediately, without any address from either of the candidates. About four o'clock Mr. Sheriff Skinner made a proposal, which was adopted by his colleague, of requesting the candidates to consult with their friends, and determine whether the poll should finally conclude that day, or be renewed the next, as no time was particularly specified by usage for the conclusion of the poll, and it might be midnight before the electors relinquished their attendance. The candidates upon this retired to deliberate upon what measure they should pursue, and after some consultation, it was unanimously agreed, that no opinion could be formed till they knew the strength of each party at that period of the poll. The under sheriff then proceeded to an examination of the books, when the numbers appeared as follows:

Mr. Mainwaring	-	1736
Mr. Wilkes	-	1476
Mr. Byng	-	1455

The candidates then agreed that the books should be kept open till dark, and that the election should commence again at eleven o'clock the next morning, and finally close in the evening; accordingly, at five o'clock on Friday afternoon the poll ended, when the numbers were declared by the sheriff to stand as follows, viz.

For W. Mainwaring, Esq.	-	2117
John Wilkes, Esq.	-	1858
George Byng, Esq.	-	1757

Majority for Mr. Mainwaring	330
Diff. for Mr. Wilkes	71

After which a scrutiny was demanded by Mr. Byng, and his friends, which was allowed by the sheriff, and the county-court thereupon adjourned to Friday next, at six o'clock in the

evening, in the sheriff's office in Took's-court, Currier-street, Chancery-lane, there to proceed on the said scrutiny.

MONDAY, 26.

This morning the townsmen of Messrs. Sav-bridge and Atkinson met the sheriff in the Common-council chamber at Guildhall, and after a long altercation, whether counsel should be allowed on the part of the candidates, which was at length agreed to, at two o'clock they proceeded on the scrutiny.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

The session ended at the Old-Bailey, which began on the 21st. On the Middlesex side, 12 convicts received sentence of death; one was branded in the hand; 22 ordered to be transported; 22 to be whipped, and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; four to be imprisoned in Newgate; ten to be whipped and discharged; and 26 discharged by proclamation. On the London side, 12 convicts received judgement of death; 19 were sentenced to be transported to America; 20 to be whipped and kept to hard labour in the house of correction; four imprisoned in Newgate; nine to be whipped and discharged; and ten delivered on proclamation.

Christopher Atkinson, Esq. who some time since was convicted of perjury, voluntarily surrendered himself in the court of King's-Bench, when Mr. Bearcroft moved an arrest of judgement. The grounds on which he argued that judgement should be stayed were two—One, that at common law the justices of sessions had no jurisdiction in cases of perjury; and that where they have that jurisdiction now, it is given to them by express terms, in statutes made on particular occasions, that have nothing in common with Mr. Atkinson's case; which not being within any of these statutes, was consequently out of the jurisdiction of the justices. [The indictment was found at Hicks's-Hall.] The second ground was, that when by *Certiorari* the indictment was brought into the court of King's-Bench, the names of the jurors who found it ought to have been returned with it, the

that the court might have an opportunity to try whether they were *boni et legales homines*, a point of the utmost consequence to the subject, as, without such a return and trial, a man might be deprived of his liberty, property, or even life, by *oultimus, felons*, or any other description of men, disqualified by law from sitting in judgement on any one. The court took time to consider on the subject, and for the present committed Mr. Atkinson to the custody of the marshal of the King's-Bench.

FRIDAY, 30.

The adjourned court for the county of Middlesex was opened by the sheriffs, at their office in Tooker's-court, Chancery-lane. The candidates, with very few friends, attended. The whole company did not exceed fifty persons.

Certain doctrines were advanced with some degree of authority, that the sheriffs having declared the numbers on the poll, could not recede from that declaration, but must of course, *ex officio*, bound by duty, make the return according to the majority of voters. That no act of parliament whatever pointed out or named the word *Scrutiny*; nor was it necessary, if the sheriffs did their only duty, which was to swear the freeholder. In that case the returning officer was justified in the return of the writ, because every vote had been scrutinized during the poll.

On the other side, it was contended that the sheriffs had granted the scrutiny, and, therefore, were bound to undertake it. But (said the sheriffs) if we have committed one error already, by showing our impartiality, in complying with an illegal requisition, surely, for our own satisfaction, we ought to consult the opinion of some learned men in the law, to guide our future conduct.

This appeared to be reasonable, that an adjournment was proposed till Wednesday next, for the very purpose of obtaining that satisfaction, and to regulate the further proceedings of the business, in case a scrutiny was persisted in. This was unwarrantably filed procrastination, but the sheriffs urged, that they could not enter into the business of a county scrutiny till the 11th of May, as they were engaged in a scrutiny for the city of London, which parliament had authorized.

After some altercation between the parties concerned, the company broke up at nine o'clock. Mr. Wilkes complained of partiality shown by some of the sheriffs, in not sending a copy of the books to him, as soon as to Mr. Byng. This was a lame measure obviated, by two of Mr. Byng's friends having applied for them at the office. Mr. Byng declared he had no other object in law, but in justice to the electors to find out the legal voters for Middlesex, of whom he was one of a considerable majority in his favour. Being asked, if, after going through a scrutiny, he meant to appeal to the House of Commons; he said he would answer no interrogatories, nor assent to any propositions that came from his opponents. One of his friends rose, and said it was not with Mr. Byng to answer questions of that kind; but that he, with some others, had stood up, and demanded the scrutiny, and should say yes or no, as they thought proper, to the House of Commons.

MONDAY, May 3.

The proceedings on the city scrutiny, which had been continued by regular adjournments, from day to day, finally closed, in the following manner: the sheriffs counsel having delivered his opinion in writing, respecting the vote of a person translated from the drapers to the girdlers company, declaring the same to be good, one of Mr. Atkinson's scrutineers expressed his dissatisfaction at the determination, and went out with the other scrutineers to consider of it. After an absence of two hours (having sent for Mr. Atkinson) they returned, and delivered the following letter to the sheriffs:

"Gentlemen,

"When we strenuously objected, at the commencement of the present scrutiny, to your admitting counsel for one candidate, and thereby imposing a necessity on the other of employing counsel likewise, we foresaw what the gentleman you have called in to your assistance as counsel has repeatedly declared from the bench, and the experience of six days fully confirms, that it is impossible in this mode of proceeding to go through the scrutiny in the time prescribed by law; and consequently, that the obvious intention of the act of parliament in the appointment of scrutineers, and the practice of former sheriffs in not admitting counsel are overturned, and the scrutiny rendered inadequate to the substantial purposes of justice. In six days you have decided upon 33 or 34 votes only, and this and the remaining six days do not afford the least prospect of being more essentially employed. It gives us pain to add, that several of the decisions are such as we cannot acquiesce under, but are determined to bring it before a higher judicature. The decision of this morning, upon the question of non-translation, in particular, appears to us, at one blow, to destroy the foundation of every peculiar right and privilege the city possesses, by overturning the authority of its ancient laws and customs, uniformly until now adhered to; and should that decision stand unreversed, it must be attended with consequences of the most alarming nature to all the franchises which rest upon a similar authority. To continue a proceeding at once troublesome, expensive, inadequate, inconclusive, and dangerous appears very improper: we have, therefore, made it our unanimous request to Mr. Atkinson to permit us, and have his consent, as scrutineers appointed under the authority of an act of parliament for regulating elections in the city of London, to give you this notice, that as far as we lawfully may we decline to proceed any farther before you in the present scrutiny; but will carry the vindication of the rights and franchises of the city to that jurisdiction, which is alone competent to administer complete justice, in the matter of the present election.

"We have the honour to be, &c."

SAMUEL SMITH,
JAMES BOGLE FRENCH,
SAMUEL HANNAY,
JOHN WITHERS,
JOHN MERRY,
WILLIAM STOCK.

Sir Barnard Turner, Knight. } Sheriffs of London.
Thomas Skinner, Esq. } don."

THURSDAY

TUESDAY, May 4.

The sheriffs, with Mr. Sawbridge, his scriveners, and counsel, Mr. Brook Watson, and several of the livery, attended in the new council-chamber, when the books were examined, the rejected votes cast up, and the numbers finally adjusted. At twelve the sheriffs, &c. adjourned to the hustings, when Sir Barnard Turner declared the numbers following:

	Number of votes on the poll	Votes declared had on the scrutiny.	Numbers returned by the sheriffs.
Mr. Watson,	4789	13	4776
Sir W. Lewes,	4554	23	4541
Mr. Newnham,	4479	12	4467
Mr. Sawbridge,	2823	11	2812
Mr. Atkinson,	2816	13	2803
Mr. Smith,	287	1	286
Mr. Pitt,	56	0	0

Upon which the sheriffs declared that the majority of legal votes upon the scrutiny appeared in favour of Brook Watson, Esq. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. and John Sawbridge, Esq. The court was then adjourned to Friday next, at the same time and place, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected, and the return signed.

This night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Pope's, oilman, in Wells-street, Oxford-road: it began in the ware-rooms under the shop, and the materials being entirely combustible immediately communicated to the stair-case, and in an instant the house was in flames from top to bottom. Mr. Pope threw his two children out of the two-pair-of-stairs window, which were caught in blankets, and then jumped out himself, and received but little hurt; Mrs. Pope followed, and was shockingly bruised; the servant maid followed her mistress, and fractured her skull in the fall: the family in the first floor, a widow and two children, were obliged to take to the same dreadful means: the mother, after being miserably burnt in throwing out her two children, jumped out herself, and was very much bruised: the maimed objects were immediately sent to the Middlesex Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

At half after six in the evening the sheriffs, under-sheriffs, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Byng, with their respective friends, attended at the office in Tooke's-court, and opened the business of the scrutiny for the county. Sir Barnard Turner stated to the freeholders, that he and his colleague had taken an eminent counsel's opinion respecting their conduct in their future proceedings, and that in consequence of that opinion they had determined to proceed upon the scrutiny. The opinion at the desire of a freeholder was read. It stated the sheriffs authority to grant a scrutiny, together with the mode necessary to be followed in conducting the business.

Mr. Byng declared himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the sheriffs, and declared that he would strictly conform to the regulations which they had laid down. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Mainwaring did not seem to be reconciled to the sheriffs' opinion, and a violent altercation took place, which continued until nine at night,

at which time the sheriffs adjourned until Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, 6.

Christopher Atkinson, Esq. was brought up from the King's-Bench prison into the court of King's-Bench, when the rule obtained by his counsel, to show cause why the judgement should not be arreited, was to have been argued; but, upon the motion of the Attorney-General, it was enlarged till Wednesday next; and another rule was obtained by the attorney for Mr. Atkinson's counsel, to show cause why the record (if deemed imperfect) should not be amended.

TUESDAY, 11.

At eight o'clock in the morning, Mess. Mainwaring, Wilkes, and Byng, with the sheriffs, and several freeholders, attended at the office in Tooke's-court, to proceed on the business of a scrutiny, which was demanded by Mr. Byng. A surveyor having given it as his opinion, that the place of meeting was not sufficiently strong to support so considerable a weight of people as would probably attend on this occasion, it was proposed to adjourn to Guildhall, Westminster. This was opposed by Mr. Wilkes and his friends, and when the adjournment at length took place, he refused to proceed to business, and protested against the whole proceedings of the sheriffs from the beginning. Mr. Darell, his counsel, gave notice that he should object to the whole of the scrutiny next day, under the act of 7th William III.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

The sheriffs met again, pursuant to adjournment, at Guildhall, King-street, Westminster; and after hearing counsel, particularly Mr. Darrell, in behalf of Messrs. Wilkes and Mainwaring, who contended that the sheriffs had no right to grant a scrutiny, they adjourned to Friday next.

Mr. Atkinson's business was resumed in the court of King's-Bench. His counsel were, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Dallas. Their object was, to show cause why the judgement passed on the defendant should not be arreited. In the prosecution of that object, the chief point which they aimed at establishing was, that the caption of indictment can be amended, except in the term in which it is issued. This led them into a wide field of statutes and quotations, in which much ingenuity and learning were displayed. Mr. Bearcroft seemed to shake the very foundations of the doctrine which the Solicitor-General had laid down before the adjournment of the court on Thursday last. Mr. Atkinson's counsel complained of the severity with which he was treated, and endeavoured to convince the court, that their client's elopement was not owing to any desire in him to fly from justice. Mr. Solicitor-General affirmed, that the defendant had not been subjected to any degree of hard treatment: that he had been obliged to submit to the common course of justice, and nothing more. He was surprised to hear the opposite counsel say that the defendant had fled because of the misprision of the clerk, as his counsel did not discover the error for a long time after he had left the country; and in respect to the counsel for the prosecution, they were not acquainted with the circumstance till within

two days of the time: when the rule which they were then considering was obtained.—He believed there might have been some hopes of evading the sentence which was passed, through the frequent changes of Attorney and Solicitor-Generals.—At any rate, it was setting a good precedent; as gentlemen, who might, in future, be in the same predicament with the defendant, had nothing to do but go to France, and stay till the witnesses that were against them should die. All the counsel for the crown spoke well. Mr. Lee was very nervous and animated. They made it appear that the authorities which had been quoted to prove that no amendment of caption could be made after the term in which judgement was given, were insufficient and nugatory. There were instances in which misprisions of officers might happen, and in which it would be impossible to amend them during the term in which they happened: one, for example, that should take place on the last day of a term.

THURSDAY, 13.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the Lord-Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, president; Sir John Skinner, vice-president; the Archbishop of York; the Earl of Exeter; Lord Brownlow, the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Rochester, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Worcester, Chester, Lincoln, Bangor, Lichfield and Coventry, and Bristol; Aldermen Lewes, Clarke, Pickett, Boydell, and Bates; Sheriffs Turner and Skinner, Sir George Pococke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. with many of the clergy and gentry. Collection at St. Paul's, on Tuesday

the 11th curt.	175	10	0
Ditto on Thursday the 13th curt.	280	8	4
Ditto at Merchant-Tailors-Hall	548	3	8

£1004 0 0

FRIDAY, 14.

At a court of common-council held at Guild-hall, before the Lord-Mayor and 16 aldermen, the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Computers presented a report of their proceedings, which was read, and the court empowered the committee to treat with the Grocers company for the purchase of the vacant ground in Grub-street, for the purpose of rebuilding the computers, or to treat with any other person or persons for the purchase of any ground that they may think most fit for the purpose.

MONDAY, 17.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, the poll finally closed for electing two representatives for the city of Westminster; when, on calling up the books, the numbers appeared,

For Lord Hood	6694
Right Hon. C. J. Fox	6234
Sir Cecil Wray	5998

Majority for Mr. Fox 236

After the numbers were declared, a requisition was delivered to the high-bailiff, as follows:

To Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff of the city and liberty of Westminster.

I Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. one of the candidates to serve in parliament for the city and liberty of Westminster, and we the undersigned electors of the said city and liberty, do hereby demand of you a scrutiny of the votes taken at the present election of two citizens to serve in parliament for the said city and liberty, as witnesses our hands, this 17th day of May, 1784.

CECIL WRAY.

Mountmorres
R. Butler
J. Meyer
D. Mackenzie
James Croft
Morris Marfaut
John Robertson

Bateman
Francis Atkinson
William Adams
Peter Paul
John Jackson
Rev. John Lloyd

Mr. Fox and his friends insisted that it was the high-bailiff's duty to make a return; that the next day the writ under which he had any power expired, and that, therefore, he could not grant a scrutiny with any prospect of use, or on any probability of his being able even to enter on it, much less to go through it; but the high-bailiff contended that he had a right to comply with the request; and as he had doubts in his own mind which of the parties had the majority of legal votes, he considered it as his duty to enter into a scrutiny, which was in fact only a continuation of the poll. Mr. Morgan and some other lawyers argued the case on the part of Sir Cecil Wray, and wished to go at full length into the business, but Mr. Fox would not enter into any contest. He claimed the return as a matter of right, and when it was refused, he and a number of respectable friends entered a protest against the high-bailiff; and at the same time Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Hare, and Mr. Stanley entered the following protest:

"We Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, James Hare, Esq. and Thomas Stanley, Esq. electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, do hereby solemnly and wholly protest against the scrutiny now demanded and allowed by the high-bailiff to commence after the return of the writ, and against all proceedings to be had and taken by the said high-bailiff in consequence thereof, as illegal and unprecedented, as witnesses our hands, this 17th day of May, 1784.

"ROBERT SPENCER,

"JAMES HARE,

"THOMAS STANLEY."

Witness,

JOHN ROBERT COCKER.

To all subsequent requisitions relating to a scrutiny Mr. Fox objected. His friends then, who were assembled to the amount of many thousands, insisted on chairing him, and he was conducted in one of the grandest, most numerous, and best ordered processions of the kind that we remember, round Covent-Garden, down Russell and Catharine-streets into the Strand, Charing-cross, down Parliament-street, round the end of Great George-street, and back to Charing-cross, Pall-mall, &c. St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Berkeley-street, round Berkeley-square; back through Berkeley-street, and into Devonshire-house court-yard, where the various

rious banners formed in front, while Mr. Fox, alighting from his chair, ascended the steps, and joined his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Duncannon, and a train of other illustrious beauties, who were assembled on the platform, to greet the arrival of their favourite representative. Mr. Fox from thence addressed his friends, in an elegant speech, most cordially thanking them for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and requesting, as their triumph in the cause of freedom and independence had been so highly honourable to him and themselves, it might not be sullied by the smallest marks of tumult or intemperance. The procession thence turned off to Willis's Rooms to dinner, and the multitude of spectators that crowded the streets dispersed without committing any riot or disorder. This election, which continued from the 1st of April to the 17th of May, was productive of many riots, and much confusion, in which several persons are supposed to have lost their lives, besides the constable, who died of the bruises he received in an affray on Monday the 10th. As it was contested with greater obstinacy, and more various success, than any preceding election, we have subjoined the following complete state of the poll for the city and liberties of Westminster, at the general election in 1784.

Days of the Month.	Days of polling.	Total at the close of each day's poll.		
April 1	First	Hood	Fox	Wray
2	Second	264	302	238
3	Third	970	941	866
5	Fourth	951	680	871
6	Fifth	1077	945	1010
7	Sixth	674	545	637
8	Seventh	522	414	495
9	Eighth	339	299	303
10	Ninth	80	75	69
12	Tenth	341	271	299
13	Eleventh	246	205	207
14	Twelfth	117	142	97
15	Thirteenth	161	186	116
16	Fourteenth	143	143	113
17	Fifteenth	96	82	79
18	Sixteenth	81	75	65
19	Seventeenth	68	65	68
20	Eighteenth	54	73	41
21	Nineteenth	65	76	49
22	Twentieth	35	51	27
23	Twenty-first	52	45	49
24	Twenty-second	51	57	38
26	Twenty-third	52	78	40
27	Twenty-fourth	39	77	29
28	Twenty-fifth	39	66	36
29	Twenty-sixth	25	38	23
30	Twenty-seventh	16	42	12
May 1	Twenty-eighth	14	29	13
3	Twenty-ninth	12	24	12
4	Thirtieth	14	33	11
5	Thirty-first	12	35	5
6	First	14	20	11
7	Second	10	9	8
8	Third	11	21	9
10	Fourth	23	15	19
11	Fifth	5	16	6

12	Thirty-sixth	5	17	6
13	Thirty-seventh	4	12	3
14	Thirty-eighth	3	7	2
15	Thirty-ninth	6	17	5
17	Fortieth	13	16	11
Total		6694	6234	5998

The following is an official copy of the return made by the high-bailiff of Westminster to the sheriff of Middlesex, and by the sheriff to the clerk of the crown.

"Thomas Corbett, bailiff of the liberty of the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. Peter, at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, doth hereby certify unto the sheriff of the said county of Middlesex, that by virtue of a certain precept, dated the 26th day of March last, and on the same day delivered to him the said bailiff, by the said sheriff, for the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament for the city of Westminster, and by virtue of the writ therein recited (proclamation of the premises in the said precept first mentioned, of the day and place, as in the said precept is directed, first being made) he the said bailiff did proceed to the election of two citizens to serve in the ensuing parliament for the said city of Westminster, on the first day of April now last past, on which day appeared and were put in nomination the three candidates herein after mentioned, and a poll being demanded, he the said bailiff did forthwith proceed to take the said poll, and continued to take the same day by day, during six hours each day, viz. from nine in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, until the day of the date of these presents inclusive, on which day the said poll was finally closed, when the numbers on the said poll for the said several candidates stood as follows, viz.

"For the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hood, Baronet, Baron Hood of the kingdom of Ireland, 6694

"For the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, — 6234

"For Sir Cecil Wray, Baronet, 5998

"The said bailiff further sheweth, that on the said final close of the poll, a scrutiny was duly demanded in behalf of Sir Cecil Wray; which scrutiny the said bailiff has granted, for the purpose of investigating the legality of the votes more accurately than could be done on the said poll; and the said scrutiny so granted is now pending and undetermined, and by reason of the premises, the said bailiff humbly conceives he cannot make any other return to the said precept, than as herein before is contained, until the said scrutiny shall be determined, which he fully intends to proceed upon with all practicable dispatch. — Whereof, whereof, he, the said Thomas Corbett, bailiff of the said liberty, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1784.

"THO. CORBETT, Bailiff"

"TUESDAY, 18.

His Majesty being seated on the throne, adorned with his crown and regal ornaments, and attended by his officers of state (the Lords being in their robes) commanded the gentleman usher of the

the black rod to let the Commons know, it is his Majesty's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House, who being come, the Lord Chancellor, having received directions, signified to the Commons his Majesty's pleasure that they should repair to the place where the Commons usually sit, and choose a fit person to be their speaker. His Majesty was then pleased to retire, and the Commons withdrew.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The two Houses of parliament having again met, his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and being, in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Knt. gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly presented to his Majesty the Right Honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, whom they had chosen to be their Speaker. And the Lord Chancellor having, by the King's command, signified his Majesty's approbation of their choice, His Majesty was then pleased to open the session of parliament by a most gracious speech.

This morning both houses of convocation met in St. Paul's church, at which were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, Bangor, Bristol, and St. David's, Dr. Calvert, Dean of the Arches, Drs. Wynne, Bever, and Scott, and many of the dignified clergy. The Archbishop came from the Chapter-house in his convocation robes, attended by the Dean of the Arches, the doctors, proctors, and other officers of Doctors-Commons, and was met at the west door of the cathedral by the bishops, preceded by the vergers, choristers, and gentlemen of the choir, and being seated, the Bishop of Bristol read the Litany in Latin; after which an anthem was sung by the gentlemen of the choir. The sermon in Latin was preached by the Rev. Dr. Barford. After the sermon another anthem was sung by the choir; the Archbishop then pronounced the benediction in Latin; after which his grace, followed by the bishops, doctors of law, clergy, and proctors, went to the Chapter-house, where the lower house of convocation soon waited on their lordships, and signified their election of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, dean of Christ-Church, as their prolocutor, and Wednesday evening was appointed for him to be presented in form to the upper house of convocation, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster-Abbey.

FRIDAY, 21.

Came on before the court of delegates, at Serjeants-Inn-Hall, the final hearing of Mr. Morris's cause, to establish his matrimonial contract with Miss Harford. Dr. Scott recapitulated the heads of the arguments, derived from the laws of nature and nations, which he adduced on last Tuesday evening.—Dr. Wynne replied, and contended that the marriage being contracted in fraud was void *ab origine*. To prove this position, he adverted to Mr. Morris's conduct during the time the young lady was under the care of Mrs. Latouche for education, when that lady found herself under the necessity of informing Mr. Morris, "that his frequent

visits prevented the young lady from making a progress in her education." He then traced him to every part of the continent, and showed the probability of a like advantage being taken at Lille, where Miss Harford "desired the ceremony to be performed in the English language." He next proved from the *Lex Loci* of the country in which the marriage contract was celebrated, that it was illegal; that it was likewise illegal under the marriage act of 1753; that it was void by the common law antecedent to that period; that it was equally condemned by the principles of the Roman and the canon law. His argument, which embraced an immense scope of learning and law, both jurisprudential and canonical, lasted two hours. At nine o'clock Mr. Mansfield began his argument, and continued it till ten, in the course of which he concluded that the marriage in question was founded in fraud and illegality; particularly with respect to the *Lex Loci* of the two places (French Flanders and Denmark) in which it was performed. He quoted the opinions of the ablest lawyers in those places, to prove his assertions. After a profundity of reasoning, he concluded with craving judgement in favour of Miss Harford.—The court was then cleared, and after half an hour's consideration the court was opened, and final judgement given—"That both pretended marriages were void; that Miss Harford, falsely in the libel called Morris, was at full liberty to marry again, and that Mr. Morris was condemned in full costs."

The delegates who sat were the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Galloway, Lord Sondes, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Baron Eyre, Mr. Baron Hotham, Dr. Calvert, and Sir James Marriott.

Mr. Atkinson was again brought to the bar of the King's-Bench, when he received the opinion of the court upon the objections started by his counsel to the informality of the proceedings. Lord Mansfield took a review of all the arguments of the long robe, after which he concluded with pronouncing a decision against the defendant, and that the records might be taken off the file for the purpose of amendment, whereby any error in the return of the *certiorari* might be cured by the court. After this opinion from the noble lord, Mr. Justice Willes rose to proceed and give judgement upon Mr. Atkinson, on which Mr. Bearcroft requested the sentence to be postponed till next term, when he should add further reasons in arrest of judgement. Time was accordingly given, and Mr. Atkinson was remanded into the custody of the tipstaff.

MONDAY, 24.

The following letter was received late this night by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, from the Marquis of Caermarthen, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state:

St. James's, May 24, 1784.

"MY LORD,

"I Have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that Mr. Stone is just arrived from Paris, with the definitive Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, which was signed the 20th instant, by Mr. Hailes, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary,

plenipotentiary, and the Dutch plenipotentiaries.

"I send your lordship immediate notice of this event, that it may be made public without loss of time. I am, with great truth and regard,

"My lord,

"Your lordship's most humble servant,

"CAERMARTHEN."

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Imports and exports of England to and from all parts:

	Imports.	Exports.
Ten years, ending	£.	£.
1710	4,557,894	6,512,095
Do. 1720	5,288,571	7,767,307
Do. 1730	6,950,811	10,130,870
Do. 1740	7,570,598	11,338,961
Do. 1750	7,396,602	12,399,055
Do. 1760	8,570,989	13,889,953
Do. 1770	11,088,711	14,841,548
Do. 1780	11,760,655	13,913,236

I R E L A N D.

THE great distress of the poor in this kingdom may be collected from the following extract:—"On Saturday Alderman Warren begged leave to inform the House of Commons of the alarming degree to which emigration was now taking place; many ships had lately sailed with multitudes of people on board; and there were now three ships in the harbour, each of which would carry away perhaps 300 persons: he had gone on board these ships, and he was sorry to find the persons emigrating were not the profligate, the idle, and the dissolute, but the sober, the honest, and industrious country people, many of them from the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny, spinners and combers, who declared they tore themselves away from their native country because they could not procure subsistence in it. This, the alderman very justly said, was an evil that ought to be stopped, not by any coercive measure, but by making the people happy, and finding employment for them at home: he mentioned the subject, therefore, that gentlemen might consider of it during the recess." If the happiness of the governed be the criterion of government, what judgement must we form of the system pursued in Ireland?

May 14. This day the Lord-Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, with the usual solemnity, and the Commons being sent for, gave the royal assent to forty-one public and fifteen private bills; among the former of which were the act to secure the liberty of the press, and the act to disqualify Lord Viscount Strangford from sitting or voting in parliament. His grace was then pleased to make a speech, after which the Lord Chancellor, by his command, prorogued the parliament to Tuesday the 29th day of June next.

E A S T - I N D I E S.

May 15.

THE following intelligence from the East-Indies, received by his Majesty's ship Crocodile, has been transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department.

Bombay-Castle, Dec. 30, 1783.

HIS Majesty's ship Crocodile arrived the 26th curt. from Bengal and Madras. She left Bengal about the middle of November but has brought no advices from the governor-general and council. A letter received by her from the select committee at Madras, dated the 4th curt. gives an account of the progress of Messrs Sadler and Staunton, and of some steps actually taken in the mutual evacuation of conquests. The general of Tipoo-Saib's army in the Carnatick was in full march to the Changamah pass, accompanied by these gentlemen; and their arrival is mentioned by Tipoo-Saib, in his letters to Gen. Macleod, as an event that will bring with it a certainty of peace.

Some boats with sepoy having been wrecked near Cannanore in the late bad weather, upon the Malabar coast, and about 200 of them seized and detained by the Bibby, notwithstanding repeated applications made for their release, both by Gen. Macleod and the resident at Tellicherry; and the Cannanore government being on all occasions inimical to the company, the general, immediately after the relief of Mangalore, declared his intention to take satisfaction for these injuries. In a letter received within these few days, we are advised of the place being taken, and promised further particulars in a short time; but in this letter the general mentions that the Nabob Tipoo-Saib had desired him to desist; and claimed the Bibby as his ally: the general, however, assures us that no bad consequences will ensue.

The separate treaty with Mhadajee Scindia is arrived. The president and select committee have just received a letter from the Peshwa, in answer to their's, wherein he expresses his full acquiescence in the treaty, and his readiness to join with the English in offensive measures against Tipoo-Saib, should he fail in performing the conditions required from him.

Bombay-Castle, Jan. 10, 1784.

LATE last night dispatches arrived from Brigadier-General Macleod, dated on board the Ranger snow, off Mangalore, the 28th and 29th ult.

In the first the general gives a particular detail of the capture of Cannanore, and in the second advises, in general terms, that the negotiations for peace were going on, and that Tipoo-Saib had not refused his permission to revictual Mangalore, which service the general was then performing, the boats being then in the river, and the vessels under weigh with the provisions for Quore.

The capture of Cannanore (the name of our new conquest) is but too much of a piece with the general conduct of our commanders in India. In peace, the arts of speculation succeed but slowly, where all are engaged in the same traffic. The progress of war are more rapid, and thence more alluring. A general finds or creates an occasion for plundering attacks to the civil government a share of the spoil, and assures them that no bad consequences will ensue!

Sceleratus amor habendi!

It is even told, that mercantile avarice has made such a progress at Madras, that a descendant of Tamerlane begs at the governor's gate, who scarcely gives him a few handfuls of rice.

and does not blush at it; that twenty Zemindars are begging alms on the great road; and their wives, left to the horrors of starving, are obliged to follow the scandalous trade of public courtezans.

Private letters from Bombay, by the Crocodile frigate, mention that the capture of Cannanore had been loudly complained of by the Dutch governor at Cochin, that fort belonging to a prince in alliance with the States, and who had joined them against the *Samarcoes* (a title equal to that of king of the country powers).—It was pretended the fort in question was some years since built by the Dutch, for the protection of their pepper trade, and that some of the republic's subjects were in the place when it was taken, and made prisoners, though afterwards set at liberty by order of the commanding officer.

A French account, of a somewhat later date, further adds, that Tippoo-Saib still raises difficulties and delays to the definitive conclusion of the peace. That prince said to General Macleod, "Englishmen and Frenchmen, the only point that divides you is the interest of trade; it is our spoils that you contend for, and those attract you because they enrich you. You have ceased to fight, because you have no more money. Return then to Europe, to economise the produce of your subsidies: you will afterwards come back to cut one another's throats among us, and tear from us our wealth and our products." But perhaps the obvious justice of such a speech is, at present, the only justification for it. It serves, at least, to throw in what light Europeans view their own conduct in India.

BIRTHS.

April THE lady of the Hon. Col. Rodney, 12. *12* a son.—19. Lady of Sir George Colcher, a daughter.—The wife of James Cooper, bricklayer, in Reading, two sons. In May last she was delivered of three girls, which makes her the mother of five children within eleven months.—25. Lady of John Willett Adye, Esq. a son.—*May* 2. The Countess of Tankerville, a son.—15. The lady of Paul Cob Methuen, Esq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April THE Rev. Mr. Turner, archdeacon 22. and canon of Wells, to Miss Burnaby, eldest daughter of Sir William Burnaby, Bart. late vice-admiral of the blue.—29. Samuel Heathcote, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart. to Miss Stone, of Melksham.—*May* 4. At Leominster, the Rev. Mr. Lodge, to Miss Anne Colt, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart.—At Watlington, in Kent, the Rev. Mr. Gammon, to Miss Eggleton.—9. The Right Hon. Lord Clive, to the Hon. Lady Henrietta Herbert, sister to the Earl of Powys.—10. Richard Coffin, Esq. of Portledge, in Devon, to Miss Monoux, of Bedfordshire.—24. Capt. Hervey, of the royal navy, to Lady Louisa Nugent, daughter of Lady Berkeley.—25. Henry Grefwoid Lewis, Esq. to Miss Bridgeman, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart.—The Rev. George Parrhill, rector

of Luggesdale, and prebend of Chichester, to Miss Peckham, daughter of the Rev. Henry Peckham, of Chichester.—17. The Rev. Thomas Biddulph, vicar of Paddfow, in the county of Cornwall, to Miss Sarah Townsend, daughter of the late Chauncy Townsend, Esq. and sister to James Townsend, Esq. member for Calne.—Lately, Capt. Watton, of the 5th regiment, to Miss Pye, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pye, rector of Whitborn.—Capt. Nicholas Boscawen, of the second regiment of foot guards, to Miss M. Broome.

DEATHS.

March CARDINAL John Charles Bandi, 23. Bishop of Imola, uncle to the Pope, in his diocese, aged 73 years.—27. At Little, in French Flanders, Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq. of the Garth, Brecknockshire.—*April* 12. At Tawstock-house, in the county of Devon (the seat of his ancestors) Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. in the 70th year of his age.—14. In the city of Cashell, in Ireland, Jonathan Montgomery, Esq. aged 105 years.—In Scotland, the Right Hon. James Lord Rollo. He is succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son John, now Lord Rollo.—17. George Phillippis, Esq. lately elected to represent the borough of Caermarthen in parliament.—20. Sir James Brown, Bart. He is succeeded by his only son William Augustus Brown, a lieutenant in the 67th regiment of foot, in Ireland.—In the 83d year of his age, David Burton, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of York and Durham.—22. The Hon. Henry Grenville, uncle to Lord Temple. Mr. Grenville was formerly governor of Barbadoes, where a statue was erected to his memory by the islanders, when he left it; after which he was ambassador to Constantinople. He has left one daughter, who is the lady of Lord Viscount Mahon.—The Rev. Thomas Mosley, rector of Stonegrave, Warrington, Hazby, and Strenshall.—23. In childhood, the lady of Samuel Estwick, Esq. member of parliament for the borough of Westbury.—25. At Oettinguen, in the 23d year of her age, of the consequences of her lying-in, the Princess of Taurand Taxis, consort of the Prince of Oettinguen.—26. The Right Hon. David Dalrymple, of Westhall, one of the Lords of council and session.—26. At Halle, Prince Francis Adolphus, of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schumbourg.—28. The Right Hon. the Countess of Waldegrave.—29. At Linstead, in Suffex, in the 88th year of her age, the Rev. Mr. Timothy Burrell, rector of Juddard Millicent.—The Rev. Mr. Tooke, rector of Eving in Suffolk.—30. Suddenly, of an apoplexy, Francis Charles, Count of Welbruck, Prince of the Holy Roman empire, and Bishop of Liege. He was born the 11th of January, 1719, and elected bishop the 16th of January, 1772. His dominions in the Low Countries contain about 200,000 inhabitants. His revenue amounted annually to upwards of 800,000 livres.—Lately, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. William Addison, rector of West Roundton.—In the south of France, Lady Charlotte Herbert, only daughter of the

Earl of Pembroke.—At Tallentown, in the county of Louth, in Ireland, aged 107, James Bryan.—May 1. Lady Wynn, relict of Sir John Wynn, Bart. and mother to the present Lord Newborough.—2. Mr. George Morton, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.—Miss Burrell, only daughter of Sir Peter Burrell.—The Rev. John Palmer, forty-two years rector of St. Michael's, in Gloucester.—3. The Rev. Dr. Waldegrave, of Wathington, in Suffex.—5. Isaac Paike, Esq. of Needham-market, one of his Majesty's commissioners for the peace for Suffolk.—7. The Rev. Edward Foyle, of Cholderton, rector of Kimpton, in Hampshire.—8. Mr. William Parker, printer, in Fleet-street, and one of the common-councilmen of Faringdon-ward without.—10. At Norwich, the Rev. Robert English, M. A. chaplain to Lord Hawke, and rector of St. Faith's and Horstead.—13. In the Middlesex-hospital, raving mad, Mrs. Pope, who threw herself out of a two-pair-of-stairs window at the fire in Wells-street (p. 414).—19. Mr. Hurford, coal-merchant, many years one of the common-council of Castle-Baynard ward.—20. Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, the Hon. Miss Bertie, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon.—Lately, near St. Alban's, aged 103 years, Mrs. Jane Pritchard.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, Feb. 24, 1784.

RICHARD Earl of Mornington, and Thomas Orde, Esq. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council in the kingdom of Ireland.—The Right Hon. Thomas Orde, to be chief secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—28. The Right Hon. Richard Earl of Shannon, George Viscount Edgcombe, and Thomas Lord Walsingham, vice-treasurers of the kingdom of Ireland.—Basil Cochrane, Adam Smith, James Buchanan, and James Edgar, Esqs. together with David Reid, Esq. to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's customs and other duties in Scotland.—March 5. Robert Howell Vaughan, of Hawod Owen, Esq. to be sheriff of the county of Merioneth, vice David Roberts, of Blaenyddol, Esq.—8. William Frazer, Stephen Cottrell, and Evan Nepean, Esquires, to be commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the privy-yeal.—John Edenfor Heathcote, Esq. sheriff of the county of Stafford, knighted.—16. James Stanley, Esq. barrister at law, to be steward and one of the judges of his Majesty's palace court of Westminster.—George Earl of Oxford to be ranger and keeper of St. James's Park.—17. The Right Hon. Lord George Lennox to be constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and also lord-lieutenant of the Tower hamlets.—20. Anthony Merry, Esq. to be his Majesty's consul at Malaga.—27. Ralph Heathcote, Esq. to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to the Elector of Cologne, also minister plenipotentiary to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galway to be comptroller of his Majesty's household.—The Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, and the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, to be joint receivers and pay-ment-general of his Majesty's guards, gari-

sons, and land forces.—Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. his Majesty's attorney-general, chief justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and justice of the counties of Chester and Flint, to be master or keeper of the rolls, and records in chancery, vice the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. deceased.—28. The Right Hon. Richard Viscount Howe, Charles Brett, Esq. Richard Hopkins, Esq. the Hon. John Jessens Pratt, the Hon. John Leveson Gower, the Right Hon. Henry Bathurst (commonly called Lord Apley) and the Hon. Charles George Percival, to be his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.—29. The Hon. Richard Howard to be secretary to the Queen, and comptroller of her Majesty's household, vice George Augustus North, Esq.—30. Richard Pepper Arden, Esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general, to be attorney-general, chief justice of the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, and justice of the counties of Chester and Flint, vice Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.—The Hon. James Luttrell to be master surveyor of his Majesty's Ordnance.—April 2. The Right Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, master of the rolls, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—3. Sir Richard Keynell, Bart. to be one of his Majesty's commissioners for the management of the duties on salt.—7. Archibald Macdonald, Esq. one of his Majesty's counsell, to be solicitor-general, vice Richard Pepper Arden, now attorney-general.—14. Henry Thomas Gott, of Newlands, in the county of Buckingham, Esq. knighted.—16. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Galway sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—The Right Hon. John Foster to be chancellor of the court of Exchequer in the kingdom of Ireland.—23. The Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.—27. Isaac Heard, Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, to be principal King of Arms, and Garter, &c. vice Ralph Bugland, Esq. deceased.—28. Daniel Hailes, Esq. to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, during the absence of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to that court.—30. The Hon. Lieut. Col. Henry Fitz-Roy Stanhope to be a groom of the bed-chamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—May 8. Thomas Lock, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, to be Clarenceux King of Arms, &c. of the South, east, and west parts of the kingdom of Great-Britain called England.—11. The King has been pleased to grant the titles of Viscount and Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny, the first male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Viscount Naville, of Birling, in Kent, and Earl of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.—The dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. George Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley; Baron Bouchier, Louvaine, Basse, and Compton, and the first male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of earl of the county of Leicester.—The dignity of an Earl of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Henry Lord Paget, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Lord Uxbridge, in Middlesex.—The dignity of

baron, viscount, and earl of Great-Britain to Sir James Lowther, Bart. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmorland, Baron of the barony of Kendal, in the said county, and Baron of the Barony of Burgh, in Cumberland, Viscount Lonsdale and Viscount Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale.—The dignity of a baron of Great-Britain to the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Bulkeley, of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Lord Bulkeley, Baron of Beaumaris, in the county of Anglesey.—The like dignity of baron of Great-Britain to the several gentlemen following, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, by the titles under-mentioned, viz. Sir Thomas Egerton, of Heaton-house, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Baronet, Baron Grey de Wilton, in the county of Hereford.—Sir Charles Cocks, of Castleditch, in the county of Hereford, Bart. Lord Sommers,

Baron of Everham, in Worcestershire.—John Parker, of Saltram, in Devonshire, Esq. Baron Boringdon, of Boringdon, in the said county.—Noel Hill, Esq. Baron Berwick, of Attingham, in Salop.—and James Dutton, Esq. Lord Sherborne, Baron of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester.—The Earl of Leven to be his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland.—The Right Hon. John Scott, his Majesty's prime serjeant in Ireland, to be his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the said kingdom. Also to be a baron of Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the title of Baron Earlsfort, of Liffon-Earl, in the county of Tipperary.—13. Lieut. Col. Charles Rooke, to be one of the gentlemen ushers, quarterly waiters, to her Majesty, vice Henry Revelly, Esq.—18. Henry Revelly, Esq. to be one of the commissioners for his Majesty's revenue of Excise, vice Charles Garth, Esq. deceased.

Postscript.

COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

First performance at Westminster-Abbey, on Wednesday morning, the 26th of May.

WE cannot in any adequate terms describe the grandeur of this festival. Habituated as we are to public exhibitions, and having had the opportunity of beholding whatever has engaged the notice of the metropolis for many years, we may be allowed to speak from comparison on experience, therefore, we say, that to grant a beautiful spectacle, with, at the same time, a seat so rich and perfect, has not been presented to the public eye within our memory. The *corps d'art* infinitely surpassed that of the trial of the Dukes of Kingston in Westminster-Abbey, and the Jubilee of Garrick, from which the idea of the present was taken, though it filled the boloms of men with equal enthusiasm, fell greatly short in the execution. On the trial of the Dukes of Kingston there was a heavy grandeur—the robes and the etiquette of rank, aided by the gloom of the Hall, prevented us from enjoying the beauty of variety. Here we had of the youth, beauty, grandeur, and suite of the nation, unrestrained by the decorations of a court of law, and grouped in all the natural and easy appearance of the *pelle mele*. The ladies were without diamonds, feathers, or flowers, and thus, in our mind, their charms were embellished.

For beauty

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament;

But is, when adorned, adorn'd the most.

On a future occasion, we may give some account of the picture of the Abbey. The arrangement of the whole was admirable, and did infinite credit to the talents of Mr. Wyatt. His orchestra was constructed so well, that the whole performers had a full view of the leader, and were as regular as the most compact band, a circumstance not less true than utterly astonishing, when we recollect that their number amounted

the orchestra, and the galleries on each hand, were so contrived, by the gradual elevation, that from every point of view the whole was seen, and the grand box for their Majesties and the royal family terminated the prospect.

The company began to assemble at a very early hour. Before ten in the morning the appearance was numerous, and about half after eleven the immense space was crowded to overflowing; the number was not short of 4000, the greatest part of which were ladies. By the natural coolness of the Abbey, and the contrivance of the directors, the place was not so intolerable for heat as might be imagined from the season. Their Majesties arrived about a quarter past twelve o'clock. The King came last into his box, and on viewing the brilliant spectacle, he started, and stood for some moments seemingly in an ecstasy of astonishment, an ecstasy which could only be exceeded by the transports of our amiable Queen. The Royal Pair were accompanied by Prince Edward and the Princess Royal, who sat on the King's right, and the Princess Augusta Sophia and Elizabeth on the Queen's left hand; they were all in one box, which was most elegantly ornamented.

The festival then began, and the *Coronation Anthem* was the first piece, which was selected as a salutation, and in its performance displayed the amazing powers of the band. It would be presumptive in us to enter into a detail of the performance. It was in so grand, so superior, and so exalted a style, that it must not be subjected to the rules of petty toggling criticism. Our readers may imagine better than we can describe the fulness of a band of more than 500 instruments—They may conceive what must be produced by a combination of all the executive powers in the country, inflamed and actuated by

" ——— they would seize the prisoned soul,
" And lap it in elysium."

What was said by hyperbole of the eloquence of the Earl of Chatham, might, without a figure, be applied to this; "that it resembled at times" the thunder, and at times the music of the "spheres." Nor was there, we believe, an individual present, who, during the influence of the artillery of the band, when the bursts of the full chorus struck the ear, and shook the mansion, was not carried back by analogy to the torments of the artillery of Heaven, with which, but that very morning, the hemisphere had rung. The present is in reality an era in the music of Britain; and as, while the soul and the genius of music has existence, it will be our pride that Handel composed his works in England, it will not be forgotten that his works have been so greatly commemorated. His is the muse for the English character. He writes to the masculine genius of a free people, and it was only by such an execution that the true majesty of his compositions could be demonstrated. It has been attributed to music that it enervates the mind. How far this may be true of the refinements of the Italian school, or even of simple melodies, we do not think ourselves competent to determine; but the most refined and most martial people of antiquity, the inhabitants of ancient Greece, whose achievements both in arts and in arms fill the mind with astonishment and incredulity, were so enamoured of the charms of harmony, that they deemed a proficiency on some musical

instrument an essential embellishment to the character of the statesman, the general, and the orator. And surely, if any thing can more than ordinarily invigorate the mind; if any thing can arouse the faculties, and coagitate the masculine passions of the soul, it is the music of Handel, performed by such a band as are now engaged in his commemoration.

Joah Bates, Esq. who was the conductor of the band, and to whose efforts so much of the general character and excellence of the entertainment was owing, appeared to be so agitated and inflamed by the subject during the performance—his mind was so involved, and his powers so roused, that his instrument, though immense in its tones, could hardly give utterance to his sentiments. Driven along the torrent so powerfully, he was at times too rapid in the movement, but his judgment quickly corrected his feelings; and a band more easily directed, more distinct in its impressions, or more perfect in its harmony, we never saw. Such was the first exhibition in this national feast.

Their Majesties seemed enraptured during the performance. The King was dressed in light blue; the Queen in a *gorge de pigeon* colour, and her head-dress decorated with a profusion of diamonds. The Princess Royal was in lilac, and confessedly the most lovely woman in the Abbey. The situation of her Royal Highness was rather singular, though we hope not ominous, being midway between the altar and a cloyster.

The SECOND PERFORMANCE at the PANTHEON, on Thursday, May 27th.

THIS evening's entertainment, though perhaps not equal in point of grandeur to that of the preceding day, was in every respect worthy of the occasion: It consisted of Handel's lighter compositions, with several of his most sublime choruses. The band, in proportion to the size of the place, and the number of the audience, was less numerous, and more select.

No exertions of art were wanting to prepare the grand saloon for the most perfect accommodation of the subscribers. A spacious projecting gallery, on painted columns, in imitation of the porphyry ones which support the building, was erected over the great door, for the reception of their Majesties, and the rest of the royal family. In the centre of it appeared a state gallery, with seats for the King and Queen, under a lofty canopy, adorned with crimson and gold decorations, the sume of which was richly gilt, and relieved by the royal arms. Elegant compartments of the same box were reserved for the Princess Royal, and the junior branches of the family; large piers of plate glass were fixed behind it, which heightened by various reflecting lustres, gave the whole an appearance truly magnificent! One of the detached side wings of the gallery was allotted for the ladies in waiting, and the maids of honour; the other for the King's suite. These were both ornamented with white lustreing, festooned, and fringed with gold, on a ground of *zephyr blue*.

The remainder of the saloon was disposed for the most convenient reception of 2,400 subscribers, the utmost number of tickets that could be issued, though more than double the quantity was previously demanded.

A gradual elevation of benches was made in all the galleries, and likewise through all the recesses underneath them. The dome was illuminated with buff coloured lamps, diffused in small squares, which, with the addition of numberless lustres, added a peculiar brilliancy to the scene! the orchestra remained in its usual place and form; but in the gallery over it was erected an organ, on the top of which shone in transparency an irradiated bust of the immortal HANDEL!

The company began to assemble at six o'clock, and long before seven every part of the House was crowded. Their Majesties arrived soon after eight, with the three elder princesses in company. The Princess Royal sat on the right hand of their Majesties, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth on the left.

As soon as the royal auditors were seated the concert opened, the band was led by Cramer, with his usual fire and correctness. His performance of the last grand concert was admirable, and evinced the versatility and extent of his powers. To Madame Mara, it is impossible to pay a compliment in her profession which she does not deserve. Her amazing compass of voice is sweet in each extreme. Her first song was executed in a style that equally astonished and delighted the musician and the amateur. Her cadences were the inspirations of the genius of Handel, and were admirably suited to the subject. Great praise is due to the other eminent performers who distinguished themselves on this occasion. Miss Cantelo, Miss Abrams, Pachierotti, Bartolini, Taffa—all were excellent in their respective parts.

hold our particular tribute of applause from Mr. Harrison, whom we have no hesitation in pronouncing the best singer of Handel's pathetic pieces, since the days of the enchanting Miss Harrop. He sung with equal taste and feeling, and we regretted that he had so little allotted to him. Their Majesties seemed much delighted with the performance, and with the splendid effect of the most brilliant company that ever graced the

Pantheon. The Prince of Wales attended incognito. The performance did not conclude till near twelve o'clock, and four hours of continual rapture, what mortal frame can bear. Languor irresistibly invaded part of the company, and those whose sensibility of soul withstood the weakness of nature, seemed suspended in a kind of painful delirium, unable any longer to discriminate their feelings.

THIRD PERFORMANCE at WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, on Saturday, May 29.

SUCH was the ardour and enthusiasm which the two former exhibitions had excited in the public, that the rehearsal of this day's performance on the 28th, was attended by fifteen hundred persons, admitted at half a guinea each.

The music in the Pantheon seems to have been selected to display the taste and elegance—that at the Abbey, the grandeur and majesty of the art. The Messiah, which is justly esteemed the most sublime oratorio of Handel, was this day executed in a manner worthy of that immortal genius—in a style that reflected the highest honour on Mr. Bates, the soul and conductor of the whole, and on all the other performers in their respective departments. Of the general effect we have already spoken, in our account of the first day's performance, which, in no point of transcendent excellence, was superior to this. Its merit may be felt but not described. The King and Queen, who beside the three elder princes, were this day accompanied by the Princesses Mary and Sophia, being seated, the performance began at a quarter past twelve exactly. The introduction was sung by Mr. Harrison, with great animation and correctness. The Hallelujah, which finished the second part, was repeated by the particular desire of his Majesty. This movement is better calculated to display the power of an immense volume of sound, and, therefore, to produce a wonderful effect with a large band, than any other composition whatever. Mr. Asbridge's drum was heard to great advantage in this Hallelujah. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" was sung most divinely by Madame Mara. As in compass, power, and melody of voice—in in musical learning and science—in ease and brilliancy of execution Madame Mara is undoubtedly without a rival. "The trumpet's shrill sound," by Tafca, gave great satisfaction. His fine bass voice made ample amends for

any deficiency of expression that might be supposed to arise from his want of knowledge in the language. Mr. Sargeant accompanied him in a very masterly manner. The Amen which concludes the whole, is replete with florid counterpoint, and no matter has produced so great an effect with a fugue. Norris and Reinhold each bore a part in the solo songs, and are well entitled to praise. Bartolini, Miss Cantelo, and other singers were not in our opinion the less deserving, that our limits will not permit us to enter into the merits of each. Through the whole the fire of Handel, which glows in every part of this sublime production, called forth the powers of the performers and the feelings of the audience to adgree that almost gives credibility to whatever has been fabled of the "concord of sweet sounds." The band, the same in all respects as on Wednesday, except the leader, was led by Mr. Cramer, every where bold, correct, unrestrained, and equal to himself.

Such was the execution, and such the success of this splendid jubilee in commemoration of the Shakspeare of music.

By some, perhaps, the magnificence of the undertaking may be thought disproportionate to the object. The serious and menacing aspect of the times, it may also be said, accords but ill with splendid festivals and entertainments of profuse expence. Perhaps some inadvertencies might occur in the management, and some persons might gain admission into the orchestra and the choir more from their connexions than their merit; but we are not of that herd of critics, who think that man was born to continual trouble, and who rejoice more over one accidental blemish, than ninety and nine incontestible excellencies.

We have been informed, that Dr. Burney is drawing up an account of this jubilee, by the desire of the directors.

ON Friday the 28th, the Hay-market theatre opened for the season, under the direction of Mr. Colman, by far the ablest and most attentive manager since the days of Garrick. The entertainment for the evening were, the Spanish Barber, and the Agreeable Surprise. A new Mississippi dance, called the Medley, was introduced, performed, as we understand, by the children of the play. To this species of entertainment we are far from partial, though we acknowledge the audience seemed of a very different opinion. It is, however, an education which for the sake of the comic and the tragic we will not the children of players to receive. An occasional prelude called the Election of the Manager, was advertised but withdrawn, whether from reasons originating in the green-room or the Lord Chamberlain's office, we are not informed: but at present let no man

speal of an election and laugh in the same half hour—there will be danger in it. As the late session of parliament promises a warmer campaign than usual, Mr. C. has re-inforced his light troops with a considerable number of heavy armed infantry. In short, he has collected the principal comic and vocal strength of both the winter theatres, as will soon appear by his bills, and as we may judge from appearances, those whose avocations confine them from tasting the pleasures of the country may every evening console themselves with the most lasting, the most rational, and the most instructive of all city amusements. The House, which is contrived with wonderful skill in point of elegant simplicity and coolness, has received some new embellishments, in addition to the improvements of last year.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in MAY, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. confols.	4 per C. confols.	Long Ann.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann	India Bonds 8 dif.	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Wind Deal	Went. London
26	116½	57 7	58 1	75 1	17½	12½	125	54½	9	65½	57½	57½	17½	Par.	N	Rain
27	116½	58 1	58 1	75 1	17½	12½	125½	54½	9	65½	57½	57½	17½	Par.	N	Fair
28	116½	58 1	58 1	75 1	17½	12½	125½	54½	9	65½	57½	57½	17½	Par.	N	Fair
29	116½	58 1	58 1	75 1	17½	12½	125½	54½	9	65½	57½	57½	17½	Par.	N	Fair
30	116½	58 1	58 1	75 1	17½	12½	125½	54½	9	65½	57½	57½	17½	Par.	N	Fair
1	Holiday	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	124	54	9	66	57½	57½	15½	Par.	N	Fair
2	Sunday															
3	116	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	124½	54	9		57		15½	Par.	N	Fair
4	116	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	124½	53½	7		56½	57½	15½	is Pre.	N	Fair
5	116	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	124	53½	7		56½		14	Par.	N	Fair
6	116½	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	124	54½	6		57		14	Par.	N	Fair
7	116½	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	124	54½	6		57		14½	Par.	N	Fair
8	116½	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	123½	54½	10		57½	57½	14½	Par.	N	Fair
9	Sunday															
10	116½	58 1	58 1	74 1	17½	12½	123½	54	10		56½	57½	14	Par.	N	Fair
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23	Sunday															
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26	115½	57 7	58 1	74 1	17½	12½		53½	13						N	Fair

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR JUNE, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

THE new parliament being assembled, and the strength of the two contending parties fairly tried, the public business was not brought forward with that promptitude which the advanced season of the year and the exigencies of affairs seemed to demand. We have already had occasion to observe that doubt and procrastination marked the conduct of the ministry, from the first day of their coming into office. Much time was wasted in trivial disputes on the Westminster and other elections, apparently to little purpose. Each point was decided by a division of the House, which tended rather to display the great superiority of the minister, than to establish any certain rules by which the proceedings of future elections might be regulated, and like inconveniencies obviated. The adherents of each party charged the other with being the cause of this delay; though it may be fairly supposed that ministers, at the head of so decisive a majority, might have rid their hands of this business much sooner, if they had been fully prepared to enter upon the investigation of more important matters.

May 25. Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the powers vested in his Majesty to keep open a commercial intercourse with America for some time longer, and informed the House that a committee of the privy-council, sitting in the room of the late board of trade, had been employed in hearing evidence relative to the best mode of maintaining that intercourse, and had drawn up

a voluminous report, upon which he hoped some permanent system of commerce might be established.

The House then proceeded to settle the order in which petitions on elections should be heard. They were divided into four classes; petitions on double returns to be heard first; petitions against members returned for two places to be heard next; petitions complaining of undue returns only to be heard in the third place; and all petitions on the merits of elections, such as those complaining of bribery, illegal votes, &c. to be heard last.

The petitions being put into a glass, and drawn out as directed by Mr. Grenville's bill, the first that occasioned any debate was a petition from Lord Ongley, stating that he was duly elected for the county of Bedford, but that the name of a person who had given him his vote singly had been inserted by mistake in the same column with those who voted for Mr. St. John, by which means there appeared a majority of one in favour of Mr. St. John, who accordingly was returned as duly elected by the sheriff, together with the Earl of Upper Ossory: it also stated that two other freeholders had voted for Lord Ongley, whose names were not entered on the poll. The question was, whether the petition belonged to the third or the fourth class. The minister and his friends contended that, as it complained of an undue return, and that Lord Ongley had, in fact, the majority on the poll, it came strictly within the description of the third class. On the other hand, it was urged that, as in the case of the

two freeholders whose names did not appear on the poll, the merits of the election, as well as of the return, must be taken into consideration, the petition was of a mixed nature, relating to something more than the mere return, and belonged more properly to the fourth class. On this point the House divided, and the petition was ranged in the third class.

The next was a petition from the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, stating that he had been duly chosen for Westminster by a great majority, complaining of the high-bailiff's return or answer to the sheriff's precept, and praying that it might be referred to a committee under Mr. Grenville's bill, to be enquired into as an *undue return*.

Lord Mulgrave denied that a petition complaining that no return had been made could be considered under Mr. Grenville's bill, which regarded only petitions against sitting members, and moved that the petition did not come within the meaning of the bill.

Sir Lloyd Kenyon assigned as reasons for seconding the motion, that the act in question provided only for the trial of an election cause between two parties. In the present case there were no parties, the election was incomplete, there was no return. The paper delivered by the high-bailiff to the sheriff was not a return of members; it was merely an account of the proceedings of the poll, as a vindication of his own conduct in not having made a complete return. He was, therefore, clearly of opinion that the petition did not come within the meaning of Mr. Grenville's bill.

Mr. Fox affirmed that if his petition did not come within the letter, it was clearly within the spirit of the bill. He admitted the truth of what had been said with regard to the return, and accused the crown lawyers of having been concerned in the fabrication of that curious device, which; he perceived, was not to be deemed so far a return as to enable him to petition the House upon it, but was nevertheless to be defended as a return sufficient to screen an atrocious offender from punishment. He enumerated the various

stratagems and exertions of court influence that had been practised to aggravate the expence, and to harass him in his election; and painted the peculiar hardships of his situation, as that of an unfortunate candidate, marked out for the utmost virulence of ministerial vengeance and persecution. If he attempted to avail himself of one statute, to which, from its complexion, his case seemed applicable, he was immediately told, it had no reference to that act of parliament; if he looked to another for protection and justice, he received immediately the same repulse; and so on, he supposed it would be, through the statutes at large. Even the operation of Mr. Grenville's bill was to be denied him; that bill which had been raised above the clouds by those who sat over against him, as the sure and rigid criterion of the purity of elections. The attributes which, at other times, were so lavishly bestowed upon it, were, at the present moment, to be withheld, and this merely, that it might not afford him the justice, which, in the very preamble of the act, it was its professed intent to provide. The act did not describe any particular return. It spoke of returns in general, with the inconveniencies resulting from protracted ones. Since then his petition was clearly within the spirit of the act, it ought certainly to go before a committee; and since the utility of that act was so obvious, its jurisdiction ought to be extended to all possible cases of election.

Mr. Pitt ridiculed the arguments of Mr. Fox with great success. The question, he observed, was not what had happened during the election for Westminster, nor what difficulties the enmity of administration had provided for the unfortunate candidate, who had taken up so much time in describing his lamentable circumstances. The question merely was, whether the petition came within the purview of Mr. Grenville's bill? If it did, it undoubtedly ought to go to a committee; if it did not, it was neither consonant to the orders of the House, that it should remain on the table, nor right that it should interrupt the regular business of receiving

receiving petitions complaining of undue elections. The unfortunate candidate had been at pains to hold himself out to the House, and to the public, as an object of the most unexampled ministerial persecution, and among many other melancholy grievances, had complained, that let him resort to what statute he would, he was still to be told that he could derive no benefit from it. To what was this to be ascribed, but to his choosing to resort to such acts of parliament as could not, by any fair construction, be made applicable to his case. Statutes, however beneficial in their operation, must be construed according to their clear import, and could not be made applicable to such cases as by their express wording, their provisions did not comprehend. This was the case with Mr. Grenville's bill and the petition, to which the clause of the act that had been just read bore no reference whatever. With regard to the statute of the 11th of King William, which had been quoted the preceding day, he knew not whether the unfortunate candidate had more cause to lament, or the fortunate high-bailiff to rejoice that it did not apply. Happy it undoubtedly was for the high-bailiff, against whom the utmost rigour of that statute had been denounced, that he had fully complied with his oath, and all that the statute required of him, in stating his reasons for not having made such a return as the unfortunate candidate had expected.

The petition was rejected without a division, and another petition was presented and received, to be considered of by the House as any other petition without the meaning of Mr. Grenville's bill. An order was made for Mr. Fox to be heard by his counsel upon it, on Friday next, and the high-bailiff and his deputy, who had been in waiting during the above debate, were directed to attend on that day.

May 26. That part of his Majesty's speech containing the ordinary requisitions of supply being read, Lord Surrey remarked on the serious and important nature of a vote of supply, and having briefly touched on the different

branches of business to which the vigilance and attention of parliament were called, by the speech from the throne, he recommended it to ministers to arrange these branches with accuracy, and to adhere strictly to that arrangement in the discussion, that nothing might come prematurely before the House, or without the knowledge of the members, and that no delays might ensue, on pretence of giving time to deliberate on questions of importance, after their being proposed.—Mr. Pitt assented to the propriety of such an adjustment, and assured the House that the different objects of parliamentary consideration should be laid before them regularly, openly, and fairly. An order was then made for the House to resolve itself into a committee of supply on the morrow. Several petitions were received and read, among which was a petition from the East-India Company; and a petition from Sir Ashton Lever, relative to the sale of his museum by a lottery. Sir Ashton's petition was referred to a committee.

May 27. The forms of resolving to grant a supply being gone through, several petitions were received and read. The House then went up to St. James's with their addresses to the King.

May 28. The Speaker reported his Majesty's answer to the address.

Mr. Sawbridge begged leave to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he intended to make any motion, or institute any enquiry relative to a parliamentary reform, and gave notice, that if Mr. Pitt did not intend to take any step in that business, he himself would bring it forward on Thursday next.

Mr. Pitt did not consider himself as bound to answer this question. He confessed that the subject often agitated his mind; it had his most cordial wishes, and should receive his most strenuous support, whenever it was brought forward; but he conceived that it would not be advisable to introduce it so early in the session, when so much important business was to be done.

Mr. Sawbridge thought the present the most proper time for the discussion

of that subject, when members were just returned from their electors, and knew their dispositions.

Mr. Fox's petition was then read, and counsel heard and witnesses examined in support of it. The points which they laboured chiefly to establish were, that the high-bailiff was *functus officio* on the 18th, and that Mr. Fox's voters were scrutinized most rigorously, before they were suffered to poll, through the whole of the election, but more particularly towards the conclusion of it. This was proved by several witnesses. The counsel concluded their arguments, by warning the House not to separate questions of taxation and representation, an attempt that had already cost this country an empire; and to beware of giving the inhabitants of Westminster a pretence to refuse the payment of taxes that might be voted, while they were unrepresented in parliament. The counsel for the high-bailiff were preparing to reply, but pleading fatigue, and the lateness of the hour, the House adjourned.

May 31. The House resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Mr. Gilbert was called to the chair in the room of Mr. Ord, who had formerly presided in that committee.

26,000 seamen, including 4,495 marines, were voted for the year 1784, and the usual sum of 4l. per man per month voted for their maintenance.

Sir Thomas Frankland complained that the commanders of ships, at present, were children, and not men, a boy of sixteen, who had interest, having been promoted to the rank of captain, before he had been twelve months at sea.

The House being resumed, the American trade bill was continued for one month longer.

Mr. Burke gave notice, that on Wednesday se'nnight he intended to make a motion on that part of the King's speech which reflected a censure on the last parliament.

Mr. Pitt wished to be informed of the tendency of the motion. He con-

ceived that his Majesty's speech was no longer a fit object for animadversion, since it had already been the subject of debate, and the House had presented an address in consequence of it.

Mr. Fox begged leave to present a petition from the electors of Westminster, which was pretty nearly a transcript of his own petition presented on the 25th, with this difference, that in this the electors complained of not being represented, and, therefore, insisted on not being liable to bear any part of the taxes proposed to be laid on the subject. This position Mr. Fox maintained with his usual ingenuity. He recapitulated the several arguments he had urged in support of his own petition, and wished the House to recollect that the present was not the petition of an individual, but that of a great and respectable body of citizens, who would not be juggled out of their privileges and immunities.

Mr. Dundas objected to the petition's being laid on the table, and moved that it should be taken into consideration with the other petitions on the same subject then pending, of which he observed it was merely a duplicate. This motion, after some conversation, was carried without a division.

June 1. Mr. Moreton, from the East-India House, presented an account of the finances of the company, by way of appendix to the account laid before the last House of Commons.

This account was referred to the same gentlemen who had been appointed by the last parliament to examine the account of which this was the sequel, and Mr. Brett, Mr. Call, Mr. Anstruther, and Mr. H. Dundas, were added to the committee, on the nomination of the minister, in the room of Sir Grey Cooper, Sir Gilbert Elliott, and Sir A. Ferguson, who, by the fate of political war, were no longer in parliament, and of Mr. R. Smith who had declined serving*.

June 2. In a committee of supply, voted the sum of a million and a half

* The names on the committee now stand thus: The Right Hon. W. Eden, Chairman, W. Hussey, H. Bankes, Geo. Dempster, H. Beaufoy, B. Watson, Lord Beauchamp, Sir George Buckburgh, P. Yorke, H. Strachey, H. Thornton, H. Dundas, John Call, J. Anstruther, C. Brett.

a half to be raised by Exchequer bills.

Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual prevention of smuggling. He explained the object of his intended bill not to be particular, but general—to introduce such regulations into every branch of the revenue as might be sufficient to overturn the endeavours of those who wished to live on the ruin of the public income. The outlines of it were to extend the hovering laws to the four seas—to prevent ships from carrying arms without a licence from the Admiralty—that smuggling vessels, when once captured, should not be returned—that the building of ships of a certain description, upon the smuggling scale, should be interdicted—that certain goods, such as tea, &c. in smaller casks and packages than were allowed by law, should occasion the forfeiture of both ship and cargo—that a mode of clearance should be adopted, to prevent ships from clearing out with ballast, and afterwards going on the smuggling trade. Leave was given.

Mr. Fox brought up a petition from the Westminster electors, praying to be heard by their counsel, in support of the allegations of their former petition, which being granted,

Lord Mahon presented another from the high-bailiff, praying to be heard in his own defence, so far as the allegations of the former petition were intended to affect him, and also a petition from other electors of Westminster, praying that the high-bailiff might be permitted to go on with the scrutiny, which was ordered to be considered with the former petitions.

Counsel were then heard in support of Mr. Fox's petition, and that of the electors who espoused his cause. They adduced a variety of arguments, to prove that the high-bailiff had acted illegally, and contrary to all precedent, in not having made a return to the sheriffs' precept.

The counsel for the high-bailiff were heard in reply. They rested the defence of their client on the information which, during the poll, had been delivered to him on oath, of numbers

of bad votes having been polled for Mr. Fox. To prove this they were proceeding to examine witnesses, when Lord North moved, "That no evidence be admitted on behalf of the high-bailiff that may tend to decide on the merits of the election." This was proposed under the idea, that to admit any evidence which might impeach the merits of the election would be to interfere with the jurisdiction of Mr. Grenville's bill. It was negatived after a tedious debate.

Mr. Atkinson, secretary to the committee for conducting the election of Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray, being called to the bar, was asked "if he did not know of many illegal votes on the poll?" to which he could not answer of his own knowledge. He was next asked, "Whether he did not know of lists of voters having been given to the high-bailiff, whose votes, since the close of the poll, he had found to be illegal?"

Mr. Fox objected to this question, as leading to try by *ex parte* evidence the merits of the election, which were to come before another tribunal, under the specious pretext of hearing witnesses in exculpation of the high-bailiff's conduct. The lists of voters in question, be they what they might, could derive no additional authenticity, by any enquiry subsequent to the close of the poll, to justify the high-bailiff in not having made a return, or in entering on a scrutiny.

After much conversation on this point, Lord Maitland moved, "That the counsel be restrained from examining witnesses touching the legality of any description of votes, unless on questions immediately relating to the exculpation of the high-bailiff."

This was opposed by Mr. Pitt and Mr. H. Dundas, and defended by Mr. Sheridan, who contended, that if the admission of such partial evidence should prevail, he should not confine himself to the bare examination of evidence on vague assertions respecting anonymous voters, but insist upon their names being given in, that the whole merits of the election might be investigated there, if the House thought

itself competent to decide upon them, in violation of Mr. Grenville's bill.

Lord Mulgrave moved the previous question, and in terms of great warmth and asperity described the poll to have been procrastinated by base arts and shuffling tricks.

Mr. Sheridan retorted the charge, as more applicable to those who shrunk from the impartial investigation of Mr. Grenville's bill, and exposed the indecent correspondence that subsisted between the high-bailiff and one of the candidates.

Mr. Fox reprobated Lord Mulgrave's language, as unworthy of a man of education, a gentleman, or a man of honour, and being called to order, he declared, that if he could be furnished with stronger terms to express his feelings on the subject, he would adopt them, if not, he must repeat what he had said. Lord Mulgrave explained, and the previous question was carried without a division. The House then proceeded with the examination of the witness, which proved extremely tedious, as an altercation took place on almost every question that was proposed.

June 3. Mr. Sawbridge, finding it the wish of the House that his intended motion respecting a reform in the representation of the people should not come on then, was willing to postpone it till Monday or Tuesday next, and again desired to know if Mr. Pitt would take the business out of his hands.

Mr. Pitt professed his sincere attachment to the measure, but thought it his duty to consult opportunity, and did not think the early stage of the session at all calculated for the discussion of that subject.

Mr. Burke spoke pointedly on the accommodated language of the minister, and his unbounded confidence, in futurity. If a reform was necessary he wished to see it adopted; if, on the contrary, it should be judged inexpedient, he wished the House to set it at rest by some spirited resolution. But why was a question of such magnitude, on which had been lavished such a profusion of sincerity and patriotism, kept in suspense? If it was the voice of the people, as had been averred, why

was no attempt made to gratify their desires? When the minister wanted addresses, on which he might proceed to a dissolution of parliament, these were so readily and liberally obtained, that the cry of prerogative was echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other. But in all these addresses not a syllable about a more equal representation of the people, as if the people had been more anxious to extend the influence of the crown, than to secure their own franchises.

The House then resumed the business of the Westminster election, when a tedious and uninteresting examination of witnesses in vindication of the high-bailiff's conduct took place, which lasted till three o'clock in the morning.

June 7. A petition, complaining of an undue election, was presented by Sir Watkin Lewes, but the names of the petitioners being written on a separate piece of paper, which was tacked to the petition by a pin, it was held to be inadmissible in that form.

Another petition was presented, complaining of the return of Lord Surrey for the city of Hereford, and as Lord Surrey had been also returned for Carlisle and Arundel, Mr. Eden observed that the petition ought to have a very early hearing, since both these places must continue unrepresented until the merits of it were tried.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox thought that as a member returned for two places, the return for one of which is petitioned against, is not obliged to make his election for which of them he will sit till that petition be decided upon, Lord Surrey might reserve either Carlisle or Arundel, while Hereford should be in dispute, and vacate the other. The Speaker remarked that the point was new, and could not be immediately decided. Next day, however, Lord Surrey gave notice that he did not intend to sit for Arundel, and a new writ was issued.

The House then concluded the examination of witnesses on the Westminster election, and the counsel for the high-bailiff having summed up his evidence, informed the House that his client wished to state the grounds on which

which he thought himself justified in granting a scrutiny. He was called to the bar accordingly, and read from a paper of considerable length a minute account of his inducements. They arose chiefly from the information he received of the many bad votes polled for Mr. Fox, against whom several personal reflections, and much party matter was interpersed in his justification.

As soon as the high-bailiff had finished, Mr. Adam moved "That the Speaker do ask him whether he has any objection to deliver in the paper he has read at the bar." This was opposed by the minister and his friends, as unnecessary and improper. The paper, it was said, consisted merely of notes, from which the high-bailiff had spoken in his own defence, and was not of a nature to be submitted to the consideration of the House, because it had not been drawn up with that view. It could answer no purpose but to enable gentlemen to find fault with particular expressions, and might be made the ground of actions against the bailiff.

In answer to this, it was urged, that to have the paper before them would enable the House to compare what had been stated in evidence with the high-bailiff's defence, and to sift into the points in which they disagreed; that he was not to be considered as defending himself from a criminal charge, but as giving the reasons of his conduct as a returning officer; that whether it consisted of evidence or justification it ought equally to be given in; that it could be no injury to a person to deliver in a written paper, which it had been thought a benefit to read; that no prosecution could be grounded on such a paper; and lastly, that the motion, if carried, would not be compulsory. It passed in the negative.

June 8. Mr. Sawbridge deferred his intended motion for a parliamentary reform; as did Mr. Burke his motion on the King's speech.

The counsel on all sides having closed their evidence and their arguments on the Westminster election, it now remained for the House to apply that evidence and those arguments, and finally to determine by what mode it was to be brought to a conclusion.

Had the decision established a precedent, by which returning officers might have regulated their conduct in future, this day's debate would have been of more importance. But as the majority admitted the necessity of some new law, to obviate the ill consequences of such a precedent, it is merely to be regarded as a specimen of political warfare, in which strength of argument must sometimes yield to strength of numbers.

Mr. W. Ellis opened the business. He laid it down as an undeniable maxim, that, in the exercise of the ancient prerogatives of the crown, derived from the common law, or coeval with it, the King, when he exercised them with sound discretion, was absolute; and since the constitution had vested in the King the prerogative of calling parliaments, and ordering them to meet when and where it should appear to him most conducive to the public good, he inferred that his commands contained in the writs issued to the sheriffs, for the election of members to sit in the House of Commons, were peremptory, mandatory, and absolute. For if it were left to the discretion of returning officers to return the members or not on the day specified in the writs, the meeting of parliaments would not depend on the will of the King, whom the constitution hath made the sole judge of the time when they ought to meet, but on the whim, the corruption, or the partiality of returning officers. Then something worse might happen, than not having any parliament at all. Then there might be packed parliaments, which being the mere creatures of ministerial influence, might vote away the liberties and properties of the people. Hence he insisted that returning officers were bound at common law, as well as by statute, to return the names of the members with their writs; and in this opinion he was fortified by the silence of the journals, which proved that our forefathers thought the order in the King's writ peremptory, mandatory, and absolute, to return the members on or before the day specified in the writs; for in all the journals, there was not a single instance to be found in which

a returning officer had ventured to return members, after a general election, on any day after the writ was made returnable. It had been attempted, through the whole course of the examination, to justify the high-bailiff for his disobedience of the King's orders, conveyed by the writ to the sheriffs of Middlesex, and by the sheriffs' precept to him, by his oath, which bound him to make a conscientious return. Those who reasoned so must prove that there was a difference between the oath taken by a sheriff and that which binds an inferior returning officer; for otherwise this absurdity would follow, that the King's commands to the sheriffs would be peremptory, while the bailiffs would be left to act at discretion. In arguing thus, he meant not to detract from the sacred obligation of an oath. Returning officers were not the only persons who were bound to pronounce judgement according to conscience. Judges and juries were bound by such oaths, and yet they were not permitted to spend as much time as they pleased in forming their judgements. In all cases of life and death, the law allowed no longer time to juries for that purpose, than a man may live without food or sleep; yet it would hardly be said that a returning officer would do more mischief in making an undue return, which might afterwards be amended, than a jury in unjustly convicting a prisoner, whose verdict would be final, and without appeal. The high-bailiff's claim for time to satisfy his conscience appeared to him very ill-founded, because in the whole course of a long parliamentary life, he had been taught to think that the poll was conclusive evidence to a returning officer, as well

as against him. As to what he had been told about unqualified votes, it was so very vague as not to deserve attention. If such loose evidence were once admitted, it would always be in the power of the unsuccessful candidates to prevent the return of their more successful adversaries, by suggesting to the returning officer, that numbers of unqualified persons had been admitted to poll for them. For these reasons, he submitted to the House the following motion: "That Thomas Corbett, Esq. high-bailiff for the city and liberty of Westminster, having received a precept from the sheriffs of Middlesex, for electing two members to serve in parliament for the said city; and having taken and finally closed the poll on the 17th of May last, being the day next before the return of the writ to the said sheriffs, be now directed forthwith to make a return of his precept, and of the members chosen in pursuance thereof."

Mr. Anstruther seconded the motion, and quoted statutes to prove that the names of the members ought to be returned within the time specified, and according to the express command contained in the writs*. From the known law of the land, that, if a court of election should, by any accident, be suffered to break up, without an adjournment, it can never be revived under the authority of the same writ or precept, he contended that *poll* and *scrutiny* were synonymous terms; and that as the one must avowedly be closed on or before the return day specified in the writ, the other of course could not be carried on after that day. It was also supported by Sir James Erskine, Mr. Powys, Mr. Lee, and Lord North.

IRISH

* The 23d of Henry VI. chap. 15, which says "The King, considering the premises, hath ordained by authority aforesaid, that every sheriff, after the delivery of any such writ to him made, shall make and deliver without fraud a sufficient precept under his seal to every mayor and bailiff, &c. of the cities and boroughs within his county, reciting the said writ; commanding them by the said precept, if it be a city, to choose by citizens of the same city, citizens; and in the same manner and form, if it be a borough, by the burgesses of the same, to come to parliament—and that the same mayor and bailiffs shall return lawfully the precept to the same sheriffs, by indentures between the same sheriffs and them to be made of the said elections, and of the names of the said citizens and burgesses by them so chosen, and thereupon every sheriff shall make a good and rightful return of every such writ, and of every return by the mayor and bailiffs, &c."—Then follows a penalty to be inflicted on every returning officer refusing to return the persons elected.—And in another part it seems to point out still more clearly, that the return ought to be made on or before the day fixed for the meeting of the new parliament. The words are these—"Provided always that every knight, citizen, and burgess, to come into any parliament hereafter to be holden, in due form chosen, and not returned as afore is said, shall begin his action of debt aforesaid, within three months after the same parliament commenced."

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

(Continued from our last, page 352.)

LETTERS BY JOHN CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. TO LIEUT. COL. SHARMAN.

S I R,

SINCE I did myself the honour to write to you on the 26th of this month, the newspapers intimate that Dublin will instruct her representatives to make the following points the objects of their exertions, viz.

1. A bill of rights.
2. An annual meeting of the Irish parliament.
3. An equalization of commercial duties, &c.
4. A tax on absentees, &c.
5. A direktion of the late French duties, &c.
6. The abrogation of the British Admiralty court, Post-office, &c.

Being sorry to observe the attention of any Irish patriots directed to so many objects, I have presumed once more to trouble you with my thoughts, although to the well informed they may be unnecessary; yet, possibly to others, the sentiments of one wholly unconnected with Ireland, and which are wholly inspired by a warm attachment to the cause of freedom, may not be altogether useless; especially when placed in the same scale with the opinions and advice of those to whom they look up for fully and finally settling their constitutions.

That the gentlemen who promoted the Dunganon meeting have held forth to their countrymen only one object is a proof of the soundest wisdom. That attained, what else is wanting! It includes all that citizens can wish. But to call for a Bill of Rights, equalization of duties, and laws of wholesome policy, before you have a constitutional representation, is to demand the fruits of liberty before you have planted the tree. The tree once planted, these, and numberless other blessings, will be the spontaneous produce. To extort from the fears of an unconstitutional parliament beneficial laws and useful declarations, were to waste that time in which a constitutional parliament itself might be obtained. That alone is the present business of Ireland. Not a thought ought she to bestow upon any other object. To magnify the importance of inferior things, and if possible to divide the public attention, seem to be the only sources of hope left to the enemies of your freedom. In God's name, then, let the sagacity of Ireland keep pace with her virtue and her courage!

The advantages of adhering to the one object of the Dunganon meeting will be greater than can be expressed. Your force, directed to one

point, will produce celerity; will prove irresistible. A handful of enterprising men of address may make their way in any direction, through millions intent on a diversity of pursuits, leading them different ways; but what can penetrate or impede those millions, when condensed to solidity by unity of object and unity of movement!

In using the word *celerity*, I have not meant to recommend anything hasty in the proceedings of Ireland. Haste is only for those who, through want of public virtue and well ordered power, are obliged to snatch in a propitious moment at any necessary good. It is not so with Ireland. On the first of all earthly concerns she may deliberate as becomes the importance of the occasion, and the dignity of human nature. Her councils may be the councils of men as free from fear as from a love of servitude.

Individuals in Ireland may bring forward motions for the annual sittings of a parliament, or for a more equal representation of the people; but the ripened judgement of the community will require annual elections, as well as a representation equal and universal; in short, a constitutional parliament, for none else deserves the name.

Before I conclude, give me leave to say, that, notwithstanding the apparent forgetfulness in this country at the present moment, of that parliamentary reform, which in many parts of it was of late so ardently sought, I feel a strong persuasion, that she will not be deaf to the patriot voice of her sister, Ireland. In my opinion, they are equally interested in each other's prosperity; in each other's freedom. An enslaved nation, in the hands of any government, is an engine of tyranny too dangerous to a free people under the same government to be an object of indifference. As the freedom of Great-Britain could not be secure were Ireland completely enslaved; so neither could there be safety to the freedom of Ireland, although ever so well established within, while Great-Britain should remain without liberty. By means of a corrupt legislature, faction might send its armies across the Irish channel, as it did across the Atlantic.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Your well-wisher,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

Marham, 31st Aug. 1783.

LETTER II. BY DR. JEBB*.

IN the letter which I yesterday did myself the honour of addressing to you, I stated, in very general terms, my ideas respecting a reform in your representation, and the means of effecting it. In this I propose to submit to your consideration some unconnected observations, in explanation of the foregoing.

LOND. MAG. June, 1784.

plan or confirmation of the opinions I have already advanced—trusting that your respectable committee will receive with candour what I shall offer with integrity of purpose.

I am very sensible that you have difficulties to struggle with peculiar to your country—others, which

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* For Dr. Jebb's first letter, see Vol. I. p. 596.

which are common to both countries; but none, thank Heaven, which can be esteemed unfavourable, when we reflect upon the past.

The plan of universal representation, by a new arrangement into districts, each district electing one member, is, I think, by far the most practicable plan that can be proposed. The address of the delegates of the Ulster regiment asserts, that the right of being governed only by laws of his own making is the birth-right of man—a proposition equally true, whether the terms of it be applied to nations, or to the individuals of which they are composed.

Contested elections generally arise from disputes concerning qualifications; which can never be stated in so definite a manner, when any degree of property is established as a requisite, as not to minister matter for innumerable perjuries and endless altercations.

It is impossible to conceive that voters, in general, will put themselves to the expence and trouble of travelling from one side of an extensive county to the other, to give their suffrages, without some compensation. Laws to prevent bribery or corruption in such circumstances have always hitherto been evaded, and thus have increased the evils they were intended to remedy. Laws enacted to prevent the candidate from bearing the expences of an elector, inhabiting the extremity of Yorkshire, to the place of election, will either be eluded, or operate as a disfranchisement. The utmost exertion of human intellect cannot invent a method of taking the suffrages of an extensive county, which will not be liable to strong objections. If you increase the number of county members, the difficulties are increased: a division of the larger counties into districts appears therefore necessary, whatever be the plan of reform you shall think proper to adopt with respect to the qualification of the voters.

If a less extensive plan than what has been hinted be adopted, it will be prudent to leave the matter open for posterity to improve upon it, if they judge proper.—We know not what is really impracticable before trial—we have seen what Ireland has effected in less than four years. The objections to the plan of the Duke of Richmond and Major Cartwright, and the apprehensions which many entertain of danger, from admitting Roman Catholics to the entire rights of citizenship, may appear scarcely worthy of a moment's consideration at no very distant period.

Unanimity is certainly very desirable—but there are two sorts of unanimity: one of which consists in blindly following the dictates of a few; the other is the result of calm and dispassionate enquiry into the real relations of things. I allow, on one side, that it would be imprudent to aim at establishing more than what will meet with general concurrence: on the other, I maintain, that many present prejudices may naturally be expected to give way, when a fair appeal is made to the understandings of men, and truth is held forth to public view, by characters who justly possess the confidence of the people. The generous sentiments of the Ulster volunteers respecting religious toleration diffused themselves with rapidity inconceivable through the breasts of millions; and, I trust, that many of them will be to see their fair example followed by more and half the Euro can world. I will only here,

ether observe upon this point, that unless enough be done to render the true interest of the country predominant in the House of Commons—**NOTHING IS DONE.**

It appears to me, that you will lead the way in the great point of parliamentary reformation. Next to yourselves Scotland appears most in earnest. It is, therefore, on many accounts, that I wish you may be able to effect your purpose. Your success will greatly facilitate the establishment of a similar reform in this kingdom. I trust, that our committees will emulate your generosity and candour, and by inviting and cultivating a free and open correspondence, avail themselves of whatever light the friends of liberty in Scotland and Ireland may be able to suggest. I have sent inclosed two of your own addresses, with a resolution of our society for constitutional information at the head of them. May the spirit they breathe contribute towards the rekindling of that flame of liberty which once was wont to burn with so bright a lustre in the breasts of Englishmen.

I have also taken the liberty to inclose the report of the Westminster Sub-committee, respecting an annual, equal, and universal representation of the Commons of England—my own address to the freeholders of Middlesex, and some other tracts, which state with better arguments than I can urge the objections to the less extensive plans that have been proposed in this kingdom. Among these, the letter of Mr. Batley to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, respecting the inexpediency of adding an hundred county members, appears well worthy of perusal.

I attended closely to the debates of your parliament, when Mr. Grattan and Mr. Velverton first proposed their motions in the House of Commons. I saw the force of influence, and I despaired. The volunteer spirit arose, and Ireland was emancipated from its chains! A new parliament may contain a greater number of real friends to freedom; but an incurable vice is inherent in its constitution. If it be left to parliament to form a plan, the scheme will infallibly be defeated. The aristocratic interest united with the regal, like a blight from the east, will assuredly blast every hope of harvest. While you retain the matter in your own hands, you cannot fail of effecting, under Providence, the permanent salvation of your country. At the ensuing meeting it may be agreed how far the exercise of the right of suffrage should extend; a general outline of a plan may be drawn for a division of the counties into districts—the disfranchisement of some boroughs, and the transferring the right of electing members to more populous townships may be proposed; and the most material regulations respecting the taking of the suffrages of the electors pointed out. At an adjourned meeting, you will be able to judge how far parliament has complied with the wishes of the people. The resolves and instructions of your constituents will give sufficient weight and authority to your proceedings, at such a period.

Once more requesting your favourable influence, and with my heartiest good wishes for the success of a measure, in the event of which the cause of public virtue, of civil and religious liberty, is so deeply interested,

I remain, &c.

Brighton. 14th Aug. 1782

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHARMAN TO DR. JEBB.

SIR,

AS chairman of the Ulster Committee of Correspondence, I am directed to return you our warmest thanks for your very obliging and useful communications on the subject of a parliamentary reform, to assure you, that we entertain the most grateful sense of your kind attention, and of the great trouble you have taken on this occasion, and to enclose you a copy of the resolves of the Provincial Assembly of Volunteers.

Our acknowledgements had been sooner made, had not the multiplicity of business which devolved on this committee, both antecedent and subsequent to the meeting at Dungannon, very much engrossed our time; this seeming neglect we rely on your good nature to excuse.

The provinces of Leinster and Connaught have already called general meetings on the same subject; Munster had in part declared before; and there is no doubt will now join the rest. You will observe, that in the public resolves of Ulster, we have confined ourselves to such general principles and objects as we were convinced would secure unanimity both in this and the other provinces—on the specific mode of reform the provinces might differ; different opinions might have arisen amongst ourselves; our plan of reform (the outlines of which I annex) is, therefore, submitted to the grand National Convention; what they shall agree upon, the kingdom at large, I dare say, will acquiesce in, and support with their united powers; and against that union resistance will be vain.

In the course of our deliberations the utmost attention was paid to the opinions and communications of all our illustrious and much respected correspondents; we could not, however, in every point apply them to the situation of this kingdom; and where we find great and good men, equally zealous in the cause, differ with respect to the mode, our only choice was to adopt that which seemed to us most applicable to the country we live in.

Our counties, towns, and parishes are now taking up the subject, and calling public meetings, to declare their accession to the Dungannon resolves, and to instruct their representatives on the subject of a parliamentary reform. We earnestly wish to see the good people of Great-Britain press forward in the promotion of the same important object, convinced that the united efforts of the sister nations must prove irresistible.

I am, with the utmost respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. SHARMAN.

Dr. Jebb, Parliament-street.

[It is presumed, that each of the gentlemen who communicated their ideas to Colonel Sharman has received a similar letter.]

(To be concluded in our next.)

Lisburn, OE. H., 1783.

Heads of a plan of a Parliamentary Reform, proposed by the Ulster Committee of Correspondence to the Provincial Assembly of Volunteers, and by them referred to the Grand National Convention.

ANNUAL parliaments—election by ballot. Mean, decayed, or depopulated boroughs to be deprived. The diminution of members thereby occasioned to be supplied by giving representatives to such considerable towns as are not now represented, and by increasing the number of representatives for counties, cities, and great towns.

QUALIFICATION.

In counties, every protestant male (ideots, criminals, &c. excepted) having inhabited twelve months, and for that time possessed freehold worth forty shillings per annum clear, or any kind of property to the value of 20*l.* over and above legal debts, to be an elector.—In cities and towns the same qualifications as in counties to entitle a person to vote—also living in a house for which he pays 5*l.* yearly rent, or more—no menial servants, however, to vote, either in county, city, or town, unless a householder, paying taxes.

Every person offering to vote (if required by any candidate or elector) to be obliged to swear to his qualification, and that he will vote for such candidate or candidates as he believes most likely to support the liberties of the people in parliament—and also to take the oath against bribery. All votes once given to stand unimpeachable, but any elector swearing falsely, and thereof convicted by verdict of a jury, to forfeit 20*l.* to the prosecutor, lose his franchise for ever, and suffer the punishment annexed for perjury. If any officer make a false return, and thereof convicted by verdict of a jury, disabilities, heavy penalties, and a new election to take place.

Every member returned, before taking his seat, besides the present oaths, to swear that he, nor no person for him, at his cost or knowledge, has, directly or indirectly, bribed any elector to vote for him.

A reasonable compensation to be made to the patrons of disfranchised boroughs, also to those of such as from having the elective suffrage vested in a few shall become free cities or boroughs, at the national expence.

Extension of suffrage to such description of Roman Catholics as the National Convention may deem proper objects of that great trust.

Elections to be held on same day in the different baronies, half baronies, or parishes, so as to finish in one, or in a very few days.

Total exclusion of pensioners and placemen, save that the Lord-Lieutenant may appoint any of the public officers of the crown, not exceeding six at any one time, to sit, debate, and explain the public business, but not to vote.

M A T H E M A T I C S.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

THE following very curious paper, in answer to the 40th Question, was received too late to obtain a place in the Magazine for last month, from Mr. Thomas Moss, the proposer of that question:

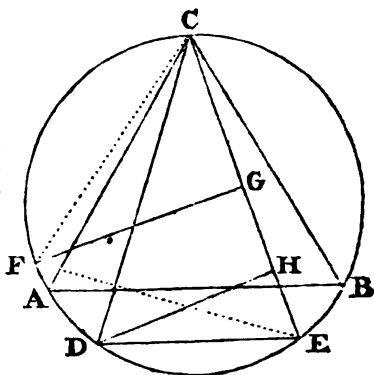
Of all triangles that can be inscribed in a given circle, the equilateral one ABC will have both the *greatest* area and the *greatest* perimeter.

DEMONSTRATION.

Draw any other chord DE parallel to AB, and draw CD and CE; from the middle of the chord CE, and perpendicular thereto, draw GF, meeting the periphery of the circle in F, and draw CF and EF; moreover draw DH parallel to FG. Then, because (*by hyp.*) DE is parallel to AB the side of the equilateral triangle, it is evident that DCE is an isosceles triangle, which triangle (*by Theo. 6. p. 198. Simpson's Geo. 2d edit.*) is manifestly greater than any other that can possibly be constituted upon the chord DE, and inscribed in the same circle: and (*by Euc. 30. 3.*) the triangle EFC is also an isosceles one; and, therefore, by the *aforesaid theorem* of Simpson, greater than the isosceles triangle DCE; that is $\frac{1}{2} EC \times FG$ is greater $\frac{1}{2} EC \times DH$.

Now, if any other chord be *supposed* to be drawn parallel to the chord AB, either *above* or *below* it, and an isosceles triangle be formed by drawing lines (as above) from the point C to the extremes of such parallel chord, it will evidently appear, by the same kind of reasoning, that *greater* triangles than the isosceles triangle, so formed, can be always inscribed in the circle, and constituted upon one of the equal sides of the said isosceles triangle; but when the said *supposed* chord, instead of being parallel to AB, coincides with that line, no greater triangle than ABC can possibly be constituted on BC (or AB) and inscribed in the same circle; whence, because the triangle ABC may be assumed in any other position of the circle, and the very same method of reasoning be still applied, it is therefore manifest, that of all triangles inscribed in the same circle the *equilateral* one will contain the *greatest* area.

Again, it is exceedingly easy to prove, geometrically*, that the perimeter of the isosceles triangle in the preceding fig. is greater than any other triangle that can be constituted upon the chord DE, and inscribed in the same circle; and, therefore, it evidently follows, that the perimeter of the isosceles triangle EFC is greater than the perimeter of the isosceles triangle EDC; that is, $EF + FC + EC$ is greater than $ED + DC + EC$. Now, if any other chord be *supposed* to be drawn parallel to the line AB, either *above* or *below* it, and an isosceles triangle be formed by drawing lines (as above-mentioned) from C to the extremes of that parallel chord, it will evidently appear, by reasoning in the very same manner as above, that other triangles may be constituted upon one of the equal sides of the said isosceles triangle, and inscribed in the same circle, whose perimeters are each of them greater than that of the said isosceles triangle. But, when the said *supposed* chord is conceived to coincide with AB, and the triangle (ABC) is formed by drawing lines from C as *aforesaid*, no triangle whatever, by the same method of reasoning, can be constituted (and inscribed in the circle AFCB) upon one of the equal sides of the said triangle (which now becomes equilateral) that can have a greater perimeter than



* This follows as a *cor.* to a *theorem* which is very easy to demonstrate, and which is almost *self-evident*; viz. Of all triangles having the same base and equal vertical angles, that which is an *isosceles* one will have the *sum* of the other two sides the *greatest*.

than that of the said triangle; and, since the triangle ABC may be assumed in any other position of the circle, and the very same method of reasoning still holds good, it, therefore, follows, that of all triangles inscribed in a given circle, the *equilateral* one will have the *greatest* perimeter. Q. E. D.

Note. By a similar method of reasoning, and the addition of one other circumstance, it may be proved, that of all triangles that can be inscribed in a given circle, the *equilateral* one will also contain the *greatest* inscribed circle.

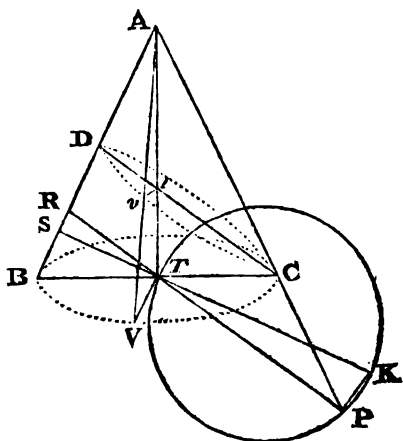
Misc-End, May 16th, 1784.

THOMAS MOSS.

41. QUESTION (I. Feb.) answered by Mr. E. L. DUFFAUT, of the Rev. Mr. James's Academy, at Greenwich.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let ABVC represent the given elliptic cone, of which BT, = CT, is the semi-conjugate, and VT the semi-transverse diameter. Draw TS perpendicular to AB, and produce it to K, so that $TS \times TK$ may be equal to TV^2 . On TK describe the circle TKP, and produce AC to meet the circumference again in P. Draw PR, through T; and, parallel to it, through any point (as C) draw the section CwD, and it will either be a circle or the segment of one.



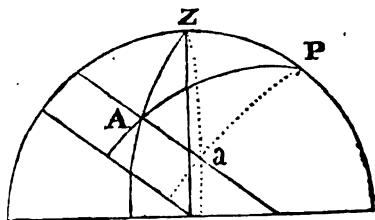
DEMONSTRATION.

Draw AV, meeting the circumference of the section, CwD, in the point v , and draw tv . The triangles RTS, and KTP being similar, ST will be to RT as TP to TK; consequently, $ST \times TK = RT \times TP$. But $ST \times TK = TV^2$, by the construction; therefore, $RT \times TP$ is also equal to TV^2 . Again, because of the similarity of the triangles AtD and ATR , AtC and ATP , Atv and ATV , $At : AT :: Dt : TR :: tC : TP :: tv : TV$; therefore, $Dt : TR :: tv : TV$; also $tC : TP :: tv : EV$; but the rectangles under the corresponding lines of two ranks of proportionals are themselves proportionals; consequently, $Dt \times tC : TR \times TP :: tv^2 : TV^2$, and as the consequents are here equal, the antecedents must be so likewise; that is, $Dt \times tC = tv^2$: the section CwD is therefore a circle. Q. E. D.

Ingenious answers to this question were also received from Mr. W. Richards and Mr. James Webb.

42. QUESTION (II. Feb.) answered by Mr. W. RICHARDS, of Chacewater, near Truro, in Cornwall.

Let EZP represent the meridian of London, P the pole; Z the zenith, EC the equinoctial, πAa the parallel of declination described by Aldebaran, A the situation of that star when it changes its azimuth $15'$ in a minute of time, and a its situation when the change in azimuth is a *minimum*. It has been demonstrated by the writers on fluxions that the fluxion of the angle at P is to the fluxion of the angle at Z, as $\text{rad.} \times \sin. ZA$ is to $\sin. PA \times \cosine A$: now it is well known that the cosine A is equal to the $\cos. ZP \times R^2 - \cos. ZA \times \cos. PA \times R$



; and this value being substituted in the preceding analogy, we have flux. of P : flux. of Z :: $\sin. ^2 ZA : \sin. ZP \times R - \cos. ZA \times \cos. PA$. Putting, therefore, unity for R; s for the $\cos. ZP$, = line of $51^\circ 32'$; d for

for the cosine of PA, = sine of $16^{\circ} 3' 35''$, Aldebaran's declination; and x the cos. of ZA, its zenith distance, we have $1-x^2=s-dx$, when the fluxion of P is equal the flux. of Z: consequently, $1-s=x^2-dx$, and $x=\frac{1}{2}d+\sqrt{1-s+\frac{1}{4}d^2}=,62428$, the nat. sine of $38^{\circ} 37\frac{1}{2}$, the altitude of the star when the change in azimuth is $15'$ in one minute of time. Hence the star was S. $64^{\circ} 7' E.$ or W.

But to determine what azimuth circle the star is on when the motion in azimuth bears the least ratio possible to the diurnal motion; it is manifest that sin. 2 ZA must bear the greatest ratio possible to sin. ZP \times R—cos. ZA \times cos. PA; that is, retaining the preceding notation, $\frac{s-dx}{1-x^2}$ must be a *minimum*; and by making its fluxion =

0, we obtain $x = \frac{s-\sqrt{s^2-d^2}}{d} = ,182547$, the nat. sine of $10^{\circ} 31' 5''$, the star's altitude when it changes its azimuth the slowest, and hence its azimuth is N. $77^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}' E.$ or W.

It is well known that all objects change their azimuth fastest when on the meridian.

43. QUESTION (III. Feb.) answered by TASSO, of Bristol, the proposer.

The second equation being the sum of xy and xv , and the fourth their product, the former is readily found to be = 24, and the latter 360; and these values being substituted in the third equation, it becomes $24x+360y=1944$, or $x=81-15y$;

but $x = \frac{360}{v}$; consequently $v = \frac{120}{27-5y}$, and, as $y = \frac{24}{x}$, we have $x = \frac{81x-360}{x}$,

and $v = \frac{40x}{9x-40}$. These values being substituted in the first equation give $x + \frac{24}{x} + \frac{81x-360}{x} + \frac{40x}{9x-40} = 57$, or $x^3+24x^2-442\frac{2}{3}x+1493\frac{1}{3}=0$; which gives $x=8$. Hence $y=3$, $x=36$, and $v=10$.

44. QUESTION (IV. Feb.) answered by Mr. TODD, the proposer.

Put $n = 50$, the complement of a life of 36 years old, according to Mr. DEMOIVRE's hypothesis, $r = 1,04$, $s = 172l.$ and a the annual payment: then, because $\frac{1}{n}$ is the probability that a life, the complement of which is n , will fail in any one year of its duration, the present value of s , payable at the failure of the said life,

is $\frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3}$ to $\frac{1}{r^n}$, = $\frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} = \text{£} .73,898715$, = p . Again, the

present value of an annuity of $1l.$ for the said life is, according to the same author,

$\frac{1}{r-1} - \frac{r}{n \cdot r-1} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$; and, as the first payment is made directly, $a \times$

$1 + \frac{1}{r-1} - \frac{r}{n \cdot r-1} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} = \frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1-\frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$; consequently $a = \text{£} .4,9833$, &c.

that is, very near $5l.$ as given by Dr. Price at p. 123 of his *Treatise on Reversionary Payments*.

To find x , the years this life should continue, so that the amount of p , and the amount of a , the annual payment, may each of them be equal to s ($172l.$) = pr ,

= $ar^x + ar^{x-1} + ar^{x-2} + \dots + ar^2 + ar$, = $ar \times \frac{r^x-1}{r-1}$; r^x will be = $2,32751002$;

$\therefore x = \frac{\log. \text{ of } 2.32751002}{\log. \text{ of } 1,04} = \frac{,36689156}{,01703334} = 21,5396 \text{ years.}$

SCHOLIUM.

This reverfionary annuity is worth *more* than the reverfionary ſum by the preſent

worth of the firſt reverfionary payment: for $s : \frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} :: a, (= s \cdot r - 1) :$

$\frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$, the preſent worth of the firſt payment a ; therefore, $\frac{s}{n} \times$

$1 - \frac{1}{r^n} + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} = \frac{sr}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} = \frac{ar}{n \cdot r - 1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$, = the preſent worth

of the reverfionary annuity.

In answer to what has been advanced againſt the note E, in Dr. Price's Reverfionary Payments, it may be obſerved, that when n is put in the third line on pages

286, 287, 2d edit. the whole will be perfectly right. For $1 - \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{1}{r} +$

$1 - \frac{n-2}{n} \times \frac{1}{r^2} + 1 - \frac{n-3}{n} \times \frac{1}{r^3}$ (to n terms) $+ \frac{1}{r^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{r^{n+2}} + \frac{1}{r^{n+3}}$, &c. *ad*

infinitum, $= \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} + \&c.$ *ad infinitum* $- \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{n-1}{r} + \frac{n-2}{r^2} + \frac{n-3}{r^3} + \&c.$

(to n terms) equal a perpetuity of $1l.$ minus the preſent worth of $1l.$ annuity for the

given life, $= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} \times \frac{r}{n \cdot r - 1} + \frac{1}{r-1} - \frac{1}{r-1} = \frac{r}{n \cdot r - 1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1}$, = the

preſent worth of one pound *per ann.* for ever, after a given life, the complement of

which is n , fails. Therefore, $\frac{r}{n \cdot r - 1} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} : \frac{s}{n} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{r^n}}{r-1} :: \frac{r}{r-1} : \frac{1}{r-1}$

(s) $:: r : 1$, the ſame as Dr. Price makes it, when $r = 1.04$.

Mr. Brand alſo, at p. 65 and 66 of his book on aſſurances and annuities on lives, has made very free with the Doctor, becauſe at p. 123, 2d edit. of his Reverfionary Payments, he hath ſaid, "That an annual payment, beginning immediately, of $5l.$ during a life, now at the age of 36, ſhould entitle, at the failure of ſuch a life, to $172l.$ intereſt at 4 per cent. and taking Mr. De Moivre's valuation of lives." Mr. Brand, in his attempt to refute this, has taken $12,1$ years purchaſe of an annuity of $1l.$ for a life of 36 years, at 4 per cent. as given by Mr. Simpson, from the London bills of mortality; and then aſks, "How is it poſſible that an annual payment of $5l.$ with its compound intereſt, at 4 per cent. ſhould in $12,1$ years amount to $172l.$?" It certainly cannot: it amounts to no more than $75l.$ $18s.$ $7d.$ But another might ſay to Mr. B. Pray, Sir, how ſhould it? Your $12,1$ years is not the duration of a life of 36, according to Mr. De Moivre's hypotheſis, but a number of a very different kind. And every one muſt ſee that it is very wrong to give the annuity from equal decrements, and the ſuppoſed time from the London bills of mortality.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

60. QUESTION I. by R. M.

Required a general method of drawing the representation of a great circle on the orthographic projection, to cut the representation of a given great circle under a given angle, and touch the representation of a given leſſer circle.

61. QUESTION II. by DISCIPULUS, of Greenwich Academy.

After failing from fix o'clock in the morning till noon, S. S. E. at the rate of eight knots, I found the port to which I was bound bore W. N. W. Keeping

Keeping still the same course, at the same rate, till four in the afternoon, I then found that the tide had set me as far, within ten leagues, to the E. S. E. of my reckoning, as I was distant at noon from the place of my departure: required the drift of the current.

62. QUESTION III. by Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Given AC, the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle ABC; if the base BA be produced to D, so that AD = the perpendicular BC; and if C and D be joined, and AE drawn perpendicular to AB, meeting CD in E, the areas of the triangles ABC, ADC, so formed, will be equal: it is required to construct the triangles.

63. QUESTION IV. by SENEX.

Mr. Emerson, p. 177 of his Fluxions, 2d edit. proposes to find the weight y , to be raised by the descent of w , so that y may receive the greatest motion possible in a given time; the weight w , and the radii of the wheel and axle being given: it is proposed to examine whether his solution to that problem be true or false; and if false, to point out the error.

The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of September.

ANIMADVERSIONS ON THE THIRD PART OF THE REV. MR. VINCE'S PAPER ON SERIES, IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS FOR 1782.

THAT gentleman, in his lemma, finds by division,

$$\frac{1}{1+1} = 1-1+1-1, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum.}$$
 By the same method,

$$\frac{1}{1+1^2} \text{ is found } = 1-2+3-4, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum.}$$

Here, it is plain, no regard is had to the remainders which result in performing the operation, but they are at length rejected without assigning any reason, though in all such operations they ought to be retained, unless in the end they become indefinitely small.

Now, it may easily be shewn, that $\frac{1}{1+x}$ is in general $= 1-x+x^2-x^3 (n) \pm \frac{x^n}{1+x}$, and $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1-2x+3x^2-4x^3 (n) \pm \frac{x^n}{1+x^2} \pm \frac{nx^n}{1+x}$, let n and x be what they will; and where the upper or lower of the double signs takes place, according as n , the number of terms in the series, is even or odd; and where, how great soever n may be, the terms with the double signs can never be rejected on account of their smallness unless x be less than 1.

Is it not then obviously wrong to say, that $1-1+1-1, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$ is = the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$; and that $1-2+3-4, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$ is = the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$, seeing that the terms of the series are all integers; that the sum of the series $1-1+1-1, \text{ \&c.}$ is manifestly equal 0 or 1; that the sum of the series $1-2+3-4 (n)$ is in general $= \frac{1}{4} \mp \frac{n}{2}$; that the more terms you take of the last written series, the more will

the aggregate of those terms differ from the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$; and that, by increasing the number of terms, the difference between their aggregate and that fraction ($\frac{1}{4}$) may be greater than any given number, how great soever it be?

I must confess that I cannot help thinking mathematics will never be improved by the admission of such principles as these. And surely, that the sum of a series of integers may be equal to a proper fraction, is a proposition too paradoxical to be admitted as a mathematical axiom.

In applying the lemma, we are told that the series $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum}$,

is neither $= -\frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{1}{4.5} - \frac{1}{6.7}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, nor $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \frac{1}{5.6} + \frac{1}{7.8}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, though each of these last two series appears to consist of all

the terms (or parts) of the preceding series collected two into one, in a very obvious manner: but we are taught to correct these series (by adding or subtracting the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$) to make each of them equal to the series from which they are derived.

Now, I would ask, what terms of the first series (if any) are omitted in so collecting the terms? If none be omitted, the series obtained by so collecting the terms of the first series can want no correction: if any be omitted, the corrector will do well to point them out, and prove that their aggregate corresponds with his correction.

To argue, that of these two series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{6}{7} (2m)$, $-\frac{1}{2.3} - \frac{1}{4.5} - \frac{1}{6.7} (m)$, upon supposing m infinite, the former is continued after the latter

terminates, is fallacious. The latter properly never terminates: its terms may indeed be conceived to become indefinitely small but not absolutely *nothing*; and so far from terminating whilst the former is continued, the number of its terms depends on the number of terms in that former series; the number of terms in the one series being manifestly equal to *half* the number of terms in the other series. Can the number denoted by $2m$ increase after the number denoted by m ceases to increase?

I must say, I think it an improper problem to propose to compute the sum of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, without being more explicit with regard to the continuation of the series. To me the proper problem seems rather to be, to determine the *limit* of the sum of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5} (2m)$ or of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{5} (2m+1)$ supposing the integer m to increase *ad infinitum*.

Such *limit* may be easily found by various methods; and the finding it may serve to shew the fallacy of Mr. VINCE's imaginary correction.

Taking the equation $\frac{x}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 (2m+1) - \frac{x^{2m+1}}{1+x}$ from above (m being supposed any positive integer and $2m+1=n$); we, from thence, by multiplying by x , and taking the fluents, find fl. $\frac{x^2}{1+x}$ = the hyp. log. of $1+x$, in general $= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} (2m+1) - \text{fl. } \frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$. Now, as m may be taken so great, that when x (supposed positive) is equal to, or less than 1, the value of fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$ shall be less than any assignable quantity how small soever it be; we right-

ly conclude, that (x being so) the hyp. log. of $1+x$ (or fl. $\frac{x^2}{1+x}$) is $= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, the quantity fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$ being rejected on account of its smallness. But, if we would reason farther from the equation between the hyp. log. of $1+x$ and its value, we should do wrong to reject the quantity fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$ without enquiring whether the process may not produce therefrom another quantity that shall be finite (and therefore of considerable value) in the result. The retaining the expression fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$, it is evident cannot lead to an erroneous conclusion; the rejecting it may.

From the equation between the hyp. log. of $1+x$ and its general value, we have (by transposition and division) $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{4} - \frac{x^4}{5} (2m) = 1 - \frac{2}{x}$ hyp. log. of $1+x - \frac{1}{x}$ fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$; whence, by taking the fluxions, and multiplying by $\frac{x^2}{x}$, we get $\frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^4}{4} - \frac{4x^5}{5} (2m) = \text{the hyp. log. of } 1+x - \frac{x}{1+x} - \frac{x^{2m+1}}{1+x}$

+ fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$; and hence, by supposing m infinite, and taking $x=1$, we find the limit of $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$ ($2m$) = -1 + the hyp. log. of 2.

1. u. by incontrovertible reasoning a value (or limit) of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$ &c. *ad infinitum* is found; and in the same manner may another value (or limit) of that series be found, after writing $2m+2$ for n in the equation $\frac{1}{1+x} = x - x^2$

+ $x^3 - x^4 + (n) + \frac{x^n}{1+x}$: which second value (or limit) will be = the hyp. log. of 2.

2. And these two values of the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$, &c. *ad infinitum* correspond to the two obvious modes of summation, or ways of collecting the values of its terms.

To infer that the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, is not equal to either of those values (or limits) but that it is = $-\frac{1}{2}$ + the hyp. log. of 2 (=R) the quantity that results from such a process as the above when the expression fl. $\frac{x^{2m+1}x}{1+x}$

is disregarded, is surely such a conclusion as ought not to have place in mathematics! for the more terms we take of the series, the more will the aggregate of those terms differ from that imaginary sum R!

We have seen above that the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, has two sums or limits: and it is observable, that whenever the summation of a series is proposed whose terms are some of them positive and some negative, and they do not converge so as to become indefinitely small, if supposed to be continued *ad infinitum*, the proposition will be so vague, that it may perhaps admit of various solutions, unless the law of the continuation of the terms be indicated by a proper symbol. For instance, the series $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, or $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9}$, &c. *ad infinitum*, has three sums or limits: which are the limits of $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}$ (n) upon taking n equal to $4m-1$, $4m$, and $4m+1$; and the limits of $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9}$ (n) upon taking n equal to $4m$, $4m+1$, and $4m+2$; m being always an integer: and those limits are respectively equal to

$-\dot{G}$, $1-\dot{G}$, and $2-\dot{G}$; $\dot{G}-1$, \dot{G} , and $\dot{G}+1$;

\dot{G} being = circ. arc, rad. 1, tang. 1, + $\frac{1}{2}$ hyp. log. of 2;

\ddot{G} = circ. arc, rad. 1, tang. 1, - $\frac{1}{2}$ hyp. log. of 2.

It does not appear that it can be any way conducive to the improvement of the doctrine of series, to attempt to assign a certain sum to any such series as

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7}, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum,}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum,}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9}, \text{ \&c. ad infinitum,}$$

without any regard to the law of continuation: on the contrary, it is (at least in appearance) an absurdity, to assign, as the sum of such a series, a quantity from which the aggregate of the terms of the series would differ more and more, upon increasing their number; as is always done in pursuing the method which is the subject of these animadversions.—Indeed, the principle, that the sum of a series of integers may be equal to a proper fraction (upon which that method is founded) is such, that no other than an absurd conclusion can well be expected to follow from it.

J. LANDEN.

AEROSTATICS.

THE descriptions of aerostatic experiments, as well as an account of the principles on which they are performed, which have been presented to the readers of this work, form, as it were, an history of this discovery, and of its progress. To these narratives are now added a translation of large extracts from

from a French pamphlet, on the subject of balloons, and an account of an experiment performed last April at Dijon.

AIR-BALLOONS.

Extract from a Pamphlet lately published at Paris, intitled An Essay on Aerial Navigation: Containing the Art of directing the Aerostatic Machines at Pleasure, and of accelerating their Motion in the Air. Together with an Account of two Experiments to be made, by Means of these Machines, in Meteorology. Read before the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, the 14th of January, 1784. By Mons. Carra, Author of the new Principles of Physic.

MONS. CARRA begins with an eulogium on Monf. Montgolfier and Mess. Charles and Robert, for the new and ample field which they have discovered for philosophical experiments, and more especially such as relate to the atmosphere of our earth. He then proceeds to give a succinct account of the specific elasticity of the aërostatic globes, of their ascension in the atmosphere, and their translation from one place to another by the different currents of air that they are liable to meet with in the atmosphere, as follows:

The specific levity of aërostatic balloons is nothing but the effect of a *gaz*, or made air, more light and subtile than the real, or permanent air which composes the total mass of the atmosphere; a mass which, if I may use the expression, is attached to the center of the earth, as the spokes of a wheel are to its nave. Or it may be any substance more light than the real or permanent air, and which, in consequence, will raise itself to a greater or less height in it, according to the greater or less density of the real air, or to the greater or less degree of rarity, or volatility of the *gaz*, or made air. It is, therefore, the effect of the volatility of the *gaz* which causes the balloon to ascend, and not the effect of a natural lightness of its component parts. This truth is sufficiently proved by the gross vapours, which are visibly of an opaque nature, and more charged with impure particles than the real air, rises only to a certain height in the atmosphere, and

there combines, and forms different meteors. By these principles, the more volatile a substance is, the more it strives to escape and rise in the atmosphere; and, in consequence, the more easily it passes through and penetrates the different beds, or strata, of the atmosphere; and, as it is from hence that the specific levity in the different species of *gaz* or made airs results; and, consequently, the comparative elasticity in the aërostatic balloons, therefore, the first principle of the aerial navigation is, to choose for the balloon the most volatile *gaz*, because it causes the greatest elasticity, and furnishes the best means of governing them.

The ascension of the balloons being only the tendence of the inclosed *gaz* to escape towards the circumference of the atmosphere, it follows, First, That the balloons always rise on that side towards which the air is most rare*. Secondly, If the *gaz* inclosed in the balloon is only one degree lighter than the stratum of air in which it is first set at liberty, it will only rise to where that stratum of air begins which is one degree more rare than that in which it rose from. If the *gaz* is seven times more rare, it will rise seven times higher in the atmosphere, and so on. The balloon being arrived where the elasticity of the *gaz* is equal to that of the atmospheric air, the *gaz* will strive to mix with the air that surrounds it, and the balloon will find itself translated or carried in a current of air, until the elasticity of the *gaz* hath caused such an expansion or dilatation of its

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cover,

* They will always rise in an inclined direction; for example, tending towards a river, or a morass, or a cloud, because it is always in the nature of light substances to search out that column of air in the atmosphere which is least dense to rise in. These balloons will take another direction if another column of vapours force it another way. Independent of these vapours or clouds, they will follow the current without deviation, till they meet with other obstacles. They will, therefore, be subject to move in all possible directions, until it is known how to govern them, and direct them at pleasure.

cover, as will give it power to escape, either by the pores of the stretched cover, or by an eruption. These effects will never fail to take place, whatever the nature of the cover may be, because its constituent parts can never be homogeneous in any degree either with the surrounding air or the *gaz* contained in it; therefore, the second principle of the aerial navigation is, not to suffer the balloon to rise higher than where the *gaz* is at least two degrees more rare than that of the atmospheric air that surrounds it*.

The difference between the density of the factitious and atmospheric air may be found by the height of the mercury in the barometer, and by the degrees of cold or heat which a thermometer will point out when immersed in the different kinds of airs employed in balloons: that is to say, in combining such a height of the mercury with such a degree of heat or cold, you may discover the different strata of air which the balloon passes through. Besides, we may learn from this experiment what weight the balloon will take up with it, by calculating the elasticity of the *gaz* contained therein; considering, in the first place, the nature of the *gaz*, its comparative weight with respect to that of the atmospheric air in the different degrees of its density, and the motion of the balloon in every possible current of wind.

The motion of ærostatic balloons in the atmosphere is absolute: for the vanes sent up with them do not point; that is to say, the balloons, as well as all bodies attached to them, experience no resistance from the winds, however violent and stormy they may be; because these balloons make a constituent part not only of the column of wind, or current of air in which they are let off in, but of that also in which they shall afterwards arrive, whether it be in descending by the loss of *gaz*, or

in ascending by the diminution of ballast, or in any deviation whatever. Therefore, a balloon launched in the most rapid column of air, and fitted out with all the rigging and sails of a ship, is no more, notwithstanding all these, than a boat without either oars, sails, or rudder, carried along by the tranquil current of a river. The wind ought, therefore, to be banished from the thoughts of those who wish to make experiments in aerial navigation, either as means of resistance or acceleration. It must not, however, be supposed that a balloon, with all its appendages, when launched into a current of air, more or less rapid, is carried from one place to another absolutely in a passive manner. If the wind goes one league in five minutes, the balloon makes the same way in the same time, unless there be some cause for deviation. We cannot, therefore, draw any conclusions relative to aerial navigation from the theory of the winds, as applied to navigation on the sea, either with respect to directing the balloons, or with respect to accelerating their motions.

The third principle of aerial navigation is, therefore, to find out some means by which the muscular power of the navigator may be applied, not only to direct, but also to impel the balloon in any direction he may think necessary. In short, it is necessary that the compound motion produced by the direction which the balloon would take of itself, and that produced by the force of the man who accompanies it, that is to say, the diagonal of a parallelogram, the sides of which are in these directions, may be either vertical, horizontal, or oblique to these two directions, as that man may judge to be most convenient. I flatter myself it has been shewn that these are the only true principles which can be applied to aerial navigations; and it is on the discovery and application of these

* In comparing the *gaz* or factitious air with the progressive rarity of the permanent or atmospheric air, the weight, or buoyancy is out of the question. We have not yet established any thing with certainty upon the calculations hitherto made between the *gaz* of Mess. Montgolfier and the atmospheric air, or between that and the inflammable air. It remains, therefore, for the present, to make experiments by means of aerial navigations. These experiments will lead us, by little and little, to a perfect knowledge of every thing which concerns the atmosphere in general; and the different kinds of *gaz* or factitious air, in particular.

these principles that I have founded my theory.

But, to proceed regularly. I now mean to show in what manner I construct an aero-nautic machine, with all possible advantages, not only for the safety of the navigator, but also to direct its course, and accelerate its motion. After having made the balloon of gummed taffety, filled it with a strong gaz, and sufficiently secured it, I add another cover of the same stuff, made in the same manner, which is to receive the gaz which may escape from the first, either by dilatation or eruption. In every other respect I use the same means that have been employed by Monf. Charles and Roberts, in their experiment of the 1st of December last: that is to say, the fillet, the cords, the bellows, the pipe of leather, &c. to the end of which I attach a car or boat, made of wicker work, furnished at the bottom with a floor of cork, caulked all round, and tarred and decorated with art, elegance, and propriety. Across the middle of the boat, in its widest part, I place a cylinder of wood, which is extended each way beyond the sides of the boat, and passes through a ring of leather, fixed in such a manner as will permit it to turn round without displacing itself: this cylinder must reach from each side of the car twenty-five or thirty feet (according to the dimensions required by the specific lightness of the balloon, and its diameter) carrying at each end three wings made of gummed taffety, each twenty or twenty-five feet long, and fifteen or twenty broad, these three wings are to be at equal distances one from the other, and arranged in form of a wheel, and fastened on one side to cross pieces of wood, and the other side by cords, so as to follow the motion impressed on it by

the cylinder, by means of a very simple machine, on the same construction as a spinning wheel, which is made to go by the foot, or by a weight acting on it, as may be thought most convenient*. A large ring of lead runs along each cross piece of wood, which being attached to the taffety wings by small rings of wire, draws them with it when it descends, and folds them up when it ascends: by this means the impulse of the air is always before and never behind, since the wings are of no effect when they are uppermost, and are only extended when they are below the axis. The simplicity of this mechanism, and the success which it promises, will be seen without further explanation. The large cylinder of wood must be in two equal pieces, which may be joined or separated at pleasure, leaving to the navigator the choice of turning the wings on one side only, or both sides together, as he may see proper. We see, therefore, already, a means of accelerating the machine, and even of steering it. Although it is certain it will have an absolute power over the whole body of the balloon, as well as every thing attached to it, it is not less true that the muscular power which the navigator must be obliged to use in managing the apparatus will add, by means of the rotation of the taffety wings, such an impulsive motion to the balloon, as will force it to go faster than the air by which it is borne up; in the same manner as the oars accelerate the course of a boat, which swims along the current of a river, and forces it on quicker than the current in which the boat moves would otherwise carry it. I say more: for as the current of a river may be overpowered by the force of the oars, so the current of air or wind may be overcome by the impulse of my wings of taffety, as we have only to put

* This weight, by having a cord of forty toises fixed to it, will serve as a log to measure the way, and by which you may judge of the velocity of the wind. If this log, for example, should be ten seconds in descending and in unrolling the cord, it is clear that in this interval the aero-nautic machine will have advanced beyond the space it has been carried by the current of air forty toises. We may, therefore, calculate the velocity of the machine from the time the log will take in descending; adding afterwards, by approximation, the way which you ought to make with the current of air or wind, in which you are carried (saving unforeseen deviations) by which may be known; within a very little, the distance from whence you came to the place you would go to. The navigator must be furnished with a compass to steer by; also a watch with seconds to know the time; a barometer which will show the height he shall be at, and the thermometer the degrees of cold or heat through which he will pass.

put them in motion in an opposite direction to that the wind blows in. We may conceive, from this explanation, that the aerial navigation hath an advantage over the marine one, in as much as it is neither subject to the accidents which arise from sudden gusts of the winds, or the undulation of the waves, but has simply a current to surmount. It will happen, nevertheless, that when it meets with a current of wind, it will prove a sensible resistance; but this resistance will always be less than the impulsive force opposed to it by the rotation of the wings of taffety. The vane will show from what point of the compass the wind blows, and which way you are moving. If I fix two of the three wings of taffety horizontally, which I use as oars, I have the same advantage as is derived from the umbrella in breaking the too sudden fall of the machine, in case of an eruption of the two cases of the balloon; and as this is done only by a turn of the hand, it cannot but be very advantageous, as it will secure the navigator from danger. If the sudden eruption of the two cases of the balloon should be at a time when they are navigating over the sea, my boat or car, by being caulked, must be very useful, and before they will have any danger to fear from the motion of the waves, they will have time to cut the cords, and the pipe of leather of the balloon, that attached it to the boat or car, and to fasten one side of the wings of taffety to a post fixed in the middle of the boat, to serve as a mast on such occasions. A thin board, that reaches about two feet below the keel of the boat, will serve as a rudder to direct it on the water, and which may be fixed in an instant in the place of the tail of taffety, thirty or forty feet long, extended by pieces of whalebone, and which is intended to serve also as a rudder to the car or boat when in the air, as I shall explain. I have now a boat well caulked, and the wings of taffety serve me for four purposes—to accelerate the course of the aerostatic ma-

chine—to direct it—to retard its descent, in case of accident—and to form sails for navigating the sea, if occasion should require them. I have also a rudder to steer by in an aerial journey, and also one to be applied in a marine voyage: but, notwithstanding that, I am not yet certain of being able to steer myself in every case; and it is absolutely necessary to have another aid or support, which I may fly to on occasion, or as necessity may require, independent of the grand balloon which bears up the boat or car, and that is not connected with any part belonging to it. To obtain this support, I make another balloon upon the model of the former, with a double covering, but six times less than it. I fix to the prow of my vessel or boat, a stick or pole, of seven or eight feet long, to which I fasten a cord of 140 feet, which is part of the appendage of my second balloon. This second balloon is elevated in the air above the grand balloon. Another cord of 140 feet fixed to the same part of the second balloon, and passed through the net of the grand balloon, must be held by the navigator in the poop of the boat, so as to form an angle (the degrees of which may vary without being of consequence to the effect) with that attached to the pole at the prow of the boat. The navigator, by pulling the cord which is in his hand, forces that which is attached to the end of the pole at the prow of the boat, to yield, at the same time that it pushes forward the grand balloon; because the elasticity of the second balloon, which is the seventh part of the force of the grand balloon, will be thereby entirely taken away, and lost, in the muscular motion of the navigator; from whence it will follow, that the effect of this motion will be to impel the machine forward; and the navigator, by letting the cord go, will make the machine describe an horizontal curve, and by that means give the two balloons an additional degree of power to raise themselves again*. At the same time the rudder acting, by compressing

* It appears, at the first sight, that taking away the seventh part of the force of the grand balloon, by pulling at the second balloon, would have no effect on the compounded machine, because this force being transmitted to the navigator diminishes his weight towards the poop, as much as it adds

compressing the air which opposes it, the prow will turn, and describe the diagonal of a vertical parallelogram: and thus the new direction which he wishes to take will be obtained. Moreover, the navigator, sitting at the poop of the boat, and turning the rudder with his left hand, as he pulls the cord attached to the small balloon with his right, will give to the boat the double motion which is required to turn and direct it; whilst, at the same time, he puts the taffety wings either on one side or both, as he shall see necessary, in motion by his foot, and so communicates the power proper for urging it forwards*.

To add another advantage to those I have already proposed, I would put another cover of tissue on the small balloon, stuck full of small spikes made of brass wire. These wires must communicate at the bottom of the balloon to another wire, of the same metal, but thicker, twisted round the cord which is attached to the point of the stick at the prow of the boat, the end of which must communicate to a piece of resin inclosed in a bag of leather, filled with water, and fastened to the same stick†. The electric fluid gathered from the clouds that the machine may meet with in its way will be conducted to the piece of resin; and passing from thence to the water in

which the resin is, regains its equilibrium, and peaceably re-enters its common grand reservoir. It is to be observed, that the navigator in the boat or car, having no communication with the brass wire which reaches to the bag of leather, has nothing to fear from the electric matter, however frequent and abundant it may be. In short, by slackening the cord of the small balloon attached to the stick at the prow, by means of two pulleys, one at each end of the stick, you have a very simple means of descending at pleasure, without letting out any of the gaz or inflammable air; because the small balloon, which is the seventh part of the force of the grand balloon, will no longer help to sustain the whole machine, and which will of course descend during the time of letting out the cord. If you choose to ascend, you have nothing to do but pull in the cord, which you had before let out, and this, by stopping the grand balloon, will immediately cause it to ascend, by partaking of the weight of the whole compound machine, without having occasion to renew the gaz or inflammable air.

Such are the means which I now make public to establish and bring to perfection aerial navigation. The experiments which I have offered to make, both on land and on the sea‡, of the methods which I here propose, will

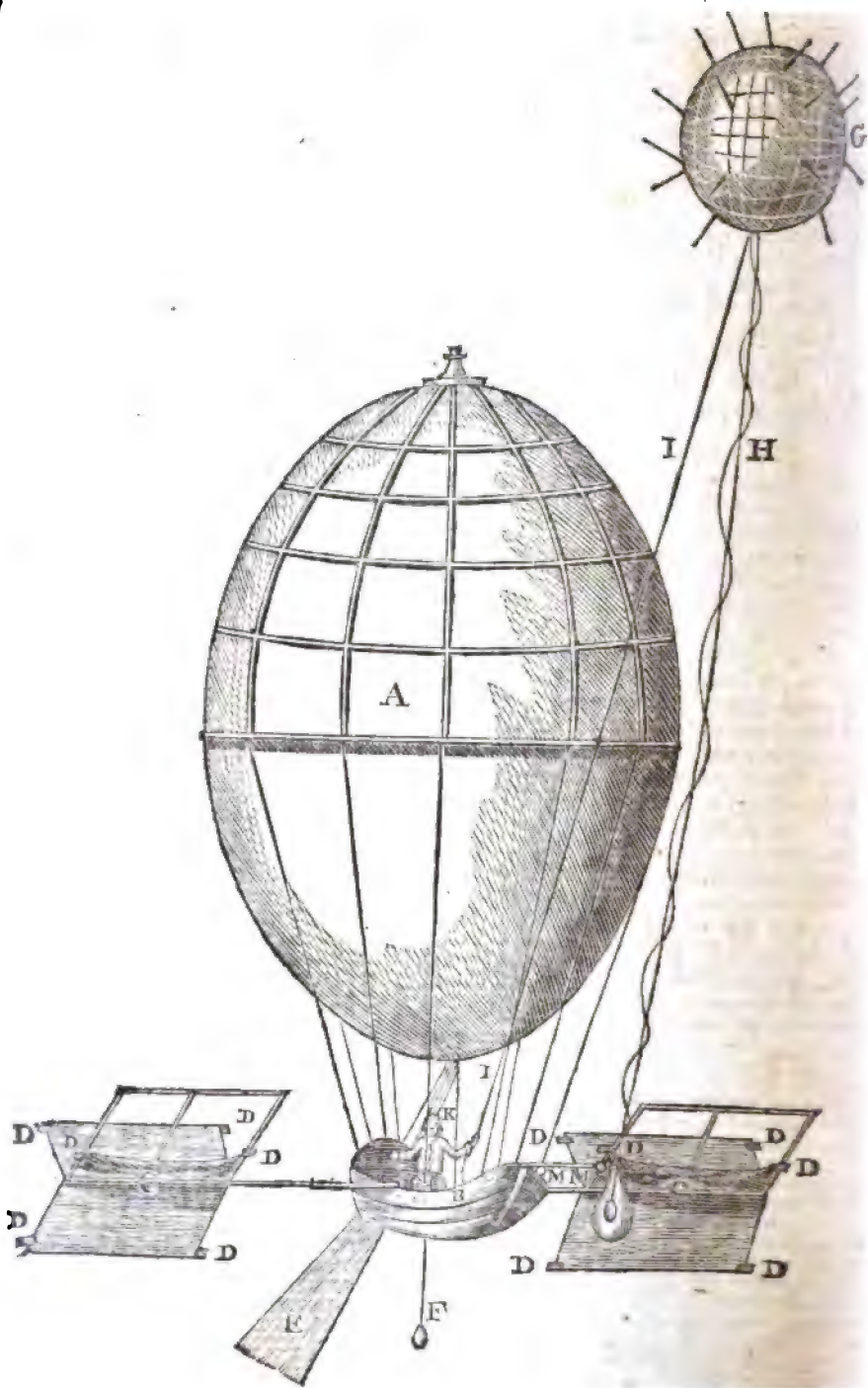
to the prow: but, on examining the matter nearer, it will be found that the effect of the motion made by the navigator in drawing the cord of the smaller balloon, is a motion almost independent of the weight of the rest of his body, and consequently, if he pulls at the rate of 25 pounds he cannot lose more than ten pounds of his weight§; therefore, there remains 15 pounds; by the means of which he impresses an oscillatory motion on the whole aerial machine, which is the thing wanted to govern the direction of the boat, and to keep it in the track in which it is wanted to move. To the rest, I can only say that it is experiment only that can decide either in favour of my means or against them; and it appears to me that the methods that I propose, and now make public, in a very disinterested manner, is well worth being put to the trial.

* In case this operation should be too fatiguing for one person, it would be no difficult matter to find a companion, who would partake in the trouble. It is sufficient to show here that it is possible for one man to direct the machine.

† To prevent the electric matter from communicating with the inflammable air, I furnish the cord that comes along the grand balloon with a sheath of wet leather, for fear the electric fluid should communicate that way with the gaz that may chance to escape from the balloon.

‡ I wish in this place to observe, that the aerostatique balloons, which ascend from the land, will, if they should afterwards pass over the sea descend, which may, perhaps, frighten the navigator, as well as the lookers-on, if they are not acquainted before-hand, that the currents of air or columns of wind from the land, which pass over the sea, lower, or contract themselves; and those which pass from the sea, over the land, ascend or expand themselves: and, in consequence of this, every balloon which navigates the air will lower or fall very perceptibly, when it approaches the sea; and for the same reason it will rise in the same proportion when it quits the sea to navigate over the land, in which case the navigator will do wrong to alter his ballast, as it will be throwing it away to no purpose.

§ I do not see the truth of this. The TRANSLATOR.



will prove beyond a doubt the certainty and solidity of my maxims, perhaps even beyond my own hopes.

A summary of two experiments relating to meteorology to be made with the aerostatique balloons.

The first is with a balloon covered with tissue, stuck full of brass wires, the same as I have described above, which must be sent up into thick and dense clouds, such as generally attend a thunder-storm. The wires must communicate with a cord twisted over with wire of the same metal, which must reach to the ground, in the same manner as in the experiment of the electric kite. By this means we may know the utility of the electric balloons, and whether they will be preferable to the kite (for without wind they may be sent up into the clouds) in preventing the effects of lightning, by drawing off quietly the electric fluid, without the danger of spreading elsewhere. The second experiment is with seven balloons of the same diameter, the covers of which are made of the same weight

and the same stuff; but the first to be filled with a *gaz* or inflammable air one degree more rare than the first stratum of the atmospheric air; the second with a *gaz* twice as rare; the third with a *gaz* three times as rare, &c. Each of these balloons must be painted of a different colour, and let off at the same time, that by the inequality of their ascension, we may know the different degrees of velocity which each will have; and also the different directions they will take. If it will be possible, by any means, to perceive at what height each balloon will take an horizontal direction, we may draw conclusions and establish calculations not only on the different degrees of density of the atmospheric air, but also on the progression of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, by observing in which proportion the *gaz* extends the covering of the balloon. By these observations also, we may obtain the foundation of a true theory of the air, which may be applied with success to aerial navigation.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

A The large balloon.

B The boat or car.

cc The revolving wings.

DD The pieces of lead which draw the taffety of the wings backward and forward, as the wings turn.

E The rudder.

F The log.

G The small balloon, armed with small spikes of brass wire.

HH The cord which the brass wire is twisted round, and which is attached to the stick at the prow of the boat, to keep the small balloon at the height of one hundred and forty feet above the boat or car.

II Another cord of one hundred and forty feet, that is held by the navigator, and fastened to the balloon in the same place as the former cord.

K The navigator, stationed towards the poop of the boat.

L The sack or bag of leather filled with water, in the middle of which swims the piece of resin fixed to the end of the brass wire HH.

MM The two pullies in which the cord runs, that is designed to raise or lower the small balloon at pleasure, without altering the *gaz*.

ACCOUNT OF AN AEROSTATIC EXPERIMENT PERFORMED AT DIJON.

A Gas balloon, which had been some time preparing by order of the academy of Dijon, was at length completed, and launched on the 25th of April last, from the garden of an abbey in the town of Dijon. We have

LOND. MAG. June, 1784.

not yet learned its dimensions, and only know, that its power of ascension was estimated at 550lb. and that a great part of the inflammable air with which it was filled was procured from potatoes, by distillation, which was found

to be lighter than that produced from metals, in the proportion of 6 to 7.— M. de Morveau and the Abbe Bertrand were named commissaries; by the academy, for conducting this experiment; and they actually ascended in a gondola annexed to it. As this is the most important expedition since that of Messrs. Charles and Robert, our readers will no doubt wish to learn some particulars concerning it, and nothing will probably gratify them more, than the account which the navigators themselves have given in an affidavit, drawn up immediately on their landing.

"Being apprehensive (say the commissaries) lest the very high and boisterous wind that rose a few moments before our departure, and which had already blown us several times from the height at which we were held by ropes against the ground, should endanger our apparatus, and throw us upon the town (the place of our ascent being at the foot of one of its highest steeples*) we thought it expedient to discharge all our ballast, and even a part of our provisions, weighing between 75 and 80lb. When we had ascended beyond the roof of the church, and were set free by those who held the ropes below, we soared with very great rapidity, and soon saw the steeple a great way below us†.

"Perceiving now, by the form of our balloon, that the air it contained was exceedingly dilated, both by the heat of the sun, and on account of the diminution of density of the circumambient medium, we opened at once both our valves; but their apertures not being sufficient to emit a proper quantity of the fluid, the balloon burst at the bottom near the appendices, the rent measuring about seven or eight inches in length. This accident, so far from alarming us, served rather to remove our apprehensions.

"We now felt ourselves in a perfect calm, and in a manner stationary; and yet we soon perceived that we were gotten some distance from the town.

"At 5h. 5' we passed over a village of which we had no knowledge: we there dropped a note fastened to a bag

filled with bran, bearing a little streamer; we therein gave notice that we were perfectly well; that the barometer stood at 20 inches 9 lines; the thermometer $1^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ below 0 (about 28° of Fahr.); and the hygrometer at 59° of Mr. de Retz's, and $24^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ of Mr. Cochineau's scale.

"We dropped two other notes, which we were obliged to write with a pencil, the cold not allowing us the use of the pen. At 5h. 11", the thermometer stood at 3° below 0 (nearly 25° of Fahr.) and it had in the whole of our ascent sunk 14° (about $31^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ of Fahr.)

"We observed by a stop watch the time of the fall of one of the notes. It was no doubt somewhat retarded by the streamer, for although its descent was almost vertical, it yet took no less than 57" in reaching the ground.

"The intense cold affected our ears, and this was the only inconvenience we experienced; and even for this we were amply indemnified by the sensations which Mr. Charles has so well described. We have only one observation to make upon his lively representation, which is, that so far from its being exaggerated, it appeared to us rather too faint, when we saw the clouds floating beneath us, and excluding us in a manner from the earth. We then jointly repeated the motto affixed to our aerostat, *surgit nunc Gal-lus ad aethera*.

"The sun, after exhibiting to us a magnificent parhelion, was now near setting; and perceiving by the flaccidity of the lower part of our balloon, that it was time for us to descend, we began to look out for a proper landing-place. We concluded, from the direction of the compass, that we could not be far from the town of Auxonne; and, in fact, a large mass of buildings which we perceived about 25° to our right proved to be that place. We then had recourse to all our expedients, in order to steer towards that point. Our apparatus for this purpose had been greatly damaged by the blast of wind at our departure. The rudder was unhinged, one of the oars had snapped near its handle, and dropped off the moment we attempted to use it in

* The wind was west, and the steeple of the abbey-church was to the eastward.

† They were launched at 2 h. 48 m. P. M.

in order to accelerate our course. Another oar had been entangled in one of the ropes by which we were at first held to the ground, and we could never recover it. We had, therefore, only two oars left, which being both on the same side, were perfectly useless during the greatest part of our navigation in the calm, and even after we felt ourselves advancing, although without any perceptible current. But having now entered a stream which carried us towards the east, we worked our oars with great facility for about eight or nine minutes: this made us verge so much to the south-east, the point of our destination, that we found it necessary to suspend our work, lest we should exceed our mark, having no means to make us revert to the eastward.

"We were in hopes of landing near the cluster of buildings which we had taken for Auxonne, but our globe lost so much of its gaz through the rent, that we saw little prospect of reaching that distance. We were now over a large tract covered with wood, and felt ourselves descending. We had kept what ballast we had left, which consisted of little else than our loose benches, that we might have the means of retarding the fall in case we should find it necessary. We threw out one of these benches, and then descended very gently upon a copse, the name of which we have since learned is *Chaignet*, belonging to the Countess de Brun. Our gondola had scarce touched the tops of the boughs, when it reascended with some force. We laid hold of the boughs in order to come to an anchor, and to avoid our being thrown against some tall trees that rose here and there above the rest of the wood. We tried to descend by hauling those boughs, in the same manner as ships are moved by rowing, but our efforts were ineffectual. We heard human voices, and we called for their aid to ground us. The people we heard were inhabitants of *Magny-lez-Auxonne*: one of them answered, that he would gladly assist us, if we would promise to do him no harm; we dispelled his fears, and his example, as well as our repeated desire, induced at length his companions to assist us. We

landed at 6 h. 25'.—Among the number of inhabitants who were assembled, two men and three women were seen to kneel to the balloon.

"We had just moored our apparatus, placed somebody to guard it, and dispatched a messenger to Dijon, when we saw a number of people approaching on the road of Magny, who having perceived us at Auxonne were coming to meet us. As many as had room were pleased to sign the present affidavit, which we drew up immediately at the parsonage of Atée, the 25th of April, 1784." Signed by DE MORVEAU and BERTRAND, commissaries; *Bidel*, priest of Atée; *Buvée*, a principal magistrate in the jurisdiction of Auxonne, and 14 more.

To this account, which is all that is hitherto published, we have it in our power to add some further authentic information. The height to which this balloon ascended is computed to have been about 2000 French toises (above $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.) The distance it went in a strait line was about six leagues; the time it remained in the air 1 h. 27'. It seems, that the persons who held the ropes were exceedingly alarmed at the violence of the wind, and refused to let go, till in a manner compelled to it, by a gentleman appointed to repeat the signals of the navigators, who, by discharging all their ballast, and by every other means in their power, expressed their eagerness to be set at liberty.

One of those who held the ropes was raised above three feet from the ground before he quitted his hold, and in the fall he hurt his shoulder. He has since acknowledged that his intention was to tie the rope to his wrist, and to follow the balloon: had he succeeded, his rashness would inevitably have proved his own destruction, with that of the navigators, and of many of those who were standing immediately under them; since his weight must have drawn the equatorial circle out of its horizontal position, which would have made some of the ropes, to which the gondola was suspended, press so hard against the balloon as infallibly to burst it.

At Moncucco, near Milan, on the thirteenth of March, a fire-balloon, seventy-two feet high, and fifty-six feet in diameter, was launched with the makers, Messrs. Gherli, and Count Andreani, at whose sole expence the experiment was undertaken. They were in the air twenty-five minutes, and mounted above four thousand feet from the earth, and the aerial travellers landed in safety, about three miles from the spot whence they ascended.

There is likewise a vague report of

the performance of an aerostatic experiment at Moscow, but nothing certain has transpired.

These are the two first encroachments of foreigners on the *French privilege* of aerial navigation. It is said, that the King of Prussia has prohibited these experiments in his dominions, in order that the merit of improvements may be left to the inventors. "*Fire!*" (exclaimed the veteran warrior) must be my element, for Russia and Austria aim at universal sway on land; England at sea; and France in the air."

A N A T O M Y.

DR. HUNTER's Lectures were so well known, so generally attended, and so justly admired, that we think our readers cannot but be pleased with the following extract from the second of the two introductory Lectures, which have been published since the death of their author.

They have been printed from a copy, which the Doctor himself corrected for the press, and as they were delivered at his last course of Anatomical Lectures, in Windmill-street.

After having considered the rise and progress of Anatomy, its followers, and their various discoveries, he thus teaches his pupil what are the requisites necessary for making a man.

ON THE REQUISITES NECESSARY FOR MAKING A MAN.

FROM DR. HUNTER'S SECOND INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

FOR what purpose is there such a variety of parts in the human body? Why such a complication of nice and tender machinery? Why was there not rather a more simple, less delicate, and less expensive frame?

That beginners in the study of Anatomy may acquire a satisfactory general idea of their subject, we shall furnish them with clear answers to all such questions. Let us then, in our imagination, *make* a man: in other words, let us suppose that the *mind*, or immaterial part, is to be placed in a corporeal fabric, to hold a correspondence with other material beings by the intervention of the body; and then consider, *a priori*, what will be wanted for her accommodation. In this enquiry, we shall plainly see the necessity or advantage, and, therefore, the *final cause* of most of the parts which we actually find in the human body. And if we consider that, in order to answer some of the requisites,

human wit and invention would be very insufficient, we need not be surprised, if we meet with some parts of the body, whose use we cannot yet make out, and with some operations or functions which we cannot explain. We can see, and comprehend, that the whole bears the strongest characters of excelling wisdom and ingenuity: but the imperfect senses and capacity of *man* cannot pretend to reach even part of a machine, which nothing less than the intelligence and power of the *Supreme Being* could contrive and execute.

To proceed then: in the first place, the *mind*, the thinking, immaterial agent, must be provided with a place of immediate residence; which still have all the requisites for the union of spirit and body; accordingly, she is provided with the *brain*, where she dwells as governor and superintendent of the whole fabric.

In the second place, as she is to

hold a correspondence with all the material beings which surround her, she must be supplied with organs fitted to receive the different kinds of impressions that they will make. In fact, therefore, we see that she is provided with the organs of sense, as we call them: the eye is adapted to light; the ear to sound; the nose to smell; the mouth to taste; and the skin to touch.

In the third place, she must be provided with organs of communication between herself, in the brain, and those organs of sense, to give her information of all the impressions that are made upon them: and she must have organs between herself, in the brain, and every other part of the body, fitted to convey her commands and influence over the whole. For these purposes the nerves are actually given. They are chords, which rise from the brain, the immediate residence of the mind, and disperse themselves in branches through all parts of the body. They convey all the different kinds of sensations to the mind, in the brain; and likewise carry out from thence all her commands or influence to the other parts of the body. They are intended to be occasional monitors against all such impressions as might endanger the well-being of the whole, or of any particular part: which vindicates the Creator of all things, in having actually subjected us to those many disagreeable and painful sensations which we are exposed to, from a thousand accidents in life.

Further, the mind, in this corporeal system, must be endued with the power of moving from place to place, that she may have intercourse with a variety of objects; that she may fly from such as are disagreeable, dangerous, or hurtful, and pursue such as are pleasant, or useful to her. And accordingly, she is furnished with limbs, and with muscles and tendons, the instruments of motion, which are found in every part of the fabric where motion is necessary.

But, to support, to give firmness and shape to the fabric; to keep the softer parts in their proper places; to give fixed points for, and the proper

direction to its motions; as well as to protect some of the more important and tender organs from external injuries; there must be some firm prop-work interwoven through the whole. And, in fact, for such purposes the bones are given.

The prop-work must not be made into one rigid fabric, for that would prevent motion. Therefore there are a number of bones.

These pieces must all be firmly bound together, to prevent their dislocation. And, in fact, this end is perfectly well answered by the ligaments.

The extremities of these bony pieces, where they move, and rub upon one another, must have smooth and slippery surfaces, for easy motion. This is most happily provided for, by the cartilages and mucus of the joints.

The interstices of all these parts must be filled up with some soft and ductile matter, which shall keep them in their places, unite them, and, at the same time, allow them to move a little upon one another. This end is accordingly answered by the cellular membrane, or adipose substance.

There must be an outward covering over the whole apparatus, both to give it a firm compactness, and to defend it from a thousand injuries; which, in fact, are the very purposes of the skin, and other integuments.

And, as she is made for society, and intercourse with beings of her own kind, she must be endued with powers of expressing and communicating her thoughts, by some sensible marks or signs; which shall be both easy to herself, and admit of great variety. And, accordingly, she is provided with the organs and faculty of speech; by which she can throw out signs with amazing facility, and vary them without end.

Thus we have built up an animal body, which would seem to be pretty complete. But we have not yet made any provision for its duration. And, as it is the nature of matter to be altered, and worked upon by matter; so, in a very little time, such a living creature must be destroyed, if there is no provision for repairing the injuries which

which she must commit upon herself, and the injuries which she must be exposed to from without. Therefore a treasure of blood is actually provided in the heart and vascular system, full of nutritious and healing particles, fluid enough to penetrate into the minutest parts of the animal; impelled by the heart, and conveyed by the arteries, it washes every part, builds up what was broken down, and sweeps away the old and useless materials. Hence, we see the necessity or advantage of the heart and arterial system.

What more there is of this blood, than enough to repair the present damages of the machine, must not be lost, but should be returned again to the heart: and for this purpose the venal system is actually provided. These requisites in the animal, explain, *a priori*, the circulation of the blood.

The old materials which were become useless, and are swept off by the current of blood, must be separated and thrown out of the system. Therefore glands, the organs of secretion, are given, for straining whatever is redundant, vapid, or noxious, from the mass of blood; and when strained, they are thrown out by excretories, called excretories.

Now, as the fabric must be constantly wearing, the reparation must be carried on without intermission, and the strainers must always be employed. Therefore there is actually a perpetual circulation of the blood, and the secretions are always going on.

But even all this provision would not be sufficient; for that store of blood would soon be consumed, and the fabric would break down, if there were not a provision made for fresh supplies. These we observe, in fact, are profusely scattered round her, in the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and she is provided with hands, the finest instruments that could have been contrived, for gathering them, and for preparing them in a variety of different ways for the mouth.

These supplies, which we call food, must be considerably changed; they must be converted into blood. Therefore she is provided with teeth for cut-

ting and bruising the food, and with a stomach for melting it down: in short, with all the organs subservient to digestion. The finer parts of the aliments only can be useful in the constitution: these must be taken up, and conveyed into the blood, and the dregs must be thrown off. With this view the intestinal canal is actually given. It separates the nutritious part, which we call chyle, to be conveyed into the blood, by the system of absorbent vessels; and the fæces pass downwards, to be conducted out of the body.

Now, we have got our animal not only furnished with what is wanted for its immediate existence; but also, with the powers of spinning out that existence to an indefinite length of time. But its duration, we may presume, must necessarily be limited: for as it is nourished, grows, and is raised up to its full strength and utmost perfection; so it must, in time, in common with all material beings, begin to decay; and then hurry on to final ruin. Hence, we see the necessity of a scheme for renovation. Accordingly, wise Providence, to perpetuate, as well as preserve his work, besides giving a strong appetite for life and self-preservation, has made animals, male and female, and given them such organs and passions, as will secure the propagation of the species to the end of the world.

Thus we see, that by the very imperfect survey which human reason is able to take of this subject, the animal man must necessarily be complex in his corporeal system, and in its operations.

He must have one great and general system, the vascular, branching through the whole, for circulation. Another, the nervous, with its appendages, the organs of sense, for every kind of feeling. And, a third, for the union and connection of all those parts.

Besides these primary and general systems, he requires others, which may be more local or confined; one for strength, support, and protection; the bony compages: another for the requisite motions of the parts among themselves, as well as for moving from place to place; the muscular part of the body: another to prepare nourishment

ment for the daily recruit of the body; the digestive organs: and one for propagating the species; the organs of generation.

And, in taking this general survey of what would appear, *a priori*, to be necessary for adapting an animal to the situations of humanity, we observe, with great satisfaction, that man is accordingly, in fact, made of such systems, and for such purposes. He has them all; and he has nothing more, except the organs of respiration. Breathing we cannot account for *a priori*: we only know that it is, *in fact*, essential and necessary to life. Notwithstanding this, when we see all the other parts of the body, and their functions, so well accounted for; and so wisely adapted to their several purposes, we cannot doubt that respiration is so likewise. And if ever we should be happy enough to find out clearly the object of this function, we shall, doubtless, as clearly see, that the organs are wisely contrived for an important office, as we now see the purpose and importance of the heart and vascular system; which, till the circulation of the blood was discovered, was wholly concealed from us.

The use and necessity of all the different systems in a man's body is not more apparent, than the wisdom and contrivance which has been exerted in putting them all into the most compact and convenient form; and in disposing them so, that they shall mutually receive, and give helps to one another; and that all, or many of the parts, shall not only answer their principal end or purpose, but operate successfully and usefully, in many secondary ways.

If we understand and consider the whole animal machine in this light, and compare it with any machine, in which human art has exerted its utmost, suppose the best constructed ship that ever was built, we shall be convinced, beyond the possibility of doubt, that there is intelligence and power, far surpassing what humanity can boast of.

In making such a comparison, there is a peculiarity and superiority in the natural machine, which cannot escape observation. It is this: in machines

of human contrivance or art, there is no internal power, no principle in the machine itself, by which it can alter and accommodate itself to any injury which it may suffer; or make up any injury which is repairable. But in the natural machine, the animal body, this is most wonderfully provided for, by internal powers in the machine itself; many of which are not more certain and obvious in their effects, than they are above all human comprehension, as to the manner and means of their operation. Thus, a wound heals up of itself; a broken bone is made firm again by a callus; a dead part is separated and thrown off; noxious juices are driven out by some of the emunctories; a redundancy is removed by some spontaneous bleeding; a bleeding naturally stops of itself; and a great loss of blood, from any cause, is, in some measure compensated, by a contracting power in the vascular system, which accommodates the capacity of the vessels to the quantity contained. The stomach gives information when the supplies have been expended; represents, with great exactness, the quantity and the quality of what is wanted in the present state of the machine; and, in proportion as she meets with neglect, rises in her demand, urges her petition with a louder voice, and with more forcible arguments; for its protection, an animal body resists heat and cold in a very wonderful manner, and preserves an equal temperature, in a burning and in a freezing atmosphere.

There is a further excellence or superiority in the natural machine, if possible, still more astonishing, more beyond all human comprehension, than what we have been speaking of. Besides those internal powers of self-preservation in each individual; when two of them co-operate, or act in concert, they are endued with powers of making other animals, or machines like themselves; which again are possessed of the same powers of producing others, and so of multiplying the species without end.

These are powers which mock all human invention or imitation. They are characteristics of the Divine Architect.

P O E T R Y.

ODE for his MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY.

*Written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet-Laureat,**And set to music by Mr. Stanley, Master of the King's Band of Musicians.*

HAIL to the day, whose beams again,
Returning, claim the choral strain,
And bid us breath our annual vows
To the first power that Britain knows;
The power which, though itself restrain'd,
And subject to that just control
Which many an arduous conflict gain'd,
Connects, unites, and animates the whole.

Yon radiant sun, whose central force
Wings back each planet's vagrant course,
And through the systems holds imperial sway,
Bound by the same inherent laws,
E'en whilst it seems the active cause,
Promotes the gen'ral good as much confin'd as they.
That wond'rous plan, through ages fought,
Which elder Egypt never taught,
Nor Greece, with all her letter'd lore,
Nor struggling Rome could e'er explore,
Though many a form of rule she try'd:
That wond'rous plan has Britain found,
Which curbs licentiousness and pride,
Yet leaves true liberty without a wound.

The fierce Plantagenets beheld
Its growing strength, and deign'd to yield;
Th' imperious Tudors frown'd, and felt aggriev'd;
Th' unhappy race, whose faults we mourn,
Delay'd awhile its wish'd return,
Till Brunswick perfected what Nassau had achiev'd.

From that bright æra of renown
Astræa walks the world again;
Her fabled form the nations own,
With all th' attendant blessings in her train.
Hark! with what gen'ral loud acclaim
They venerate the British name,
When forms of rule are in the balance weigh'd;
And pour their torrents of applause
On the fair isle, whose equal laws
Control the sceptre, and protect the spade.
The triple chain, which binds them fast,
Like Homer's golden one, descends from Jove:
Long may the sacred union last,
And the mix'd pow'rs in mutual concert move,
Each temp'ring each, and list'ning to the call
Of genuine public good, blest source and end of all.

EPITAPH IN STREATHAM CHURCH.

Written by Dr. JOHNSON.

JUXTA sepulta est
Hæstera Maria Salisbury,
Thomæ Cotton de Combermere,
Baronetti, Cestriensis, Filia:
Johannis Salisbury, Armigeri, Flintiensis, uxor.
Forma felix, felix ingenio,
Omnibus jucunda, suorum amantissima.
Linguis, artibusque ita exulta,
Ut loquenti nunquam desceat
Sermonis nitor, sententiarum flosculi,
Sapientiæ gravitas, leporum gratia.

Modum servandi adeo perita,
Ut domestica inter negotia literis oblectaretur,
Et literarum inter delicias rem
Familiarem sedulo curaret.
Multis illi multos annos precantibus,
Diri carcinomatis veneno contabuit,
Viribusque vitæ paulatim resolutis,
Terris meliora sperans emigravit.
Nata 1707, Nupta 1739, Obiit 1773.

THE FIRST COMPLAINT OF THE LORD OF CREQUI.

*From the French of MONS. ARNAUD.**The measure adapted to the music of the original.*

HAIL, glooms congenial with my woe!
Here my full heart is free to vent its sighs;
The only pleasure I can know,
That to my tortur'd breast relief supplies:
While never-ceasing horrors round me rise,
Rapt by my early passion's sacred glow,
I triumph, and absolve the skies.

The pride of Paris, Abeldar,
By Cupid's dart instructed how to write,
Possess'd not such unchang'd regard,
Though Eloisa's graces charm'd the fight,
And his love soar'd beyond the vulgar height:
To paint Adelia asks a heavenly bard;
And I could teach a nobler flight.

'Tis I, Adelia, ah! 'tis I,
Who thus have lov'd, and ne'er can love but you.
And do you generously vie
In equal faith, to my dear mem'ry true?
Still, still, your voice I hear, your charms I view;
Fair as the opening rose-bud to my eye,
Your virgin beauty blooms anew.

Your image softens all my pains:
My kind companion on this hostile shore!
Yes; 'tis your hand that breaks my chains,
'Tis love alone can liberty restore.
Delightful scenes with you I trace once more—
False, fleeting dream! the dreary cell remains,
And pleasure leaves me to deplore.

My eyes in death I haste to close,
Ne'er raptur'd to behold my son most dear;
Ne'er, best of sires, what Nature owes,
O'er thy sad urn to pour the tender tear.
My corpse, withheld from a domestic bier,
In a detested land, 'mid impious foes,
Ignobly must be buried here.

Had powerful fate in wrath decreed
My days to end by godlike Louis' side;
Had I been doom'd to fight and bleed
In truth's defence, or e'en with love my guide;
Then I had liv'd with fame, and nobly died!
But a vile slave I die indeed,
And in oblivion's gloom must hide.

In vain, dear object, must I grieve?
Come, let me in thy gentle arms expire;
Come, and the fondest heart receive;
Your's are its parting sigh and last desire.
Should o'er my tomb, more sweet than angel's hymn,
Pity's soft murmur from your bosom heave,
My soul would own its wonted fire.

Vain hope! I humbly Heaven conjure,
The knights my countrymen this way to send;
These rugged rocks, this cave obscure,
That bear my wretched name, a clue shall lend;
These cypress shades the doleful tale extend;
And, while these murr'ring shades endure,
I cannot sighs unechoed spend.

VAUXHALL SONGS. LABOUR IN VAIN.

Written by Mr. HALL.

Sung by Mrs. KENNEDY.

IN search of some lambs, from my flock that
had stray'd,

One May morn, I roam'd o'er the plain;
But, alas! after all the enquiries I made,
I found it was Labour in Vain.

Then, vex'd and fatigu'd, I reclin'd in the shade,
And sung how young Colin, the swain,
My love to obtain with endearments essay'd,
But he sigh'd, and he sooth'd me in vain.

Ah, me! silly fool (thus I chid my coy heart)
Who could let him unpitied complain,
And suffer a bosom untainted with art
To despair, and to Labour in Vain.

From the copse, full of rapture, my Colin flew light,
Where he lurk'd, and had heard my fond strain;
Now, now, said he, Phoebe, my passion requite,
And no more let me Labour in Vain.

A blush gave my hand and my heart to the youth,
While he thank'd me and thank'd me again,
And now to deny a return to his truth,
Lackaday! it were Labour in Vain.

A PASTORAL.

Sung by Mrs. KENNEDY, at Vauxhall Gardens.

The words by Mr. HOLCROFT.

WHAT virgin or shepherd, in valley or grove,
Will envy my innocent lays,
The song of the heart, and the offspring of love,
When sung in my Corydon's praise.

O'er brook and o'er brake, as he hies to the bower,
How light some my shepherd can trip;
And sure when of love he describes the soft power,
The honey-dew drops from his lip.

How sweet is the primrose, the violet how sweet,
And sweet is the eglantine breeze;
But Corydon's kiss, when by moon-light we meet,
To me is far sweeter than these.

I blush at his raptures, I hear all his vows,
I sigh when I offer to speak,
And, oh! what delight my bosom o'erflows,
When I feel the soft touch of his cheek.

Responsive and shrill be the note from the spray,
Let the pipe through the village resound,
Be smiles in each face, O ye shepherds, to-day,
And ring the bells merrily round.

Your favours prepare, my companions, with speed,
Assist me my blushes to hide,
A twelvemonth ago, on this day I agreed
To be my lov'd Corydon's bride.

LOND. MAG. June, 1724.

THE GIFTS OF THE GODS;

Or, Establishment of BRITISH Freedom.

Sung by Mr. ARROWSMITH:

Set by Mr. Michael Arne. The words by Mr. Harrison.

WHEN freedom was banish'd from Greece
and from Rome,
And wander'd, neglected, in search of a home;
Jove, willing to fix her where long she might stand,
Turn'd the globe round about to examine each land:
With nice circumspection he view'd the whole ball,
And weighed in his balance the merits of all;
Then quickly determin'd that England alone
Was the spot well adapted for liberty's throne.

Gay Momus insisted no place was more fit
Than the island of freedom for true attic wit;
And Venus confess'd, if 'twere pleasing to Jove,
She could wish to make England γ empire of love!
Then Mars boldly stepp'd from his mistress's side,
And swore that the Britons in arms should preside;
While Bacchus declar'd, that each heart chearing
juice,

For the use of brave Englishmen he would produce.

To render complete all the blessings now past,
And provide that they might to eternity last,
'Twas resolv'd γ a toast should γ instant be given,
And drank in full bumpers of nectar thro' Heaven:
This toast of the gods was—and mark it, ye free!
“ May Britons with Britons for ever agree;
By their enemies, then, they shall always be fear'd;
And with wine, wit, and woman incessantly
chear'd!”

LINES on seeing a Rose in November.

THRICE happy Rose!—what magic aid
Supports thy strength while others fade?
What quick'ning spirit makes thee blow,
While all thy sisters droop below?—
Sure there's a spark of heav'nly flame
That shoots its warmth throughout thy frame,
Some inborn essence most refin'd,
Some genial virtue good and kind;
That makes thy blushing honours blow,
And thy mellifluous odours flow;
That gives new life, and rears thy head,
When all thy beauteous race lie dead!

Thou charming flow'r!—however rare,
Thou art not quite beyond compare;
For she who is a Rose to me
Is lovely, fair, and sweet, like thee.
Like thee, when other beauties pine,
She'll glow with virtue, and shall shine;
Deep in the heart the blessing lies,
The stem divine that never dies:
Which, when the frost of age invades,
And on her cheek thy picture fades,
Shall give new grace, new life, new air,
And make her still supremely fair!

S O N N E T S.

By T. WARWICK, LL.B.

TO paint the morn diffus'd on yonder cheek,
And catch γ noon-beam issuing from γ eye,
Or with that form to make the marble vie—
Such let a Reynolds or a Wilson seek:

Powerless, whate'er the feel, their force to speak,
The wondering muse shall wait in silence by,
Till either art with a desponding sigh
Resign the steel, and own the pencil weak.
But should Heaven will some forming hand divine
To bid one finish'd piece at length outshine
The worshipp'd star of Medicean fame,
Still may the poet with reflected pride,
By beauty less than virtue dignify'd,
In social strains a CAVENDISH proclaim.

Written at Avignon, in the south of France.

ENCANTING lute! that touch'd by fancy's
hand
Hast oft beguil'd my solitary way,
Since ill at ease I left my native land,
Thro' foreign scenes with heedless steps to stray,
As pause we now, where love's inventive band
With martial trumpets mix'd the Muse's lay,
Where manners soften'd at her mild command,
To names rever'd what offering shall we pay?
Nor should thy voice ineloquently sound,
Did not the poet's art, since Emma frown'd,
And lover's hope in sympathy decay;
For once it knew to please a brighter maid
Than yet Valclusa's* thick-impending shade
Sequester'd panting from the noon-tide ray.

To the EARL of CARLISLE, then Viceroy of Ireland.

WHO hath not heard, by after poets told,
How thro' deserted rocks, and barren land,
Torn from the dying master's tunic's hand,
Down Thracian streams the lyre of Orpheus
roll'd?
The Muse beheid—nor mindless that of old
Her infant strains the rising city plann'd,
Exalted fair among the happy band
The plastic shell renew'd in heavenly mold.
Ierne's harp a like attention claims,
Which now her willing hand submits to thine,
O muse-lov'd How art, mixt of English names!
'Tis thine to raise her injur'd things anew,
Till, every lasting glory call'd in view,
Admiring eyes hail the world's divine.

Addressed to the GENIES of a Rock.

UNSHAKEN Power! that seat from upper
air
The various changes of the circling main,
When vernal skies evolve the zephyr-train,
Or wintry gales their giant vans prepare;
Ah! never from thy rocky throne refrain
To make the stranded mariner thy care:
So lightning's eye thy lofty summit spare,
And waves attend thy steep, else in vain!
So still'd in narrows long the Muse's lyre
Still charm at closing eve thy Nereid quire
With text and voice responsive to the shell!
So fairy tapers chafe the misty night,
And dolphin-born quaint Ariel's duxom sprite
With wilder notes thy moon-light echo swell!

Addressed to R. P. CAREW, Esq.

TO clumb at early dawn the mountain's side,
Ere dewy herds have brush'd y' dew away,

Be mine: at noon amid yon elms to stray,
Whose artless tufts the cooling current hide:
Mine from the purple heath's horizon wide—
To trace the splendours of reclining day,
Until the moon, my homeward path to guide,
Dittain the forest edge with silver grey.
And if such scenes the rising soul expand,
The flutter'd heart if simple bliss becalm,
Where Nature closer knits the social tie,
No light addition should my Carew's hand
With equal friendship's animating balm
To letter'd ease the place of fame supply.

L I N D O R E.

In reply to The Fairist of the Fair, a song, by the Bishop of Dromore.

O Lindore, canst thou doubt my love,
Or think the town deserves a sigh?
Thy Nancy will a cot approve,
Nor envy queens, if thou art nigh.
Then shall the russet gown be mine,
Nor splendid jewels deck my vest;
Nor ever shall my heart repine,
With Lindore's fond affection blest.
With thee I'll fly each scene so gay,
Though heat annoy, or wintry wind;
Nor shall a look or sigh betray
A mournful heart, or restless mind.
With thee each labour I'll defy,
With thee, I'll gently sink to rest,
Nor shall past pleasures raise a sigh,
With Lindore's fond affection blest.

If penils should my love oppress,
With him I'll brave their bitter rage,
And, 'mid the terrors of distress,
His presence shall my fears assuage;
And on his frame should sickness prey,
My care shall every pang arrest;
Nor shall a thought past joys display,
With Lindore's fond affection blest.

And should my gentle Lindore die,
Let Nancy his last moments cheer;
Her bosom ne'er shall heave a sigh,
Her eyes shall ne'er distil a tear:
But when thou'rt gone, thy wretched love
Will rend her heart upon thy breast,
Nor any scenes but those approve,
Which Lindore's fond affection blest.

C. B.

THE REVIVAL OF BRITISH SPIRIT*.

AN ODE.

LO! along the sea-girt shores,
Now the British lion roars;
Tremble ev'ry daring foe!
Round with anger and disdain,
See! he shakes his shaggy mane,
See! his eyes with ardour glow.
Ye who would impose the yoke
On the freeborn and the brave,
Who will shield you, who will save
From the vengeance ye provoke?

Glowing

* The fountain of Petrarch, near Avignon.

† These verses were published, but with many faults, some time ago. We have been favoured with this corrected copy from the author.

Glowing with the love of fame,
 Fir'd with honourable shame,
 Shame for recent sloth, behold!
 Albion, never known to yield,
 Hastens to th' embattled field,
 And, with native vigour bold,
 Bids her navy scour the deep;
 Bids her pealing thunder roar,
 Shake with terror Gallia's shore,
 And the raging billows sweep.

Raise the voice of triumph, raise!
 Rodney claims our willing praise,
 And from every hill and dale
 Let the joyful voice arise,
 'Till it cleave the vaulted skies—
 Hail, propitious era, hail!
 Now Britannia's sons again,
 Glowing with congenial fires,
 Claim the birth-right of their fires,
 The dominion of the main.

British spirit, uncontrol'd,
 Wakes, as in the times of old;
 Wakes, as when of late, the Gaul
 Felt his vain ambition quell'd;
 And with agony beheld

His Atlantic islands fall.
 While his dupe, vindictive Spain,
 Th' inauspicious league deplor'd—
 Yet provokes the British sword,
 And shall weep and wail again.
 Belgia too!—Let Belgia join,
 Envious in the base design,
 Envious of an antient friend;
 Belgia with contrition due,
 Shall her reckless folly rue,
 And to suppliant prayers descend.
 Let her join the foul intrigue,
 Britain, in herself secure,
 Shall the furious shock endure,
 And confound th' ungrateful league.

British hearts! be firm and true!
 Scorn them! scorn th' ambitious crew;
 Be united and defy
 The collected storm that roars
 All around your happy shores,
 Envious of your golden sky.
 Valiant as your fires of old,
 Trust in him, whose sovereign sway
 Heaven, and earth, and seas obey!
 Go! be resolute and bold.

THE MISCELLANY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS several of the critical disquisitions in your miscellany display much erudition, and are entertaining as well as instructive, I have been induced to send you the following paper. It contains an attempt to rescue the character of Virgil from the charges of anachronism which have been inconsiderately urged against him by his commentators. In justice, however, it must be acknowledged, that the whole honour of the defence is due to the ingenious Professor Heyne, of Gottingen. All the merit to which I can lay any claim is, that I have communicated them to the *English* reader. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

E.

ON VIRGIL'S STORY OF DIDO.

VIRGIL has been almost universally condemned for introducing the celebrated Queen of Carthage into his *Eneid*, as the age of Dido is supposed to have been above three hundred years after the destruction of Troy by the Grecians, and, of course, after the travels of Eneas. This has been remarked by Servius, and the whole race of commentators whose critical labours have been bestowed in explaining the difficulties, or illustrating the beauties, of Virgil.

Some of these critics have censured the poet for introducing the episode of Dido, and her passion for Eneas, into his work: by others, on the contrary, his conduct has been commend-

ed. Before I enter upon the merits of this dispute, I must beg leave to examine another point which appears of still greater importance, although it has scarcely been mentioned by the critics. This is the question which I intend to investigate: with what views, and by what arguments, was the poet to introduce the passion of Dido into the *Eneid*? Was it by chance? Was it intentionally? or was it in imitation of other writers, that he inserted this episode, when he might easily have found others which would have agreed better with the age of Eneas?

The intention of the poet, in driving his hero, by the violence of the storm, to the African coast, was explained

plained in the first book of the poem, and must be evident to every reader who recollects the conduct of Homer, in the *Odyssey*. Virgil immediately perceived how much that poem was enlivened, and the narration diversified, by the history of Ulysses's travels, by the dangers which he underwent, by the accidents to which he was exposed, and especially by his shipwreck, and by his adventures, when he was cast upon a foreign coast, while he only *touch'd* at some places, and *resided* at others. At the same time, the poet certainly saw that his own work would be insipid and cold, if he should reject the story of Eneas's voyage and shipwreck into a distant country, as such a narrative would give great scope to his invention, and be productive of the marvellous.

Carthage appeared immediately to be best suited to his design; and so it will be found by every reader who examines the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, along which he sailed, in his voyage from Troy to Italy, the place of his destination. He was induced to carry his hero to the southward, both from the nature of the winds, and the authenticity of the poets. For the southern coast of this sea, at least that which is below the Cyclades, and the island of Crete, is exposed to violent tempests; the winds called the *Etesia*, which at one season of the year blow from the south for several days incessantly. By these Menelaus seems to have been detained at Pharos, as we are informed in the fourth book of the *Odyssey*:

"Long on th' Ægyptian coast by calms confin'd,
Heaven to my fleet refus'd a prosperous wind:
No vows had we prefer'd, nor victim slain!
For this the gods each favouring gale restrain:
Jealous, to see their high benefits obey'd;
Severe, if men th' eternal rights ebe'd.
High o'er a gulfy sea, the Pharian isle
Fronts the deep roar of disemboing Nile:
Her distance from the shore, the course begun
At dawn, and ending with the setting sun,
A galleys measures; when the stiffer gales
Rise on the poop, and fully stretch the sails.
There an' nor'd vessels safe in harbour lie,
Whilst limpid springs the sailing cask supply.

"And now the twentieth sun, descending, laves
His glowing axle in the western waves;
Still with expanded sails we court in vain
Propitious winds, to wait us o'er the main;
And the pale mariner at once deplores
His drooping vigour, and exhausted stores,

When, lo! a bright cerulian form appears,
The fair Eidothea! to dispel my fears."

POPE.

Whoever considers the course of these winds will not be surpris'd that a vessel sailing from Troy, either to Italy or Greece, should be driven by them on the coast of Africa. Several of the Grecian commanders, therefore, when they returned from the siege of Troy, were carried by a tempest out of their course, as soon as they had pass'd the promontory of Malea, and were driven in this part of the world. Menelaus was obliged to go to Egypt:

"And now, the rites discharg'd, our course we keep
Far on the gloomy bosom of the deep:
Soon as Malæa's misty tops arise,
Sudden the Thunderer blackens all the skies,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
Mountains on mountains, and obscure the pole.
The tempest scatters and divides our fleet;
Part the storm urges on the coast of Crete,
Where, winding round the rich Cydonian plain,
The streams of Jordan issue to the main.
There stands a rock, high, eminent, and steep,
Whose shaggy brow o'erhangs the shady deep,
And views Gortyna on the western side;
On this rough Æolus drove th' impetuous tide:
With broken force the billows roll'd away,
And heav'd the fleet into the neighbouring bay;
Thus sav'd from death, they gain'd the Phœnian shores,

With shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars:
But five tall barks the winds and waters tost,
Far from their fellows, on th' Ægyptian coast."

POPE.

Ulysses was driven on the island of the Lotophagi, near the coast of Libya, as Homer likewise informs us, in the ninth *Odyssey*:

"Two tedious days and two long nights we lay,
O'erwatch'd and batter'd in the naked bay.
But the third morning when Aurora brings,
We rear the masts, we spread the canvas wings;
Refresh'd, and careless on the deck reclin'd,
We sit, and trust the pilot and the wind.
Then to my native country had I sail'd:
But the Cape doubled, adverse winds prevail'd.
Strong was the tide, which, by the northern blast
Impell'd, our vessels on Cythera cast.
Nine days our fleet th' uncertain tempest bore
Far in wide ocean, and from sight of shore;
The tenth we touch'd, by various errors tost,
The land of Lotos, and the flowery coast."

POPE.

In the *Argonautics* of Apollonius, the Rhodian, also, the vessel *Argo* is carried from the Ionian sea towards Africa. In describing the course of Eneas's fleet, therefore, Virgil has consulted the nature of the winds, and

has followed the example of the Epic poets, who wrote before him; and as Egypt and Libya had been introduced in the poems of Homer and Apollonius, Virgil, with singular happiness, fixed upon Carthage.

No city could be mentioned, which would sooner attract the attention of his countrymen, or more forcibly act upon their feelings, than Carthage! No city could be described, of which they would hear the account with so much pleasure as Carthage! The terrors of the Punic wars, and the glory of the Roman victories, were still recollected with mingled terror and delight! Those, whose ancestors had fallen in battle, had long ceased to lament them, while they boasted that those who met their deaths in promoting the DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE had opened the road which led the Romans to the conquest of the world! The pleasure attending the remembrance of these circumstances would be greatly heightened by viewing the seeds and original of this conquest intermingled with the fate and fortunes of their ancestor Eneas.

The loves of Calypso, Circe, and Medea had been already related. No female character, therefore, was better adapted to his purpose than that of Dido, as well on account of her fame and celebrity, as of her history and situation. When the poet had fixed upon Carthage, as the shore on which Eneas should be cast, the first foundation of that place was certainly best suited to form a part of a story so ancient as the narrative of this hero's voyage, especially as the origin of this city was obscure, and the era of its establishment doubtful.

In every epic poem the passion of love seems to merit a conspicuous place, as Apollonius undoubtedly thought, when he related the affection of Medea for Jason. But in this circumstance, Virgil may be said to have excelled both the Rhodian and Homer himself, by imitating the gravity and force of the tragic writers, and by describing the manners of an age in which the simplicity of the heroic times had given

place to refinement and cultivation, and the female character had acquired honour and dignity. Love, as it is described by Homer, has little of the pathetic to recommend it, nor does it appear in those days to have touched the feelings very powerfully.

Whoever considers these circumstances in the proper light will not require the weak and futile arguments of Sergius, to defend the poet from the charges of confusion and anachronism. It is the duty of a poet rather to select such subjects as will delight, than to adhere very rigidly to the fidelity of historic narration: however requisite learning may be, yet those errors seem alone culpable which are against the rules of the art, and surely among them a strict adherence to chronology cannot justly be enumerated.

If the learned reader, however, should wish to investigate with greater accuracy the era of the foundation of Carthage, and to examine the few records that may be traced in the works of the ancients, he will soon be convinced that Virgil neither deserves censure, nor requires defence, on this subject. Such scope is there for an historian of common penetration to hesitate. So various are the traditions, and so discordant the epochs assigned!

Yet, surely, this apparent difference of the eras may easily be reconciled, if the reader should consider that a city is said to be built not only when the first foundations are laid, but also when it is inclosed with walls, when a new colony is introduced, or when it receives any increase or augmentation.

Sallust* has informed us, in his History of the Jugurthine War, that various tribes of Phenicians, at different times, were in possession of Africa. Hence we may with certainty conclude, that Carthage was frequently built and destroyed. The various eras may easily be reduced to stated epochs.

I. Appian† informs us that Carthage was built by Izorus and Carchedon, fifty years before the destruction of Troy. Jerom places it in 1198 before the Christian era, according to the computation of Eusebius, and thirty-

* Bell. Jugurth. 22.

† Punic I.

thirty-seven years before the sacking of Troy. It easily may be seen, that the names of Izorus and Carchedon are used not very properly to mark the persons of men, however suitable to the customs of the ancients, and that Dido has been very improperly assigned to this age, by some authors. It, however, appears clearly, that the first foundation of Carthage was placed by the ancient historians fifty or at least thirty-seven years before the destruction of Troy.

II. The next epoch of the building of this city was 173 years later than the former, according to the chronicle of Jerom; or as it is read in Syncellus, who has preserved the original Greek of Eusebius, 133 years after the taking of Troy, and 1025 years before the Christian era. In this epoch also the labours of Dido are celebrated, as she enlarged the city, and fortified it, by building Cartha, and the citadel Byrsa. *Εκτίσθη Κάρθηος*, says Syncellus. At this time, according to the same author, it received the name of Carthage, instead of Origo, by which it had been called at its first foundation. Jerom places this epoch thirty-one years later, in his translation of Eusebius. This brings it as low as the building of Solomon's temple.

III. The third epoch of the building of Carthage is placed by Josephus*, and after him by Syncellus, one hundred and ninety years after the second, one hundred and forty-three years after

the building of Solomon's temple, and three hundred and twenty-three after the taking of Troy.

To these three epochs all the others may be referred. To repeat or examine them would be foreign to my present purpose†. I shall only observe, that the last seems to be the true age of Dido, if she was really the sister of Pygmalion. It appears to have been a common error of the ancient writers to fix the reign of Dido at the first foundation of Carthage‡.

While there is such a variety of opinions to be found in the best writers about so obscure a point of history, Virgil surely does not merit very severe censure, because he disagrees with those authors who differ so widely from each other.

In treating a subject which admits of dispute every man is at liberty to form a judgement for himself, and to adopt the opinion which appears to him most probable.

If these arguments in favour of the most polished poet that Rome ever produced appear to want any addition, let it be considered that the more ancient Roman historians celebrated the passion of Eneas and Dido; for Servius observes, in his notes on the fourth *Eneid*§, that Varro had asserted that Anna, and not Dido, fell a sacrifice to her love for the Trojan hero, and terminated her existence on a funeral pile.

R. E.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DIALOGUE OF THE DEAD.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND LADY MASHAM.

MARLBOROUGH.

I Never forgave you for supplanting me in the favour of the Queen, and I do not feel my resentment against you much softened by the great length of time. The very sight of you awakens my indignation. I had too high a spirit to pardon an injury of that magnitude. It was written in marble, and, therefore, never to be

effaced. Little did I think, so unsuspicious was my disposition, that when I employed Mrs. Masham to supply my place; whilst I chose to be absent from court, of which indeed I had a surfeit, she would take every opportunity of recommending herself, and to ruin me and my friends.

MASHAM.

However afraid I might once be of your

* In Apion. lib. i. 18. † The curious and learned reader may consult Scaliger on Eusebius, Josephus. Justin. xviii. 4. Salmatius ad Solinum. c. 27. Simplicii Chronicon, A. M. 3132, with Weideling's notes. ‡ See Cadienus, John Malela, and even Appian. Punic 12 § En. v. 683. See also his notes on Eu. v. 4.

your grace's calling me to an account for what I had done, your menacing tone can give me no apprehensions on this side of the water. If you are content to talk with me, as with one who is now upon a level with yourself, and I believe nothing but death could convince you of that truth, I will endeavour to hear you with complacence, and reply to you as becomes me. Otherwise I shall be obliged to abandon you to your pride and your petulance. But I hope you are cured of some of the unhappy passions that accompanied you in the other world. The morose Dr. Swift used to call them the three furies that reigned in your breast.

MARLBOROUGH.

I am sensible we are not in the antechamber of the Queen, where I considered you as my inferior, and treated you as such. The Duchess of Marlborough, as I already perceive, is here no better than Lady Masham. Will you so far excuse for a moment my former behaviour, as to be communicative and candid in what you shall think fit to say to me?

MASHAM.

You make me happy, in giving me an opportunity to satisfy you on any points on which you desire information. Nothing but truth is spoken in these regions, which you will soon find to be a very different place from a court, where every thing but truth is to be heard. Even secrecy here is not necessary to be practised; and what could not be known in the upper regions is here talked of without ceremony.

MARLBOROUGH.

I begin to congratulate myself in making advances to Lady Masham, who promises to reveal every thing I languish to know. I flatter myself you completely repented of your ill returns to me. I hope you think I do not speak too plain on the occasion. For you easily recollect what I did for yourself, and for that ragged boy, Jack Hill, your brother, who went general to Quebec.

MASHAM.

Nay, if your grace cannot keep

your temper, as you promised, I must leave you. You had better take a walk in these shades, to recover yourself.

MARLBOROUGH.

I beg your pardon, and will endeavour not to offend a second time. Pray, Lady Masham, what had I done to have such unkind treatment from your hand; and, if you know it, also inform me what I had committed, to be slighted by the Queen, and to occasion new faces to be put about her?

MASHAM.

Your overbearing disposition was enough to tire out the patience of the most easy and forgiving nature. You became mistress of the spirit of the Queen, and made her feel the weight of your ascendancy over her. No beauty upon earth ever ruled her lover with such a rod of iron as you did the Queen for several years. Do you remember (for every enemy in and out of the court talked loudly of it) on her venturing to refuse something you asked, the first time perhaps she plucked up the courage to do it, you clapped to the door of the closet in her face, the noise of which echoed through the whole apartments.

MARLBOROUGH.

Plain dealing towards the Queen had been so much her desire and my constant practice, that I could not help shewing what I endured upon falling from the height of her esteem.

MASHAM.

Though you perceived your favour was upon the decline, you did not observe the necessary conduct to preserve it. Queen Anne required and deserved as much respect as when she was only Princess of Denmark.

MARLBOROUGH.

I had been permitted such familiarities, that I fancied I might do any thing. To secure my interest and importance, I imagined I had taken my measures right in placing Mrs. Masham at court. I never thought you would reward me with ingratitude.

MASHAM.

I hope you will not feel the heavy punishment of that crime in this world, for which there is none in the other. Nothing is so common as treachery and insincerity

insincerity in a court. But nobody could ruin the Duchess of Marlborough there but herself. You shewed you were weary of being a dutiful subject as well as a favourite. The Queen could not have had a more agreeable companion than yourself. I have reason to think she became tired of you and the whigs, long before it appeared publicly. She had art enough to smother her dislike. Sacheverel's trial made her resolve to have new people about her, and to try to get herself out of the captivity she complained of; though she had no more liberty after the change than she had before. It never entered into my expectation of being raised to be her favourite. You abdicated, and a revolution took place of course. She liked the attention and submission I paid her; they were services she had not been used to: she could make more free with Lady Masham than with Lady Marlborough. I had her not long to myself: for the Duchess of Somerset succeeded, if not supplanted me, and carried every thing with as high a hand as you had done. For Queen Anne was more loved than respected by all her favourites. When she had got rid of you, she thought she should be able to place or displace her servants of all kinds. If I had not been your successor, the Queen would have found somebody to have taken into her confidence. Unluckily for me, in some measure, I was pitched upon for that vacancy of kindness you disdained to accept any longer. When love is over, the object is seen with different eyes. She had submitted to you a great while, had enriched and ennobled your family, and made even an administration to oblige you. She thought, and I believe conscientiously, the Duke got so much by the war, that he would never put an end to it. If you have any body besides yourself to thank for disgracing you at court, it was the offended Harley.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Queen had no original thoughts on any subject, as either good or bad, but as put into her. She had much love and passion, while pleased, for those who could please her; and she

could write pretty affectionate letters, but could do nothing else. To own the truth, I often despised the Queen, for familiarity and reverence never can be long companions, for suffering me to govern her upon so many occasions. They who require governing must submit to a great deal of ill usage. But anger succeeded when she forced me to let go my hold of her. I could not bear that my party should be trampled upon by so revengeful a man as Harley, who had over-reached the Duke, in pretending to be his creature, whilst he was setting up for himself, and caballing, by the means of the back stairs, with you and the Queen against me and my friends. If courts had not been unlike all other places, the Duke's services and mine would not have been so ill requited.

MASHAM.

I am not certain that all you could have done would have recovered the affection of the Queen when you once lost it. She never overlooked the affront of your serving yourself first with the pair of gloves, and she was determined to take ample vengeance, and tear up your faction by root and branch. She got rid of all your dependents, and resolved to embrace the pacific system. It was given out, maliciously enough, that a pair of gloves gave peace to Europe. When you gave up your attendance and attention, she had more leisure to turn her thoughts towards her brother, whom she certainly fixed her eyes upon for her successor. But she did not know how to accomplish that great work. If she had lived a little longer, she might have ventured to trust her ministers with her secret inclinations. Duke Hamilton, if he had not perished in the duel with Lord Mohun, would have paved the way for a negotiation when he arrived at the French court. It did not require more than an ordinary courage at that time in a minister to propose or even carry a question of that sort in parliament. Though she knew you despised the Hanover family as much as she did herself, yet you was so linked in with the whigs; and Lord Marlborough's professions so extended themselves to

both parties, that she could not trust him nor you.

MARLBOROUGH.

She had not always a predilection for her own family. When I had influence, I advised her and assisted her to escape from her father to Lord Devonshire, in 1688. She was then as much against his cause as she could possibly be for her brother's interest. She seemed to give into the idle story of his supposititious birth. As to the Elector of Hanover, I know she could not even bear the thoughts of his coming over in her life-time. Besides, she had a cause of personal dislike to him, for his slighting her as a lover, when his invitation into England in Charles the Second's time was with the view of his offering his addresses to her: but all this is rather foreign from what I wished might be the only topic of our conversation.

MASHAM.

I can say no more than I have done. I was not so much to blame as you gave out, nor such a monster of ingratitude. I only received the favours of the court which you despised, and which I took a thousand times as much trouble to deserve. The Queen was offended with you beyond forgiveness, and assumed the right of choosing me as her companion and waiting-woman in your stead. What I got by it was not to the amount you obtained. Sovereigns surely have a power to nominate their favourites and grooms of the stole. The exercise of this prerogative is but a poor recompence for the fatigue of royalty. If you had reflected on the benefits she conferred upon you and your's, instead of the frowns and coolness you met with at last, you would not have been so unjust in your complaints, nor vehement in your accusations. Give me leave to introduce you the first opportunity, and every day here is leave day for that purpose, to the Queen; and let me conjure you to be reconciled to her as soon as you can. She has been an indulgent mistress to you. There is here no competition for preferment. Lady Masham need not be considered as a rival. Come, drink a glass of

Lond. Mag. June, 1784.

Lethe, and that will banish every thing from your memory that has been a subject of mortification!

MARLBOROUGH.

Though forgiveness and forgetfulness may be easy things on this side of the Styx, yet I assure you I neither forgot nor forgave the least part of the treatment I met with at court. To expose it to posterity, I wrote a whole volume how ill I had been used by the Queen and yourself, by way of apology for my conduct.

MASHAM.

Then you have made free with the characters of the Queen and Lady Masham! It is well it was not published whilst I was alive; for I should certainly have answered it. You know there are two ways of writing history. I should have told my own story my own way, and perhaps have been obliged to have told your's for you. What! the Duchess of Marlborough really turn author! She who passed so much of her life in taking care of her children and in playing at cards, and who was never seen with a book in her hands, write a volume about herself!

MARLBOROUGH.

I had a mind to leave a good name behind me.

MASHAM.

Could Lady Marlborough care for what people said of her when she was dead? If you professed impartiality, you must have remembered some circumstances that made against you: but most likely you forgot some things you ought to have put down. By outliving your enemies so many years as you have done, you have the temple of fame to yourself. I would rather have suffered something from the ill-nature of the world, than even have whistled any thing to the disadvantage of my benefactress and sovereign. But our dispositions were not the same. I think I perceive our good Queen is coming along this path.

MARLBOROUGH.

I have been wrong. Bless me! I am somewhat confounded at the sight! There is no going back. Sure the consciousness of my bad behaviour to

her does not fly in my face! She was as desirous of my friendship in the other world as I was of her's. Mrs. Freeman will try to renew her former intimacy with her old friend and correspondent, Mrs. Morley. Z. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is generally believed, that the unhappy females who have once left the paths of virtue can never recover themselves;

"For one false step is ne'er retriev'd,"

as the poet has sung. The following story, however, which has truth for its basis, may serve to shew that an action committed in an unguarded moment does not necessarily plunge the guilty beyond redemption, and a single error does not extinguish the flame of virtue, which ever glows in the bosom of the generous. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. Y.

STORY OF ANGELICA.

WHO is there (cries the Marchioness of Charonne) who has the assurance to disturb me so early? What is it you, Mrs. Impertinence? Pray what o'clock is it?"—"Madam (answered the frightened Lisetta) it is past twelve."—"Well, Madam, and do you think twelve is time for me to rise? Your continual blunders are insufferable. I see very plainly you will force me to part with you."

"I ask pardon, but"—"There's another of your buts now. I have told you that but was out of character in your mouth."—"If your ladyship will but give me leave"—"You will never have done stunning me with your buts and your ifs."—"For goodness' sake, madam, only let me tell you the reason."—"I guess it. What the impatient Count, who gives himself very little trouble about regularity in his proceedings, has given you something to be his bellman?"

"Could you, madam"—"Oh! 'tis the President's lady has sent to beg of me to tell her what she shall say about the play that is to be acted this evening for the first time. Let her know that the author has read it over to me, and that I have taken three boxes, and all my domestics will be in the pit in disguise, to contribute to the success of the performance, by clapping, whether it merits it or not."—"No, madam, it is not the President's lady, but a much more serious thing."—"You put me in a tremor, Lisetta:

Oh, heavens! what can you have to say? My poor Damon! There is nothing the matter with that precious creature?"—"All the Damons in the world had better have been dead."—"Let us have none of your wishes, Mrs. Impertinence: you quite overset and confound me. The Chevalier is ill; I am convinced he is ill; he will not be able to stir out of doors to-day. He ate a monstrous supper last night. What an unlucky accident! the very evening before I was to reward all his sufferings."—"I know nothing of what the Chevalier ate last night, nor of his being ill, but Lady Angelica, your daughter, is in bed with a violent head-ach and fever. She has been in convulsions all night long. The doctor thinks her in danger, and desired us to acquaint you with it."—"Why, Lisetta, you know my physician is a very great coward, and always thinks folks in extreme danger. Angelica's illness will not be attended with any fatal consequences, I dare say; besides, what good can I do her when I am there—you might have excused yourself from waking me. However, I'll go and look at her. Come, make haste and dress me; but first of all enquire if her disorder—I fear the badness of the weather—but you have frightened yourself more than there was occasion."

This will probably suffice to demonstrate what sort of person our Marchioness was, whom we may rank in the num-

ber of those demi-monsters, for whom the Parisians have a thousand names, but are still known in the provinces by that of affected fine ladies.

Large fortunes, a countenance unimpassioned, yet susceptible of every new impression which opportunity throws in the way, a false taste, and a corrupted mind. Such characteristics as these distinguish women of intrigue, who are a scandal to their own sex and to our's.

The Marchioness was one of this species of women. Left a widow at the age of twenty-five, she had endeavoured, by every sort of method, to make herself amends for a constraint which had been insupportable.

A man of birth and fortune married her—and had fortitude—or presumption enough to prevent her from staining her character. This excess of severity was what she could never pardon, and this was the source of that aversion which she retained for his memory.

Angelica is the sole offspring of this ill-paired couple. Without being a regular beauty, her appearance is striking. Without examining her features singly, her whole person raises our admiration; and though her complexion is faded with grief, she cannot be seen without a degree of tender emotion. I shall not confine myself to drawing the picture of her outward charms which were the gift of nature: she held them in small estimation.

From this circumstance we naturally raise our ideas of her mental accomplishments. But I am only her historian, and must keep to a bare recital of facts. Let the reader enjoy the delicate pleasure of giving way to his own sentiments and reflections.

The Marchioness was on the point of marriage with the Chevalier, whom she preferred to the rest of her admirers, because he discovered the least propensity to jealousy. The Chevalier had only a sounding title. His fortune existed entirely in hopes; but he had an inexhaustible fund of self-admiration.

He had fallen in love with Angelica before he made any pretensions to her

mother. He was the first who presented himself to her eyes, while they were as yet strangers to love's expressive language. A passion, which in reality is but of momentary duration, when managed by an artful man is but too capable of ruining innocence. Angelica had a natural susceptibility, she indulged her inclinations with too great a degree of security. The abyss was shaded with flowers—she plunged headlong into it, ere she perceived the approach of danger. The Chevalier, in order to get the better of her scruples, had recourse to repeated perjuries. He had even forced her to accept of a promise of marriage: a step which was unnecessary with Angelica's innocence and credulity.

She did not conceive it possible that a man of honour could fail in engagements of this nature. From an object of esteem and love to become the subject of indignation and contempt was reserved for her future woeful experience.

O! ye, who merit the affectionate title of mother, make it your chief and constant study to inculcate into the minds of those who are to commence actors on the stage of the world, under your inspection, every precept which may deter them from swallowing those draughts with which life's deceitful cups are daily filled. Tear away the veil which the illusions of sense keep constantly spread over every object which meets their sight. Teach them to value only what the rational part of mankind esteem. Let them sail on this tempestuous ocean, guided by diffidence, that they may know how to escape the rocks by which they are surrounded.

Angelica at last became sensible that she had been made the victim of her own credulity. One way alone seemed left to avoid infamy, and this she found no longer open. She was informed that the Chevalier had pledged that faith to her mother, in the presence of the church, which he had plighted to her before. This intelligence had so fatal an effect on her whole frame, that on the first attack of the disorder the physicians despaired of her health being ever perfectly re-

stored.—The Marchioness fulfilled her promise of visiting Angelica. She fixed her languid eyes on her mother, and held her hand a long time pressed to her heart. She would have spoken, but could not; and for several days was in imminent danger. Her physician with regret observed her languid state, which counteracted the utmost efforts of medicine, and kept her in a dying condition, though without totally putting a period to her life.

The Marchioness engaged herself to the Chevalier, without the least suspicion that she dealt the fatal blow which destroyed her daughter's tranquillity. The nuptials were celebrated with all that vain parade which seems to be expressive of joy, while it too often only hides the grief which it cannot alleviate. The motives which actuated the Chevalier and the Marchioness were not sufficiently delicate to produce that internal satisfaction which is perhaps never acquired, but as the reward of virtue.

Angelica had not resolution enough to acquaint her mother with her unfortunate situation, and yet it was impossible she could conceal it from her any longer. The violence of her grief did not permit her to leave her chamber. She had not seen the Chevalier since her illness. She determined at last to acquaint him with her situation. He immediately came to her, on hearing she desired to speak with him. He found her leaning on a table. Her eyes were intent on a paper which was wetted with her tears. On his approach a violent flush in her cheeks made the dead paleness of the rest of her countenance more apparent. Her mouth was half open—in short, her whole appearance was that of a wretch borne down by misfortunes, and doomed to despair.

The Chevalier, with an air of tender concern, affected a surprise at observing such an alteration in her. He even had the assurance to attempt a justification of his criminal conduct, and assured her his love had suffered no change.

“My marriage (said he) is only an affair of interest, in which my heart

never had any concern. I am far from desiring to break those bonds by which we stand mutually engaged. They had their origin in love, and on *my* part shall be held ever sacred. Do you think, charming Angelica, it is in the power of the Marchioness to render me false to my love? No! at your feet I swear that indifference was the only sentiment which she could ever inspire.”—“So much the worse (replied Angelica.) That only aggravates your crime and my mother's misfortune. It is, however, of little consequence, whether you ever loved me or not—it is sufficient that there has been a connexion between us which I detest. I shall not load you with reproaches, because I do not hate you. But know that I despise you. At present my situation shall be disclosed to you alone. You were the author of it. You only can furnish me with the means of concealing it from the world. I shall not be less despicable in my own eyes, but I owe to myself, and my family the melancholy consolation of having exerted my utmost abilities to conceal my shame and disgrace: the last and feeble resource of an unfortunate woman, who must be everlastingly stung with bitter reflection; who has no other prospect, no other wish, but that her griefs will soon terminate with her life.”

This speech was pronounced with great coolness of temper, and struck the Chevalier with a horror that almost congealed his blood. He with difficulty uttered a few words, to let her know that he understood her meaning, and she might depend on his using the necessary means for that purpose. He left her in a disorder which the Marchioness observed, and insisted on knowing the subject of this conversation. The Chevalier was well versed in the art of dissimulation, and hurried away, after he had assured her that if she would permit her daughter to go into the country for air, she would soon get the better of her disorder.

The Marchioness made no further enquiries, and the very next day Angelica set off for the family country seat, attended only by her waiting maid and

an old domestic. The Chevalier soon after dispatched thither a practitioner in midwifery. The secret was only entrusted to him and her woman, who did not betray the confidence placed in them. The whole business was conducted with so much prudence, that no one in the least suspected her unhappy circumstances.

Angelica was blest with all the qualities that can render society agreeable. Her funds of amusement were inexhaustible, so that it was scarcely possible for her to be weary of herself. She passed a whole year in this retirement. At length the Marchioness sent for her home, and she found the family in a disorder which was visible in every one but the mistress of the mansion.

The Chevalier had squandered away the greater part of his wife's fortune, and had even entered into bonds for considerable sums. A favourable opportunity now offered itself to Angelica; but her resolution was already fixed. She saw plainly she could not recover the fortune which her father had left her, without ruining her mother. A mind like her's did not long

remain in suspense. She took such prudent methods as effected a separation betwixt the Marchioness and her husband, and afterwards presented her with the whole of the portion. The Marchioness could not be insensible to such generous demeanour. She now felt that she was a mother. That affection, the sweets of which she now first experienced, made her ample amends for the loss of her former idle gratifications.

This narrow escape from utter ruin seemed to recal her ideas to their proper channel. The amiable conduct of her daughter brought back her heart to virtue and benevolence.

They spent the remainder of their lives together, bound to each other by the ties of friendship more than of relationship. The Marchioness gratified herself with reflecting, that she owed every thing to her daughter. Angelica was delighted with the thoughts of having rendered her mother happy. The tranquillity which they enjoyed was lasting and equable, and rendered doubly valuable, because it was purchased by experience.

L.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

LETTERS ON THE PROGRESS OF LUXURY AND DISSIPATION IN EDINBURGH, DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

L E T T E R I.

Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni!

Hor.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.

I Have often thought that it would be both curious and useful to observe, from time to time, the vicissitudes of manners in society; and by comparing the present with the past, to examine whether as a people, or as individuals, we were improving or declining. It is frequently difficult to assign a reason for the revolutions which take place in the manners of a country, or to trace the causes that have occasioned the change; but in all cases, the first step towards investigating the cause is to state the facts. A plan of this kind, frequently repeated, might be of great utility, by leading

to cultivation and improvement in some things, and to correction or prohibition in others; while it would, at the same time, afford a valuable fund of facts for the philosopher, the historian, or the annalist.

Every person who remembers but a few years back, must be sensible of a very striking difference in the external appearance, and in the manners of the people of this place.

Let us state a comparison, for instance, no farther back than between the year 1763, and the year 1783; and many features of the present time will probably appear prominent, which in the

the gradual progress of society, have passed altogether unnoticed, or have been faintly perceived.

In 1763—Edinburgh was almost confined within the city walls. Nicholson's-street and square, Chapel-street, great part of Bristo-street, Crichton-street, George's-square, Teviot-row, Buccleugh-street, St. Patrick's-square, &c. &c. to the south, were fields and orchards. To the north there was no bridge; and, till of late, the new town, with all its elegant and magnificent buildings, squares, streets, rows, courts, &c. did not exist—It is perhaps moderate to say, that two millions sterling have been expended on building in an about Edinburgh since 1763.

In 1763—People of quality and fashion lived in houses, which, in 1783, are inhabited by tradesmen, and people in humble and ordinary life—The *Lord Justice Clerk Timwald's* house was lately possessed by a schoolmaster—*Lord President Craigie's* house is at present possessed by a *rouping-wife*, or *sales-woman*; and *Lord Drummore's* house was lately left by a *chairman*, for want of accommodation.

In 1763—There were two stage coaches with three horses, a coachman and postilion each, which went to Leith every hour, from eight in the morning to eight at night, and consumed the hour upon the stage—There were no other stage coaches in Scotland, except one, which set out once a month for London, and was 15 days upon the road.

In 1783—There are four or five stage coaches to Leith every half hour, and they run it in 15 or 20 minutes—DUNN, who now has the magnificent hotels in the New Town, was also the first person who attempted a stage coach to Dalkeith, a village six miles distant—There are now two stage coaches, flies, and diligences, to every considerable town in Scotland, and to many of them two, three, or four—To London there are 60 stage coaches monthly, or 15 every week, and they reach the capital in four days.

In 1763—The hackney coaches in Edinburgh were few in number, and perhaps the worst in Britain.

In 1783—The number of hackney coaches is tripled, and they are the handsomest carriages, and have the best horses of the kind, without exception, in Europe.

In 1783—Triple the number of merchants keep their own carriages that ever did in any former period.

In 1783.—Several Presbyterian ministers in Edinburgh, and professors in the college, keep their own carriages; a circumstance which, in a circumscribed walk of life as to fortune, does honour to the literary abilities of many of them, and is perhaps unequalled in any former period of the history of the church, or of the university.

In 1763—There were 396 four-wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 462 two-wheeled.

In 1783—There are 1268 four-wheeled carriages entered to pay duty, and 338 two-wheeled.

In 1763—There was no such profession known as a haberdasher.

In 1783—The profession of a haberdasher (which signifies Jack of all trades, including the *mercier*, the *millener*, the *linen-draper*, the *hatter*, the *bofser*, the *glover*, and many others) is nearly the most frequent in town.

In 1763—There was no such profession known as a perfumer—Barbers and wig-makers were numerous, and were in the order of decent burghers—Hair-dressers were few, and hardly permitted to dress on Sundays; and many of them voluntarily declined it.

In 1783—Perfumers have splendid shops in every street—some of them advertise the keeping of bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing ladies and gentlemen's hair, as superior to any other animal fat—Hair-dressers are tripled in number, and there is a professor, who advertises a hair-dressing academy, and lectures on that *noble and useful art*.

In 1763—There were no oyster-cellars, or, if any, they were for the reception of the lowest rank.

In 1783—Oyster-cellars are become places of genteel and fashionable resort, and the frequent rendezvous of dancing parties or private assemblies.

In 1763—A stranger coming to Edinburgh was obliged to put up at a

dirty uncomfortable inn, or to remove to private lodgings—There was no such place as an hotel; the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars.

In 1783—A stranger may be accommodated not only comfortably, but most elegantly, at many public hotels; and the person who in 1763 was obliged to put up with accommodation little better than that of a waggoner or carrier, may now be lodged like a prince, and command every luxury of life—His guinea, it must be owned, will not go quite so far as it did in 1763.

In 1763—The society of Cadies were numerous; they were useful and intelligent servants of the public, and they would have run on errands to any part of the city for a penny.

In 1783 The Cadies are few, and those generally pimps, or occasional waiters—They expect sixpence where they formerly got a penny; and the only knowledge there is of their being an incorporated society is by some of the principal ones tormenting strangers and citizens, the whole year through, with a box, begging for their poor.

In 1763—The wages to servant-maids were, generally, from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a-year. They dressed decently, in blue or red cloaks or plaids, suitably to their station.

In 1783—The wages are nearly the same, but the dress and appearance are greatly altered, the servant-maids being almost as fine as their mistresses were in 1763—They have now silk cloaks and caps, ribbands, ruffles, flounced petticoats, &c. Their *whole year's wages*

are insufficient for rigging out most of them for one Sunday or holiday.

In 1763—Edinburgh was chiefly supplied with vegetables and garden stuffs from Musselburgh and the neighbourhood, which were cried through the streets by women with creels or baskets on their backs—Any sudden increase of people would have raised all the markets—A small camp at Musselburgh a few years before had this effect.

In 1783—The markets of Edinburgh are as amply supplied with every necessary as any in Europe—In 1782, Admiral Parker's fleet, and the Jamaica fleet, consisting of thirteen sail of the line, many frigates, and near 600 merchantmen, lay near two months in Leith Roads, were fully supplied with every kind of provision, and the markets were not raised one farthing, although there could not be less than an addition of 20,000 men.

The crews of the Jamaica fleet, who were consuming with scurvy, were soon restored to health by the plentiful supplies of strawberries, and fresh vegetables and provisions, which they received—The merchants of London, who, through ignorance, but from humanity, sent four transports with fresh provisions to the fleet, had them returned without breaking bulk. It is believed that a similar instance to the above would not have happened at any port in Britain.

In my next I shall give you a few striking facts respecting MANNERS.

I am, Sir,

THEOPHRASTUS.

Edin. Dec. 26, 1783.

L E T T E R II.

Aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit

Nos nequiores, mox daturos

Progeniem vitiosiore.

HOR.

AGREEABLE to the promise in my last, I now send you a few facts respecting this place in the years 1763 and 1783, which have a more immediate connection with MANNERS.

In 1763—People of fashion dined at two o'clock, or a little after, and

business was attended in the afternoon.

In 1783—People of fashion, and of the middle rank, dine at four and five o'clock—No business is done after dinner, that having of itself become a very serious business.

In

In 1763—It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoons, and to mix in the society and conversation of the women.

In 1783—The drawing-rooms are totally deserted, and the only opportunity gentlemen have of being in ladies company is, when they happen to *meet* together at dinner or at supper; and even then an impatience is often shewn till the ladies retire. It would appear that the dignity of the female character, and that the respect which it commanded, is considerably lessened, and that the bottle and dissoluteness of manners are heightened in the estimation of the men.

In 1763—It was fashionable to go to church, and people were interested about religion. Sunday was strictly observed by all ranks as a day of devotion, and it was disgraceful to be seen in the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church with their children and servants, and family-worship was frequent. The collections at the church-doors for the poor amounted yearly to about 1500*l*.

In 1783—Attendance on church is much neglected. Sunday is made a day of relaxation. Families think it ungentle to take their domestics to church with them. The streets are often crowded in the time of worship, and, in the evenings, they are shamefully loose and riotous. Family-worship is almost totally abolished, and is even wearing out amongst the clergy. The collections at the church-doors for the poor have fallen below 1000*l*.—So that, with more people, and more money, the collections at the church-doors are lessened near 600*l*. a-year.

In 1763—The breach of the seventh commandment was punished by fine and church-censure. Any instance of conjugal infidelity in a woman would have banished her from society, and her company would have been rejected even by the men.

In 1783—Although the law punishing adultery with death stands unrepealed, yet church censure is disused, and separations, divorces, recriminations, collusions, separate maintenances,

are becoming almost as frequent as marriages. Women, who have been rendered infamous by public divorce, have even been again received into society, notwithstanding the endeavours of our worthy Queen to check such a violation of morality, decency, the laws of the country, and the rights of the virtuous.

In 1763—The fines collected by the kirk-treasurer for bastard children amounted to 154*l*. and upon an average of ten succeeding years, they were 190*l*.

In 1783—The fines for bastard children amounted to 519*l*.

N. B. It is to be remarked, that the repentance-stool, and all church censure, for fornication and adultery has long been given up.

In 1763—The clergy visited, catechized, and instructed the families within their respective parishes in the principles of morality, Christianity, and the relative duties of life.

In 1783—Visiting and catechizing are disused, except by one or two of the clergy. If people do not choose to go to church, they may remain as ignorant as Hottentots, and the Ten Commandments be as little known as rescinded acts of parliament.

*Hic fonte derivata clades
In patriam, populumque fluxit.*

In 1763—Masters took charge of their apprentices, and kept them under their eye in their own houses.

In 1783—Few masters will receive an apprentice to stay in the house. If they attend their hours of business, masters take no further charge. The rest of their time may be passed (as it generally is) in vice and debauchery; hence they become idle, insolent, and dishonest. Masters complain of their servants and apprentices, but the evil often lies with themselves.

In 1763—There were about ten brothels or houses of bad fame in Edinburgh, and a very few only of the lowest and most ignorant order of females skulked about at night. A person might have walked from the Castle-hill to the Abbey, without being accosted by a single prostitute. The only one of the impure tribe who could afford

afford a silk gown, was a Charlotte Davidson, who had been a servant-maid, and afterwards died mad.

In 1783—The number of brothels, and houses of civil accommodation, are increased to upwards of five hundred—nay, there is good authority for saying the number is double—and the *women of the town* are in a more than equal proportion. Every quarter of the city and suburbs is infested with multitudes of young females, abandoned to vice, before passion could mislead, or reason teach them right from wrong. Their corruptors in former times would not have been tolerated in society. Many mothers live by the prostitution of their daughters. Gentlemen and citizens daughters are now upon the town, who, by their dress and bold deportment, in the face of day, seem to tell us that the term *Whore* ceases to be a reproach.

Some years after 1763, an alarm was taken by the inhabitants for the health of their children at the High School, from the smallness of the rooms, and the numbers crowded into them; and they procured the largest and finest school-house in Britain to be erected.

In 1783—The health of the boys being provided for, there is no alarm taken respecting the corruption of their morals. In Blackfriars Wynd, the very avenue to the High School, there were lately twenty-seven houses of bad fame. The boys are daily accustomed to hear language, and to see manners, that early corrupt their young minds. Many of them, before they enter their teens, boast of gallantries and intrigues which their parents little think of. Prudent mothers will be cautious what company their daughters are in, lest, in place of the innocent gambols of children, they should be engaged in the frolics of vice and licentiousness.

In 1763—In the best families in town, the education of daughters was fitted, not only to embellish and improve their minds, but to accomplish them in the useful and necessary arts of domestic oeconomy.—The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education; nor was a young lady of the best fa-

mily ashamed to go to market with her mother.

In 1783—The daughters even of tradesmen consume the mornings at the toilet (to which *rouge* is now an appendage) or in strolling from the perfumer's to the millener's. They would blush to be seen in a market. The cares of the family are devolved upon a housekeeper, and Miss employs those heavy hours, when she is disengaged from public or private amusements, in improving her mind from the *precious stores* of a circulating library.

It may now be said, that the generality of young men are bold in vice, and that too many of the young women assume the meretricious airs and flippancy of courtezans.

In 1763—There was one dancing assembly-room.

In 1783—There are four new elegant assembly-rooms built, besides one at Leith; but the charity workhouse is starving.

In 1763—Young ladies might have walked through the streets in perfect security at all hours.

In 1783—The mistresses of boarding-schools find it necessary to advertise, that their young ladies are not permitted to go abroad without proper attendants.

In 1763—A young man was termed a *fine fellow*, who, to a well-informed and accomplished mind added elegance of manners, and a conduct guided by principle—One who would not have injured the rights of the meanest individual—who contracted no debts that he could not honourably pay; and thought every breach of morality unbecoming the character of a gentleman.

In 1783—A *fine fellow* is one who can drink three bottles—Who discharges all debts of honour (or game debts) and evades payment of every other—Who swears immoderately, and before ladies, and talks of his word of honour—Who ridicules religion and morality, as folly and hypocrisy, but without argument—Who is very jolly at the table of his friend, and will lose no opportunity of seducing his wife, if she is pretty, or debauching his daughter; but, on the mention of such

a thing being done to himself, swears he would cut the throat or blow out the brains of his dearest companion, who would make such an attempt.

In 1763—Mr. Whitefield, and other pious divines from England, used occasionally to visit Edinburgh, and they were greatly attended by all ranks, who listened to the doctrines of Christianity and morality.

In 1783—An itinerant quack doctor publicly disseminates obscenity and blasphemy, insults magistracy, and sets the laws, decency, and common sense at defiance.

In 1763, and many years preceding and following—The execution of crimi-

nals was rare. Three annually was reckoned the average for the whole kingdom. There were four succeeding years, in which there was not an execution in Scotland.

In 1783—There were six criminals under sentence of death in Edinburgh in one week, and, upon the autumn circuit, no less than thirty-seven capital indictments were issued.

I shall, in a future letter, give you a few particulars in which Edinburgh has undergone *no change* since the year 1763. Mean time, I am, &c.

THEOPHRASTUS,

Edin. Dec. 29, 1783.

LETTER III.

*Quid tristes querimonie,
Si non supplicio culpa reciditur?
Quid leges sine moribus
Vanae proficiunt?*

HOR.

IN my last, I gave you a few facts respecting the manners of 1763 and 1783. If the picture shall tend to correction or improvement, it will have served a valuable end.

I now send you a few particulars in which Edinburgh has made little or no change since 1763.

In 1783—The slaughter-houses remain where they did, in spite of an act of parliament for their removal, and the universal complaint of the inhabitants of the nuisance, with the testimony of physicians and surgeons of their pernicious effects to health.

In 1783—The ancient river Tumble, like the *Flavus Tiber* of old Rome, still flows, and although, like it, lessened in quantity, yet it is equal in appearance and pungency, but particularly so upon Sundays.

*Rusticus expectat, dum defuit amnis, at ille
Lapsitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

In 1783—The lighting of the streets is much the same as in 1763; for, although there are more lamps and lamp-posts, there is no more oil. At first lighting they serve only to make "darkness visible," and they are now much sooner extinct than in the regular and recent 1763, when people were at

home early, and went to bed by eleven o'clock.

In 1783—The city guard consists of the same number of men as in 1763, although the city is triple the extent, and the manners more loose. The high-street only is guarded.

N. B. The country in general has improved much in the English language since 1763, but the city guard seem to preserve the purity of their *native tongue*, and few of the citizens understand or are understood by them.

In 1783—The charity work-house is starving and soliciting supplies, and Edinburgh is the only place in the kingdom that does not, or cannot, provide for its poor; yet magnificent dancing assembly-rooms are building in every quarter.

In 1783—The Old Town is still without public necessities, although the best situated place perhaps in Britain for the purpose. There is one exception to this since 1763, raised by subscription of the neighbourhood, on the application of a public-spirited citizen.

In 1783—A great majority of servant-maids continue their abhorrence at wearing shoes and stockings in the morning.

In 1783—The streets are infested, as formerly, by idle ballad-singers. The only difference is, that their ballads are infinitely more blackguard than they were, and that servants and citizens children make excuses to be absent, to listen to these abominable promoters of vice and low manners.

In 1783—The streets are as much infested with beggars as in any former period of the history of the city, and probably will continue to be so till a Bridewell is provided.

In 1783—The College is in the same ruinous condition that it was in 1763, and the most celebrated university at present in Europe is the worst accommodated. Some of the professors are even obliged to have lecturing rooms without the College for their numerous students.

Although the bridge was not built in 1763, yet, ever since it has been

built, the open ballusters have been complained of; and, in 1783, passengers continue to be blown from the pavement into the mud in the middle of the bridge. An experiment was made last year, by shutting up part of these ballusters, on the south-end, and having been found effectual in defending passengers from the violent gusts of wind, and screening their eyes from blood and slaughter, nothing more has been done.

Many of the facts I have now furnished you with are curious. They point out the gradual progress of luxury, and by what imperceptible degrees society may advance from refinement to corruption, and yet matters of real utility be neglected.

I am, Sir, &c.

THEOPHRASTUS.

Edin. Jan. 12, 1784.

AN E C D O T E.

WHEN the late Dr. Henry Goddard, a learned and able physician, who practised at York, was an undergraduate at St. John's College, in Cambridge, his room was immediately above that of Mr. Baker, the famous antiquary, who being ancient and infirm, was easily disturbed and affected by any unusual noise in the neighbouring apartments. On this account Goddard, who was a very sober, regular person, had his room matted, that he might not incommode the worthy old gentleman. One night, however, having invited some of his friends, among whom was Mr. Browne*, to spend the evening with him, the cheerfulness of their conversation, notwithstanding Mr. Goddard's frequent remonstrances, put them off their guard, and in the end brought up Mr. Baker, to sue for peace. Upon opening the

door, appeared a tall meagre figure, in a black gown, a night cap, over which was a broad brimmed hat, on his head, and a twinkling taper in his hand. Without giving the apparition time to speak, Browne started up, and repeated from Shakspeare,

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd—
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from hell—

Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee—

This, which, in other circumstances, would have appeared a cruel insult, was really no more than an enthusiastic impulse, neither the effect of intoxication, nor of a spirit of malignity; accordingly, it was readily excused by the good old man, after a genteel apology from Mr. Browne in person was made the next morning.

R E F L E C T I O N.

IN all the various arts which shew the invention of mankind, the beautiful arises from the expressions of love, pity, desire, and the tender passions, as well as by the description of objects

that delight the senses; while the sublime owes its original to hate, anger, fear, and the terrible passions, as well as to the objects which are displeasing to the senses.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE MEMOIRS OF LEONARD EULER,
THE CELEBRATED MATHEMATICIAN.

LEONARD EULER was born at Basil, on the 14th of April, 1707; he was the son of Paul Euler, and of Margaret Brucker (of an illustrious family in letters) and spent the first years of his life at the village of Richen, of which place his father was minister.

As he was intended for the church, his father, who had himself studied under James Bernouilli, taught him mathematics, with a view to their proving the ground work of his other studies, and in hopes that they would turn out a noble and useful *secondary* occupation; but they were destined to become a principal one, and Euler, assisted and, perhaps, secretly encouraged by John Bernouilli, who soon discovered that he was to be among the greatest scholars whose education would be trusted to his care, soon declared his intention of devoting his life to the pursuit; an intention which the wise father did not thwart, and which the sensible son did not follow so close, as not to connect with it a more than common improvement in every other species of useful learning, inasmuch, that in his latter days men were astonished that with such a superiority in one branch, he should be so near eminence in all the rest.

Upon the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, in 1723, by Catharine the First, the two younger Bernouilli had gone thither, promising, when they set out, to endeavour to procure Euler a place in it; they accordingly wrote to him soon after, to apply his mathematics to physiology; he did so, and studied physic under the best physicians at Basil, but in 1727 published a dissertation on the nature and propagation of sound; and an answer to the question on the masting of ships, which the Academy of Sciences at Paris judged worthy of the *accessit*.

Soon after this he was called to Petersburg, and declared *adjutant* to the

mathematical class in the academy, a class, in which, from the circumstances of the times, as Newton, Leibnitz, and so many other great men were just dead, no easy laurels were to be gathered. Nature, however, who had organized so many mathematicians at one time, was not yet tired of her miracles, and she added Euler to the number.

He was, indeed, much wanted; the science of the *calculus integralis*, hardly come out of the hands of its creators, was still too near the stage of its infancy to be perfect. Mechanics, dynamics, and especially hydrodynamics, and the science of the motion of the heavenly bodies, felt the imperfection. The application of the differential calculus to them had been sufficiently successful, but there were difficulties, whenever it was necessary to go from the fluxional quantity to the fluent. With regard to the nature and properties of numbers, the writings of Fermat (who had been so successful in them) and together with these all his profound researches, were lost. Engineering and navigation were reduced to vague principles, and were founded on observations often contradictory, more than on a regular theory. The irregularities in the motions of the celestial bodies, and especially the complication of forces which influence that of the moon, was still the disgrace of geometers. Practical astronomy had still to wrestle with the imperfection of telescopes, inasmuch, that it could hardly be said that any rule for making them existed. Euler turned his eyes to all these objects; he perfected the *calculus integralis*; he was the inventor of a new kind of calculus, that of Sines; he simplified analytical operations; and, aided by these powerful helpmates, and the astonishing facility with which he knew how to subdue *expressions* the most intractable, he threw a new light on all the branches of the
mathema-

mathematics. — But at Catharine's death the academy was threatened with extinction, by men who knew not the connection which arts and sciences have with the happiness of a people. Euler was offered and accepted of a lieutenancy on board one of the Empress's ships, with the promise of speedy advancement. Luckily things changed, and our doctor-captain again found his own element, and was named Professor of Natural Philosophy in 1733, in the room of his friend John Bernouilli.

The number of memoirs which Euler produced prior to this period is astonishing*, but what he did in 1735 is almost incredible. An important calculation was to be made, without loss of time; the other academicians had demanded some months to do it; Euler asked three days—in three days he did it; but the fatigue threw him into a fever, and the fever left him not but with the loss of an eye, an admonition which would have made ordinary men more sparing of the other.

The great revolution produced by his discovery of fluxions had entirely changed the face of mechanics; still, however, there was no complete work in the science of motion, two or three only excepted, of which Euler felt the insufficiency. He saw, with pain, that the best works on the subject, viz. Newton's Principia, and Herman's horonomia, concealed the method by which these great men had come at so many wonderful discoveries, under a synthetic veil. In order to lift this veil, Euler employed all the resources of that analysis which had served him on so many occasions; and uniting his own discoveries to those of other geometers, he had them published by the academy in 1736. To say that clearness, precision, and order are the characters of this work, would be barely to say, that it is, what without these qualities no work can be, chaff of a kind. It placed Euler in the rank of the first geometricians then existing, and this at a time when John Bernouilli was still living.

Such labours demanded some relaxation; the only one which Euler admitted was music, but even to this he could not apply without being accompanied by the spirit of geometry. They produced together an essay on a new theory of music, which was published in 1739, but not very well received, probably, because it contains too much geometry for a musician, and too much music for a geometrician. Independently, however, of the theory, which is built on Pythagorean principles, there are many things in it which may be of service, both to the composer and maker of instruments. The doctrine, likewise, of the *genera* and the modes of music is here marked out with all the clearness and precision which distinguish the works of Euler. As to the theory, the *physical* part of which is beyond dispute, Mr. Euler contends that all the pleasure of harmony arises from the love of order in man, in consequence of which, all the agreeable sensations excited by hearing fine music come from the perception of the relations which the different sounds have to each other, as well with regard to the duration of their succession, as to the frequency of the vibrations of the air which produces them. Mr. Euler's system rests upon this metaphysical principle, which he has modified and applied to all the parts of music. The principle may be insufficient, but it is impossible to reason with more subtlety and penetration upon it than Euler has done.

In 1740, his genius was again called forth by the academy of Paris, who, in 1738, had adjudged the prize to his paper on the nature and properties of fire, to discuss the question of the tides, an important question, but which demanded an almost infinite number of calculations, and an entire new system of the world. This prize Euler did not gain alone, but he divided it with Maclaurin and D. Bernouilli, forming with them such a triumvirate of candidates, as the altars of science had not often beheld. Euler's memoir is remarkable

* On the theory of the more remarkable curves—the nature of numbers and series—the calculus integralis—the movement of the celestial bodies—the attraction of spheroidico-elliptical bodies—the various solution of the isoperimetrical problem—and an infinity of other objects, the hundredth part of which would have made an ordinary man illustrious.

markable for the clearness with which he explains the effects which the action of the sun and moon, exclusively of other forces, exercise on the sea; for his noble determination of the earth's figure, in as much as it is changed by the action of the forces; for the penetration with which, in considering the motions of the sea as oscillatory, he supplies the effects of the *vis inertia* of the waters, which he had been obliged to suppose null in the beginning; for the happy *integrations*, which the consideration of this reciprocal motion required; and, finally, for the sagacity shewn in the explanation of the several phenomena of the tides, according to the theory laid down. The agreement of the several memoirs of Euler and Bernouilli, on this occasion, is very remarkable. Though the one philosopher had set out on the principle of admitting vortices, which the other rejected, they not only arrived at the same end of the journey, but met several times on the road; particularly in the determination of the tides under the frozen zone.

Philosophy, indeed, led these two great men by two different paths; Bernouilli, who had more patience than his friend, sanctioned every physical hypothesis he was obliged to make by painful and laborious experiment. These Euler's impetuous genius disdained, and, though his natural sagacity did not always supply the loss, he made amends by his superiority in analysis, as often as there was any occasion to simplify expressions, to adapt them to practice, and to recognize, by final formulæ, the nature of the result.

In 1741, Euler received some very advantageous propositions from Frederic the Second, who had just ascended the Prussian throne. He was invited to assist him in forming an academy of sciences out of the wrecks of the Royal Society founded by Leibnitz. The tottering state of the Petersburg Academy, under the regency, made it necessary for our philosopher to comply with these offers. No part of his multifarious labours is, perhaps, a more wonderful proof of the extensiveness and facility of his genius, than what

he executed at Berlin, at a time when he contrived that the Petersburg academy should not suffer from the loss of him. Posterity will with difficulty believe that the life of one man could be sufficient for so many works, and on such abstruse subjects.

In 1744, Euler published a complete treatise of isoperimetrical curves, in which he sowed the seeds of the *calculus of variations*, by considering the curves, which differ infinitely little from a proposed curve. The same year beheld the theory of the motions of the planets and comets; the theory of magnetism, which gained the famous Paris prize; and the much-improved translation of Robins's *Treatise on Gunnery*.

In the year 1746, his theory of light and colours overturned Newton's system of emanations, as did another work the once triumphant *Monads* of Wolff and Leibnitz.

Navigation now seemed the only branch of useful knowledge in which the labours of analysis and geometry had not been employed. The hydrographical part alone, and that which relates to the direction of the course of ships, had been treated by geometers conjointly with nautical astronomy. Euler was the first who conceived and executed the project of making this science complete. A memoir on the motion of floating bodies, communicated to the academy of Petersburg in 1735, by M. le Croix, gave him the first idea. His great work on the subject was published by the Academy in 1759, in which we find, in systematic order, the most sublime things in the theory of the equilibrium and motion of floating bodies, and on the existence of fluids; this was followed by a second part, which left nothing to be desired on the subject, except the turning it into a language easy of access, and divesting it of the calculations which prevented its being of general utility. Accordingly, in 1773, from a conversation with Admiral Knowles, and other assistance, out of the *Scientia Navalis*, 2 vols. 4to. was produced the *Theorie complete de la Construction et de la Manœuvres des Vais-*

seaux. This work was instantly translated into all languages, and the author received a present of six thousand livres from the French King; he had before had three hundred pounds from the English parliament, for the theorems, by the assistance of which Mayer made his lunar tables.

And now it was time to collect into one systematical and continued work all the important discoveries on the infinitesimal analysis, which Euler had been making for thirty years, and which lay dispersed in the memoirs of the different academies. This, accordingly, now employed our professor, but he prepared the way by an elementary work, containing all the previous requisites for this study. This is called *An Introduction to the Analysis of Infinitesimals*.

This introduction was soon followed by the author's several lessons on the *calculus integralis* and *differentialis*. The merit of the first of these works consists in the point of view in which Euler has shewn its first principles; in the systematical arrangement which he has given to this matter; in the method which obtains throughout the whole of the work; in the clearness with which he has demonstrated the use of this *calculus*, with regard to the doctrine of *series*, and the theory of *greater* and *less*.

The third volume of his *calculus integralis* contains the new kind of *calculus* with which Euler has enriched the analysis of infinitesimals; *i. e.* the *calculus of variations*. It has been already observed, that what give rise to it was the isoperimetrical problem. This was eagerly seized by M. de la Grange, who disengaged it from all geometrical considerations, made an analytical problem of it, and solved it by the new calculus, which Mr. Euler has so much perfected since that time, and which he has called the calculus of variations, because the relation betwixt the variable quantities is itself considered as variable.

To enumerate the various works of this great man would far exceed our limits. We must now hasten to his moral character. Yet we must add,

that he engaged to furnish the academy with papers sufficient to fill their volumes for twenty years after his death, and he did not break his promise. For he presented seventy papers, through Mr. Goloskin, in the course of his life, and left two hundred and fifty more behind him; of which every one contains something important. They abound in the happiest integrations; in a multiplicity of refined artifices of the highest analysis; in the most profound researches into the nature and properties of numbers; in the ingenious demonstration of several theorems of Fermat's; in the solution of a quantity of very difficult problems, on the equilibrium and motion of solid, flexible, and elastic bodies; and in the unweaving of several apparent paradoxes. Whatever is most thorny, and most difficult in the theory of the motion of the heavenly bodies, is here made as clear as it could be made by the calculations of the greatest of geometricians. The most ancient of these memoirs form the collection this year published, under the title of *Opuscula Analytica*.

Such were Mr. Euler's labours, and they entitle him to immortality! His memory shall endure till science herself is no more!

Few men of letters have written as much as Mr. Euler; no geometrician has ever embraced so many objects at one time, or has equalled him, either in the variety or magnitude of his discoveries.

When we reflect on the advantages which mankind derive from such men, we cannot help indulging a wish (vain, alas! as it is) that their illustrious course were prolonged beyond the term allotted to humanity. Euler's, though it has terminated, was a very long, and a very honourable one; and it affords us some consolation for his loss, to think that he ran it exempt from the ordinary consequences of extraordinary application, and that his last labours abound in proofs of that vigour of understanding which marked his earlier days, and which he preserved to the end of his existence.

Some swimnings in the head, which seized him on the first days of last Sep-

tember*, did not prevent his laying hold of a few facts, which reached him through the channel of the public papers, to calculate the motions of the aerostatical globes, and to accomplish it he even compassed a very difficult *integration*†.

But the decree was issued. On the 7th of September he talked with Mr. Lexell, who was dining with him, on the subject of the new planet, and discoursed with him upon other subjects, with his usual penetration. But while he was playing with one of his grandchildren at tea-time, he was seized with an apoplectic fit. I am dying, said he before he lost his senses, and he ended his useful and glorious life a few hours after, aged seventy-six years, five months, and three days.

His latter days were tranquil and serene. A few infirmities excepted, which are the inevitable lot of an advanced age, he enjoyed a share of health, which allowed him to give to study what other old men are obliged to give to repose.

Euler possessed to a great degree what is commonly called erudition; he had read all the Latin classics; was perfect master of ancient mathematical literature, and had the history of all ages, and all nations, even to the minutest facts, ever present to his mind. Besides this, he knew much more of physic, botany, and chemistry, than could have been expected from a man who had not made these sciences his peculiar occupation. Strangers frequently left him with a kind of surprise mixed with admiration. They could not conceive how a man, who, for half a century, had seemed taken up in making and publishing discoveries in natural philosophy and mathematics, could have found means to acquire so much knowledge, that seemed useless to himself, and foreign to the

studies in which he was engaged. This was the effect of a retentive memory, that loses nothing with which it has ever been entrusted‡.

Nothing equals the ease and good humour with which he could quit his abstruse meditations, and give himself up to the general amusements of society. The art of not appearing wise above one's fellows, of descending to the level of those with whom one lives, is too rare in these days, not to make it meritorious in Euler. A temper ever equal, a natural and easy cheerfulness, a species of satirical wit, tempered with urbane humanity, the art of telling a story archly, and with simplicity, made his conversation generally coveted.

The great fund of vicacity which he had at all times possessed, and without which, indeed, the activity which we have just been admiring could not have existed, carried him sometimes away, and he was apt to grow warm; but his anger left him as quickly as it came on, and there never has existed a man against whom he bore malice. He possessed a noble fund of rectitude and probity. The sworn enemy of injustice, whenever or by whomsoever committed, he used to censure and attack it, without the least attention to the rank or riches of the offender.

As he was filled with respect for religion, his piety was sincere, and his devotion full of fervour. He went through all his Christian duties with the greatest attention. Euler loved mankind, and if he ever felt a motion of indignation, it was against the enemies of religion, particularly against the declared apostles of infidelity. He defended revelation against the objections of these men, in a work published at Berlin, in 1747. He was a good husband, a good father, a good friend, a good citizen, a good member of pri-

vate

* See an account of Euler's death in our Magazine, Vol. I. p. 446.

† This reminds us of the illustrious Boerhaave, who kept feeling his pulse the morning of his death, to see whether it would beat till a book he was eager to see was published, read the book, and said, Now the business of life is over.—Such men seem not to die, but to be translated to a place where they resume their occupations.

‡ One proof of the strength of his memory and imagination deserves to be related. Being engaged in teaching his grandchildren geometry and algebra, and obliged, in consequence, to initiate them in the extraction of roots; he was obliged to give them numbers, which should be the power of other numbers; these he used to make in his head; and one night, not being able to sleep, he

vate society! — Euler was twice married, and had thirteen children, four of whom only have survived him. The eldest son is well known as his father's assistant and successor; the second is physician to the Empress; and the third is a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and director of the armory at Sesterbeck — the daughter married Major Bell. From these children he had thirty-eight grand-children, twenty-six of whom are still alive. Never could there be a more delightful sight than that exhibited by this venerable old man, surrounded, like a patriarch, by his numerous offspring, all attentive to make his old age agreeable, and enliven the remainder of his days, by every spe-

cies of filial care and kind solicitude. — The catalogue of his works would astonish the reader. They make fifty pages at the end of his *Eloge*, by Fufs. Of these, fourteen contain the manuscript works. The printed ones consist of works printed separately, which are to be found in the *Petersburgh acts*, in thirty-eight volumes (from six to ten papers in each volume) — in the *Paris acts* — in twenty-six volumes of the *Berlin acts* (about five papers to each volume) — in the *Acta Eriditorum*, in two volumes — in the *Miscellanea Taurinensia* — in vol. 9 of the Society of *Ulyssingue* — in the *Ephemerides de Berlin*, and in the *Memoires de la Société Oeconomique* for 1766.

ANECDOTES OF DR. RICHARD BENTLEY. FROM THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

WHEN Dr. Bentley, who was of St. John's-College, became master of Trinity the adjoining college, he applied to himself a passage in the Psalms, "by the help of my God I have scap'd over the wall."

The Doctor was suspended for contempt, by the vice-chancellor, on the 3d of October, 1718; the vice-chancellor held three courts after the suspension, to give him an opportunity of appearing. These were on the 7th, 9th, and 15th of the same month. On the 17th the grace of degradation passed. The mandamus for restoring Dr. Bentley was granted on the 7th of February 1723-4, and not in 1728. The following is a copy of the grace for the restitution of him to his degrees: *Placeat vobis, ut juxta Tenorem Mandati modo lecti R. B. restituatur ad omnes & singulos Gradus Academicos à quibus dejectus fuit & exclusus, una cum omnibus franchisiis, privilegiis, & commoditatibus, easdem Spectantibus & concernentibus. Lect. & concep. 26 Mart. 1724.*

It is related, that Dr. Green, Bishop of Ely, being present in the court of King's-Bench when the extent of his visitatorial power over the Master of Trinity-College was argued before Sir Robert Raymond, and the counsel on the part of the visitor having contended

for his power in some extraordinary cases, Sir Robert turned to the bishop, and said, "Would your lordship wish to have so great an extent of your visitatorial power confirmed?" — "I confess, my lord, I should be unwilling to trust myself with so unlimited a power in my hands in the like case."

It was not Mr. John Walker who was satirized in the Dunciad by Mr. Pope, it was Dr. Richard Walker, who was vice-master of Trinity College, and who was called Dr. Bentley's zany. He was well known by the name of *Frog Walker*, and was not distinguished for his learning. By his last will, he was the founder of the physic garden at Cambridge. The reason why Dr. Bentley always took care to be on good terms with the vice-master is said to have been, that the latter would never execute the process of the Bishop of Ely, as visitor, against Dr. Bentley: with regard to Mr. John Walker, who used to be called *Clarissimus Walker*, a name which was said to have been given him by Dr. Bentley, he became afterwards chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dean of Bocking, in Essex. Though Dr. Richard Walker was not remarkable for his literature, he was an amiable man, and much esteemed in the College.

He was fifty, and Dr. Bentley seventy years of age, when they both began to smoke, which they did in their own defence, all the rest of the seniors being smokers. In time Dr. Walker became so fond of the practice, that like Aldrich and Barrow, he was seldom seen without a pipe in his mouth. A foreign nobleman once visiting the university, Dr. Bentley received him in great state, and the vice-master sitting began his address to the foreigner in these words, *Ego sum Magister hujus Collegii, et hic est Vice-Magister meus.* To this, among other things, the guest replied, that he did not doubt but as that gentleman was second to him in station, he was also second to him only in learning. The Vice-master answered *Spero quidem.*

It is said that Thomas Bentley, the Doctor's nephew was so offended at Mr. Pope's treatment of his uncle, that he sent the bard a challenge. This the poet communicated to some of his mi-

litary friends, two or three of whom, his person pleading his excuse, took up the gauntlet, and insisted upon Thomas Bentley's fighting one of them, or making a submission, the latter of which he preferred.

Dr. Bentley's youngest daughter*, afterwards Mrs. Cumberland, was the Phebe, on which Dr. Byrom wrote his celebrated pastoral ballad.

Mr. Pope says, Dr. Warton had imbibed from Swift an unreasonable aversion and contempt for Bentley; whose admirable Boyle's Lectures, Remarks on Collins, Emendations of Menander and Callimachus, and Tully's Tusculan disputations, whose edition of Horace, and, above all, Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris, in which he gained the most complete victory over a whole army of wits, all of them exhibit the most striking marks of accurate and extensive erudition, and a vigorous and acute understanding.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE LXIV.

BIOGRAPHIA Britannica; or, the Lives of the most eminent Persons who have flourished in Great-Britain and Ireland, from the earliest Ages to the present Times: Collected from the best Authorities, printed and manuscript, and digested in the Manner of Mr. Bayle's historical and critical Dictionary. The second Edition, with Corrections, Enlargements, and the Addition of new Lives. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and S. A. with the Assistance of the Rev. Joseph Towers, LL. D. and other Gentlemen. Volume the Third. Folio. 11. 11s. 6d. Davis, Baldwin, &c.

THE third volume of this extensive and laborious work has been long and impatiently expected, but when it is considered how many new lives it contains, and that considerable additions have been made to almost all the old articles, we must confess that Dr. Kippis should not be styled an indiligent editor. He informs us, in the preface to this volume, which is dedicated to the Duke of Richmond, "that there is good reason to believe, from some particular circumstances, that the publication of the future volumes will be more speedy, without

any diminution of the attention with which they have hitherto been conducted." This is intelligence which we are happy to communicate to the public.

The new lives are as follows: I. James Burgh, a moral and political writer, signed K. which we conclude to mean Dr. Kippis. II. John Burton, editor of Pentalogia, K. III. Ed. Bentham, editor of the Greek Funeral Eulogies, K. IV. Bishop Butler, K. V. John Byrom, author of *My time, O ye Nines!* &c. K. VI. Cabot, the navigator, T. probably Dr. Towers. VII.

* If this be true, she must then have been a child, as it was published in the Spectator, and Dr. Bentley was not married till after he became master of Trinity-College. EDITOR.

VII. and VIII. John and Archibald, the second and third Dukes of Argyle, T. IX. Dr. John Campbell, the biographer, K. X. John Canton, natural philosopher, K. XI. Richard Carew, antiquary, K. XII. Sir George Carew, ambassador, K. XIII. Carleton, Visc. Dorchester, statesman, K. XIV. Casteres, the political agent, K. XV. Tho. Carte, historian, K. XVI. Carteret, Earl Granville, K. XVII. Tho. Cartwright, a Puritan divine, T. XVIII. Casson, the letter-founder, K. from materials furnished by Mr. Nichols. XIX. Edm. Castell, a divine, K. XX. Ed. Cave, first edit. of the Gentleman's Magazine, Dr. Johnson. XXI. Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, K. XXII. Mrs. Centlivre, T. XXIII. Ephraim Chambers, the author of the dictionary, K. XXIV. Dr. Sam. Chandler, T. XXV. G. Chapman, translator of Homer, &c. T. XXVI. William Cheselden, the surgeon and anatomist, K. from particulars communicated by Dr. W. Hunter. XXVII. Dr. Cheyne, T. XXVIII. Edm. Chishull, the antiquary, K. XXIX. Th. Chubb, the controversial writer, K. XXX. Charles Churchill, the poet, K. XXXI. Colley Cibber, T. XXXII. Wm. Clarke, divine and antiquary. Dr. Kippis, with additions by Mr. Hayley. XXXIII. Dr. Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, K. XXXIV. Lord Clive, by Henry Beaufoy, Esq. XXXV. Mrs. C. Cockburn, T.

Besides these new lives, there are inserted eighty-two articles from the former edition of the *Biographia*, the greater part of which have received considerable additions, principally from the labours of Dr. Kippis. At the beginning are inserted *Corrigenda* and *Addenda* to the two former volumes. The life of Chatterton is reserved for the conclusion of the letter C, in order to allow time for collecting every particular relative to that extraordinary genius, as well as to digest the materials which so many able writers have furnished for a candid examination of the authenticity of Rowley's poems.

To the names of persons already enumerated, from whom Dr. Kippis

received assistance in the prosecution of his biographical toils, the following are added from the preface: Edmund Calamy, Esq. Dr. Johnstone, of Kidderminster, Joshua Steevens, Esq. Mr. Canton, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Campbell, and John Baynes, of Lincoln's-Inn. The life of Cleiveland the poet, was entirely the production of Dr. Percy, the Bishop of Dromore, who, as he is descended from the same family, was better able to draw up such a memorial than any other writer.

These new lives are rendered much more agreeable to the reader, by the small part of them which is given in the annotation. In a work of this nature, on some accounts, the plan followed by Bayle was properly adopted. To the notes we would commit extracts from books, *sometimes* memorials and public speeches, and some other particulars, but not anecdotes, or critical remarks on the writings of authors. In the life of a literary man, the accounts of his works deserve a place, as much as the narratives of sieges, and marches, and countermarches do, in the memoirs of a general.

We feel a wish, that Dr. Kippis had incorporated his useful additions into the several lives, and distinguished them by inverted commas. This method could not but have met with the approbation of the public. But it is with great deference that we propose an alteration in so justly celebrated a work, and so able a biographer, as Dr. Kippis.

From a work of this nature it is almost impossible to give any extracts, so we shall conclude this short article with the following passage from the preface, as the sentiments it contains perfectly coincide with our own on this subject:

"In the mind of some persons the extent of fresh matter, and the variety of new articles, may appear to be carried too far; on this point there will necessarily be a diversity of sentiments, according to the difference which subsists in the tastes and judgement of men. But considering the present solicitude for biographical knowledge, it

seems better to err on the side of excess than of defect. There is one thing which may be suggested to such as will be disposed to think that certain articles might have been omitted. With respect to statesmen, warriors, and characters of the like kind, none should be introduced that have not been very distinguished. But as a history of British literature, the *Biographia* ought to contain as much information, and include as great a variety of objects, as the nature of the design can admit. It is hence only that it can be fully known even to many of our own countrymen, and especially to foreigners, what a number of valuable writers, in every department of science and learning, the nation has produced. To extend in this respect the honour of Great-Britain as far as possible, both at home and abroad, is a desirable undertaking."

From the life of Churchill, we pro-

pose to present our readers with an account of that poet, in a future number. It is drawn up with great judgement and accuracy. The life of Lord Clive, by Mr. Beaufoy, is a lively and spirited piece of biography. The facts are stated with precision, although the ingenious writer has avoided a tedious minuteness. Whatever flows from Mr. Hayley's fertile pen must please from its elegance. His characters of Mr. Clark, the learned author of the connexion of the coins, and of Mrs. Clark, are delicately drawn, and charmingly written. Dr. Towers must not be deprived of his due share of commendation. With regard to Dr. Kippis, we have often had occasion to praise his biographical talents, and the large share which has been allotted to him in this volume will amply justify our decision, while it cannot but increase his reputation.

ART. LXV. *The Sad Shepherd; or, a Tale of Robin Hood. A Fragment. Written by Ben Jonson. With a Continuation, Notes, and an Appendix.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. Nichols and Dilly.

THIS book is dedicated to Mr. King, the comedian, who had the management of Drury-lane theatre under his direction when this publication appeared.

The preface contains an apology for this performance, and an account and defence of some circumstances in the original.

The text of Jonson's part of this work, and the notes, are taken from Whalley's edition. The author of the continuation has taken some few liberties with his original, which, we are informed, are faithfully enumerated in the supplemental notes.

This pastoral has long been admired by the lovers of the poetry of Queen Elizabeth's days. Jonson left it incomplete. He wrote the two first acts and the argument, and five scenes of the third. Mr. Whalley informs us, in his notes on this fragment, that the reason of its mutilated condition has not reached our time. Whether the remainder was burned, whether it was never finished, on account of the age or caprice of the author, cannot now be determined. "There is, indeed, one reason, says

the ingenious Mr. Whalley, which might lead us to believe that the poet left it unfinished by design. He beheld with great indignation the ungenerous treatment which Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess* met with from the people at its first appearance; and he was witness also to the small encouragement that was shewn to its revival, under the patronage of Charles I. Possibly, these circumstances deterred him from going through with the performance. As his composition was of a kindred nature to that of Fletcher, he might presage the same unfortunate event, should he ever introduce it on the stage. So that posterity can only bewail the perversity of taste in their injudicious ancestors, whose discouragement of the first contributed to deprive us of the second pastoral drama that would do honour to the nation. What we now have serveth only to increase our regret; like the remains of some ancient master, which beget in us the most inexpressible desire of a perfect statue by the same hand. When a work is not completed by its author, or maimed by the hand of time, one would

would either with the remains to be inconsiderable, or the beauties less exquisite and charming. In the former case the deficiency is not so much to be deplored, from our inability to judge of the perfection of the whole; and in the latter, we are very little anxious for what appears to be hardly worth preserving; but when a piece is so far advanced, as to convince us of the excellence of the artist, and of its own superior delicacy, we are naturally touched with concern for what is lost, and set a proper value on the parts which still subsist."

Such are Mr. W's. sentiments; which may serve to defend the continuation. We are more pleased with the sight of an antique statue, which some venturous hand has completed, than with a mutilated fragment.

The arguments to the three first acts, written by Ben Jonson, are republished; to the two last acts the author has not given any *table of contents*: the omission shews judgement. Many of the notes are curious, and display extensive reading. They cannot fail of gratifying those readers who are attached to the study of *verbal antiquities*. We shall select the following, as a specimen of the author's abilities:

"And though my nose be *camus'd*."

Chaucer uses this word twice in the *Reves Tale*.

"Round was his face, and *camuse* was his nose."

"With *camuse* nose, and eyen grey as glas."

"Tyrwhitt's edition, Vol. I. p. 153, and 155."

"In Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary to his edition of Chaucer, *camuse* is said to be French, and to mean *flat*.

"In the Glossary to Speght's Chaucer, folio 1602, *camused* is explained *flat-nosed*: and in *Boyer's Dictionnaire Royal*, *camus*, *camuse*, ou *camard*, are interpreted the same.

"But Skelton, though he may intend to convey the idea of flatness, gives the *camus'd* note he describes an additional ugliness.

"Her nose some dele *boked*,

And *camouise* crooked."

Edition 1736, p. 124.

"In the *Cyclopædia*, 1778, we find the word, and this account of it:

"*Camus*, probably derived from *καμινος*, *I bend*, a person with a low, flat nose, hollowed or sunk in the middle. The Tartars are great admirers of *camus* beauties. Rubruquis observes, that the wife of the great Genghis Khan, a celebrated beauty, had only two holes for a nose."

Beauty is an arbitrary, a capricious, and a local attribute; for what is admired by one shall often be disregarded or contemned by another, and what is esteemed perfection in Asia, in Europe is thought a disgusting deformity!

"The flatness of Lorell's nose, Mr. Whalley observes, is wholly from Theocritus, who was very right in giving his hideous lover that sort of feature, because it was disliked, and thought a token of lustfulness by the Greeks. The physiognomist pronounced the temperate and virtuous Socrates a libidinous drunkard, perhaps on account of his *camuse* nose; and Jonson, no doubt, conferreth one on Lorell, not merely because it was a feature ascribed to Polyphemus, but as it was thought strongly to indicate a brutal and lustful disposition."

He observes, in another place, that there are two words in Shakspeare which have never been explained.

The one is *Scamel* in the *Tempest*.

"———sometimes I'll get thee

Young *Scamels* from the rock."

The other is *Strachy* in *Twelfth Night*.

"The lady of the *Strachey* married the yeoman of the wardrobe."

He then mentions, that as there was a ship named *The Scammel*, and commanded by Capt. Stoddard, in July 1782, and that as the name of *Strachey* is not uncommon, these two words, hitherto inexplicable, may, perhaps, yet be explained. We wish the persons to whom our author alludes would favour the world with an account of their derivation, which they may have heard assigned to their names.

After the notes, our author gives us an appendix, from which, on a future occasion, we shall probably insert some extracts among our miscellaneous papers. Our author should remember, that *praising all is praising none*. In his notes, he is rather too lavish of his commendations. Indiscriminate censures can never hurt, and indiscriminate applause can never gratify.

ART. LXVI. *The New Foundling Hospital for Wit. Being a Collection of fugitive Pieces, in Prose and Verse, not in any other Collection. With several Pieces never before published. A new Edition, corrected, and considerably enlarged. In five Volumes. 12mo. Debrett.*

IN the perusal of these volumes the reader will find many pieces that deserve preservation, but, at the same time, he will, we apprehend, think with us, that

that several of the pieces might, without any great detriment to the literary world, have been condemned to oblivion.

The editor, whoever he was, in collecting the little poems that compose these six volumes seems rather to have been influenced by the *name* of an author, than by the *merit* of his performance. He does not seem to have considered sufficiently that the *jeu d'esprit* of a man of genius, though it may create a laugh, and be much applauded for its humour, and for its happiness, loses its force when the season is past, and the company are dispersed for whose particular entertainment it was written.

The notion, indeed, of publishing every little performance of a celebrated author rather deserves censure than commendation. What he himself approves he gives to the public, and what he withholds the officious person who sends forth into the world betrays a want of judgement, and no very sincere respect for his friend's reputation.

" A C A R D.

" Those ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing any of their pieces preserved in this work, are hereby respectfully informed, that a CONTINUATION of the same, in one or more volumes, will be published early in the spring of the year 1785: and, therefore, it is humbly solicited, that their communications be made to the publisher before the end of the year 1784. And information, or copies of any fugitive pieces of merit, in prose or verse, not already printed in any other collection, will at all times be thankfully received."

This summons will undoubtedly produce pieces enough to fill a volume, but whether that volume will be read, we can not pretend to determine.

Among the poems in this collection are the following by Sir William Jones:

" A N O D E,

" IN IMITATION OF CALLISTRATUS.

" By SIR WILLIAM JONES.

" Sung by Mr. W. Z. A. B., at the Shakspeare tavern,
on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1782,

at the anniversary dinner of the Society for Constitutional Information.

" VERDANT myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my biting falchion wreath:
Soon shall grace each manly side,
Tubes that speak, and points that breathe.

" Thus, Harmodius, shone thy blade!
Thus, Aristogiton, thine!
Whose, when Britain fights for aid,
Whose shall now delay to shine?

" Dearest youths, in islands blest,
Not, like recreant idlers, dead;
You with fleet Pelides rest,
And with godlike Diomed.

" Verdant myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my thirsty blade entwine:
Such, Harmodius, deck'd thy side!
Such, Aristogiton, thine!

" They the base Hipparchus slew,
At the feast for Pallas crown'd;
Gods! how swift their poignards flew!
How the monster ting'd the ground!

" Then, in Athens, all was peace,
Equal laws and liberty;
Nurle of arts, and eye of Greece!
People, valiant, firm, and free!

" Not less glorious was thy deed,
Wentworth, fix'd in Virtue's cause;
Nor less brilliant be thy meed,
Let us, friend to equal laws!

" High in Freedom's temple rais'd,
See Fitz-Maurice beaming stand,
For collected virtues prais'd,
Wisdom's voice, and Valour's hand!

" Ne'er shall Fate their eyesids close;
They, in blooming regions blest,
With Harmodius shall repose,
With Aristogiton rest.

" Noblest chiefs, a hero's crown
Let the Athenian patriots claim:
You less fiercely won renown;
You assum'd a milder name.

" They through blood for glory strove,
You more blissful tidings bring;
They to death a tyrant drove,
You to fame restor'd a KING.

" Rise, BRITANNIA, dauntless rise!
Cheer'd with triple Harmony,
Monarch good, and nobler wife,
People valiant, firm, and FREE!"

" A N O D E,

" IN IMITATION OF ALCEUS.

" By SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Οὐ λιβὶς ἔδδ' ἐξυλας, ἔδδ'
Τέχην τεκ' ὄνυαί τε πόλεις εἰσίν,
'Αλλ' ὅτ' αὐτ' ἀν' εἰσιν ἈΝΔΡΕΣ
Αὐτὸς σὺν εἰδότες,
'Ενλαῦθα τέχην κ' πόλεις.

" ALC. quoted by ARISTIDES.

" WHAT constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlement or labour'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;

Not

Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
 Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
 Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
 Not starr'd and spangled courts,
 Where lowbrow'd baseness waits perfume to pride:
 No—MEN, high minded MEN,
 With pow'rs as far above dull brutes endued
 In forest, brake, or den,
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
 Men, who their *duties* know,
 But know their *rights*, and, knowing, dare
 maintain,
 Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
 And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a state;
 And sov'reign LAW, *that state's collected will*,
 O'er thrones and globes elate
 Sit Empress, crowning good, repressing ill:
 Smit by her sacred frown,
 The fiend *Discretion* like a vapour sinks,
 And e'en the all-dazzling *crown*
 Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks.
 Such *was* this heav'n-lov'd isle,
 Then *Lesbos* fairer and the *Cretan* shore!
 No more shall Freedom smile?
 Shall *Britons* languish, and be MEN no more?
 Since all must life resign,
 Those sweet rewards which decorate the brave
 'Tis folly to decline,
 And steal inglorious to the silent grave."

"A PERSIAN SONG,

"Translated by SIR WILLIAM JONES.

"SWEET maid, if thou wouldst charm my sight,
 And bid these arms thy neck infold;
 That rosy cheek, that lily hand,
 Would give thy poet more delight
 Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
 Than all the gems of Samarcand.

Boy, let yon * liquid ruby flow,
 And bid thy pensive heart be glad.
 Whate'er the frowning zealots say,
 Tell them their Eden cannot show
 A stream so clear as Roenabad,
 A bow'r so sweet as Mofellay.

Oh! when these fair perfidious maids,
 Whose eyes our secret haunts infest,

Their dear destructive charms display,
 Each glance my tender breast invades,
 And robs my wounded soul of rest,
 As Tartars seize their destin'd prey.

In vain with love our bosoms glow;
 Can all our tears, can all our sighs,
 New lustre to those charms impart?
 Can cheeks where living roses blow,
 Where nature spreads her richest dyes,
 Require the borrow'd gloss of art?

Speak not of fate—ah! change the theme,
 And talk of odours, talk of wine,
 Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom.
 'Tis all a cloud, 'tis all a dream;
 To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
 Nor hope to pierce the sacred gloom.

Beauty has such resistless pow'r,
 That e'en the chaste Egyptian dame †
 Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy:
 For her how fatal was the hour,
 When to the banks of Nilus came,
 † A youth so lovely and so coy!

But ah! sweet maid, my council hear;
 (Youth should attend when those advise
 Whom long experience renders sage)
 While music charms the ravish'd ear,
 While sparkling cups delight our eyes,
 Be gay, and scorn the frowns of age.

What cruel answer have I heard!
 And yet, by heav'n, I love thee still:
 Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
 Yet say, how fell that bitter word,
 From lips which streams of sweetness fill,
 Which nought but drops of honey sip!

Go boldly forth, my simple lay,
 Whose accents flow with artless ease,
 Like orient pearls at random strung;
 Thy notes are sweet the damsels say;
 But oh! far sweeter if they please
 The nymphs for whom these notes are sung."

At some future period we shall lay
 before our readers some more pieces
 from these volumes, in our poetical
 department.

ART. LXVII. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783.* 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 319.)

VI. ACCOUNT of several Lunar Iris. By Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. F. R. S. In two Letters to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

Our readers will find the contents of these two last letters in the London Magazine for last March.

VII. Account of an Earthquake. By John Lloyd, Esq. in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

This letter is dated from Wickwer,

near St. Asaph, and contains a short account of an earthquake which was felt in those parts, on the fifth of October, 1782, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening.

The shock was also perceived at Mold, in Flintshire, at Bangor, at many places in the Isle of Anglesey, at Bodorgan, the seat of Mr. Meyrick, and at Amtwoh. It lasted about a quarter of a minute.

VIII.

* A melead ruby is a common periphrasis for wine in the Persian poetry. See Hafez, Ode 22.

† Zelsikka, Potiphar's wife. ‡ Joseph.

VIII. An account of a new Eudiometer, by Mr. Cavendish, F. R. S. Read Jan. 16th, 1783.

"Dr. Priestley's discovery of the method of determining the degree of phlogistication of air by means of nitrous air has occasioned many instruments to be contrived for the more certain and commodious performance of this experiment; but that invented by the Abbe FONTANA is by much the most accurate of any hitherto published. There are many ingenious contrivances in his apparatus for obviating the smaller errors which this experiment is liable to; but the great improvement consists in this, that as the tube is long and narrow, and the orifice of the funnel not much less than the bore of the tube, and the measure is made so as to deliver its contents very quick, the air rises slowly up the tube in one continued column; so that there is time to take the tube off the funnel, and to shake it before the airs come quite in contact, by which means the diminution is much greater and much more certain than it would otherwise be. For instance, if equal measures of nitrous and common air are mixed in this manner, the bulk of the mixture will, in general, be about one measure: whereas, if the airs are suffered to remain in contact about one-fourth of a minute before they are shaken, the bulk of the mixture will be hardly less than one measure and two-tenths, and will be very different, according as it is suffered to remain a little more or a little less time before it is shaken. In like manner, if, through any fault in the apparatus, the air rises in bubbles, as in that case it is almost impossible to shake the tube soon enough, the diminution is less than it ought to be.

"Another great advantage in this manner of mixing is, that thereby the mixture receives its full diminution in the short time during which it is shaken, and is not sensibly altered in bulk after that; whereas, if the airs are suffered to remain some time in contact before they are shaken, they will continue diminishing for many hours.

"The reason of the abovementioned differences seems to be, that in the Abbe FONTANA's method, the water is shaken briskly up and down in the tube while the airs are mixing, whereby each small portion of the nitrous air must be in contact with water, either at the instant it mixes with the common air, or at least immediately after; and it should seem, that when the airs are in contact with water during the mixing, the diminution is much greater and more certain than when there is no water ready to absorb the nitrous acid produced by the mixture."

This induced Mr. Cavendish to try whether the diminution would not be still more certain and regular, if one of the two kinds of air was added slowly to the other in small bubbles, while the vessel containing the latter was kept continually shaking. He was not disappointed in his expectations, as he had reason to think this method really more accurate than the Abbe FONTANA's. The apparatus

used is simple, and, we think, may be understood by those who are acquainted with FONTANA's, without the help of a plate. It consists of a cylindrical glass vessel, with brass caps at top and bottom; to the upper cap is fitted a brass cock; the bottom cap is open, but is made to fit close into a brass socket, into which it is fixed, in the same manner as a bayonet is on a musket. The socket has a small hole in its bottom, and is fastened to the board of the tub by a piece of brass bent into a right angle, in such a manner, that the top of the cock in the upper cap is about half an inch under water; consequently, if the vessel be placed in its socket, and the cock be then opened, the air will run out by the cock, but will do so very slowly, as it can escape no faster than the water can enter to supply its place by the small hole in the socket already mentioned.

Besides this vessel, there are three glass bottles, each with a flat brass cap round the mouth to make it stand steady when inverted, and a ring at the other end to suspend it by; and also some glass measures of different sizes, having flat brass caps of a similar fashion, to each of which is fixed a wooden handle. In using them they are filled with the air to be measured, and then set upon a brass knob fitted upon the board of the tub below the surface of the water, which drives out some of the air, and leaves only the proper quantity.

There are two different methods of proceeding which Mr. Cavendish has used; the one is to add the respirable air slowly to the nitrous; and the other, to add the nitrous in the same manner to the respirable. In the first method, a proper quantity of nitrous air is put into one of the bottles, by means of one of the measures above described, and a proper quantity of respirable air is let into the cylindrical vessel, by first filling it with this air, and then setting it on the brass knob, as was done by the measure. The vessel is then fixed in the socket, and the bottle with the nitrous air placed with its mouth over the cock. Then on opening the cock the respirable air in the vessel runs slowly in small bubbles into

the bottle, which is kept shaking all the time, by moving it backwards and forwards horizontally, while the mouth still remains over the cock.

Mr. Cavendish determines the quantity of air used, and the diminution, by weight, having found the method of measuring it liable to errors.

The cylindrical vessel holds 282 grains of water, which is the quantity distinguished by the name of one measure. There are three bottles for mixing the airs in, with a measure adapted to each. The first holds 3 measures, and the corresponding measure $1\frac{1}{3}$; the second holds 6, and the corresponding measure $2\frac{1}{2}$; and the third holds 12, and the corresponding measure 5. In both methods of mixing, the test of the air to be tried is expressed by the diminution which the two airs suffer; for example, if the diminution on mixing them be 2 measures and $\frac{1}{1000}$, its test is called 2.353.

Mr. Cavendish then explains the circumstances attending his experiments.

"In the first method of proceeding I found that the diminution was scarce sensibly less when I used one measure of nitrous air than when I used a much greater quantity; so that one measure is sufficient to produce the full diminution. I choose, however, to use $1\frac{1}{3}$, for fear the nitrous air may be impure; $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a measure of nitrous air produced about $\frac{1}{15}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of a measure about $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of the full diminution.

"I found also, that there was no sensible difference in the diminution, whether the orifice by which the air passed out of the cylindrical vessel into the bottle was only $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch in diameter, or whether it was $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch; that is, whether the air escaped in smaller or larger bubbles. The diminution was rather less when the bottle was shook gently than when briskly; but the difference between shaking it very gently and as briskly as I could was not more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a measure. But if it was not shaken at all the

diminution was remarkably less, being at first only .9; in about 3'; indeed, it increased to .93, and after being shaken for about a minute it increased to .99; whereas, when the bottle was shaken gently, the diminution was 1.08 at first mixing, and did not increase sensibly after that time. The difference proceeding from the difference of time which the air took up in passing into the bottle was rather greater; namely, in some trials, when it took up 80" in passing, the diminution was $\frac{3}{100}$ dths greater than when it took up only 22", and about $\frac{2}{100}$ dths greater than when it took up 45"; in some other trials, however, the difference was less. It appears, therefore, that the difference arising from the difference of time which the air takes up in passing into the bottle is considerable; but, as with the same hole in the plate Dd it will take up always nearly the same time, and as it is easy adjusting the size of the hole, so as to make it take up nearly the time we desire, the error proceeding from thence is but small. The time which it took up in passing in my experiments was usually about 50".

"The difference proceeding from the difference of size of the bottle, and the nature of the water made use of is greater; for when I use the small bottle which holds three measures, and fill it with distilled water, the usual diminution in trying common air is 1.08; whereas, if I fill the bottle with water from my tub, the diminution is usually about .05 less. If I use the bottle which holds twelve measures, filled with distilled water, the diminution is about 1.15; and if I use the same bottle, filled with water from my tub, about 1.08.

"The reason of this difference is, that water has a power of absorbing a small quantity of nitrous air; and the more dephlogisticated the water is, the more of this air it can absorb. If the water is of such a nature also as to froth or form bubbles on letting in the common air, the diminution is remarkably less than in other water.

"The following table contains the diminution produced in trying common air in the bottle containing three measures, with several different kinds of water, and also the diminution which the same quantity of nitrous air suffered, by being only shook in the same bottle, without the addition of any common air, tried by stopping the mouth of the bottle with my finger, and shaking it briskly for one minute, and afterwards for one minute more.

Diminution in trying common air.	Diminution on shaking nitrous air for one minute	Diminution on shaking nitrous air for two minutes
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1.099	.118	.122	Distilled water.
1.049	.083	.088	Water from tub.
1.036	.090	.098	Pump water.
1.062	.090	.099	{ Distilled water, in which a few drops of liver of sulphur were kept for a few days. { Distilled water impregnated with nitrous air, by keeping it with about $\frac{1}{2}$ of its bulk of nitrous air for two days, and frequently shaking it.
1.045	.052	.056	
.897	.082	.085	Water souled by oak shavings. N. B. It frothed very much.

"In general, the diminution was nearly as great with rain water as distilled water; but sometimes I have found rain water froth a good

deal, and then the diminution was not much greater than by the water souled with oak shavings.

" This difference in the diminution, according to the nature of the water, is a very great inconvenience, and seems to be the chief cause of uncertainty in trying the purity of air; but it is by no means peculiar to this method, as I have found as great a difference in Fontana's method, according as I have filled the tube with different waters*. But it shews plainly, how little all the experiments which have hitherto been made for determining the variations in the purity of the atmosphere can be relied on, as I do not know that any one before has been attentive to the nature of the water he has used, and the difference proceeding from the difference of waters is much greater than any I have yet found in the purity of air.

" The best way I know of obviating this inconvenience, is to be careful always to use the same kind of water: that which I always use is distilled, as being most certain to be always alike. I should have used rain water, as being easier procured, if it had not been that this water is sometimes apt to froth, which I have never known distilled water do."

He next attempts to correct the observed test, by noting the quantity of nitrous air absorbed by the water, together with the heat of the water, as that also seems to affect the experiment, which he thinks will diminish the error, but not remove it entirely.

" In the second method in which the nitrous air is added to the respirable I found nearly the same difference in the diminution, according as the bottle was shaken briskly or gently, as in the former method: I found also nearly the same difference, or perhaps rather less, according to the nature of the water employed, only it seemed to be of not much consequence whether the water frothed or not; but there seemed to be much less difference in the diminution, according to the time which the air took up in passing into the bottle. The usual diminution on trying common air with different quantities of nitrous air, when distilled water was employed, was as follows:

Common air.		Nitrous air.	Diminution.
1.	}	.6	.74
		.8	.88
		1.	.89
		1.5	.90"

Another apparatus consists of a bottle containing nitrous air, inverted into a tub of water; and a bottle with a bent glass tube fitted to its mouth in such a manner, that the bottle being filled with common air, without any water, and first slightly warmed by the hand, is inverted into the same tub, and the end of the tube put into the bottle with nitrous air. As the bot-

tle with common air cools, a little nitrous air runs into it, which is deprived of its elasticity by the common air, so that more nitrous air runs in to supply its place. By this means the nitrous air is added slowly to the common, without coming in contact with water, till the whole of the nitrous air has run out of the one bottle into the other; then indeed the water rises into the empty bottle, and runs through the glass tube into the other, to supply the vacancy formed by the diminution of the common air.

From the following experiments and observations, it appears that the difference of air on different days at the same place, and at different places on the same day, is not so great as has been apprehended; and that our sense of smelling can, in many cases, discover infinitely smaller alterations in the purity of the air than can be perceived by the nitrous test.

" During the last half of the year 1781, I tried the air of near sixty different days, in order to find whether it was sensibly more phlogisticated at one time than another; but found no difference that I could be sure of, though the wind and weather on those days were very various; some of them being very fair and clear, others very wet, and others very foggy."

" I made some experiments also, to try whether the air was sensibly more dephlogisticated at one time of the day than another, but could not find any difference. I also made several trials, with a view to examine whether there was any difference between the air of London and the country, by filling bottles with air on the same day, and nearly at the same hour, at Marlborough-street and at Kensington. The result was, that sometimes the air of London appeared rather the purest, and sometimes that of Kensington; but the difference was never more than might proceed from the error of the experiment; and by taking a mean of all, there did not appear to be any difference between them. The number of days compared was 20, and a great part of them taken in winter, when there are a greater number of fogs, and on days when there was very little wind to blow away the smoke."

" Where the impurities mixed with the air have any considerable smell, our sense of smelling may be able to discover them, though the quantity is vastly too small to phlogisticate the air in such a degree as to be perceived by the nitrous test, even though those impurities impart their phlogiston to the air very freely. For instance, the great and instantaneous power of nitrous air in phlogisticating common air is well known;

* I do not find that it makes much difference in Fontana's method whether the water is disposed to froth or not; but the advantage which it has in that respect over this method is not of much consequence, as it is easy finding water which will not froth.

known; and yet ten ounce measures of nitrous air, mixed with the air of a room upwards of twelve feet each way, is sufficient to communicate a strong smell to it, though its effect in phlogisticating the air must be utterly insensible to the nicest Eudiometer; for that quantity of nitrous air is not more than the 140000th part of the air of the room, and therefore can hardly alter its test by more than $\frac{1}{140000}$ or $\frac{1}{475000}$ th part. Liver of sulphur also phlogisticates the air very freely, and yet the air of a room will acquire a very strong smell from a quantity of it vastly too small to phlogisticate it in any sensible degree. In like manner, it is certain, that putrifying animal and vegetable substances, paint mixed with oil, and flowers, have a great tendency to phlogisticate the air; and yet it has been found, that the air of an house of office, of a fresh painted room, and of a room in which such a number of flowers were kept as to be very disagreeable to many persons, was not sensibly more phlogisticated than common air. There is no reason to suppose from these instances, either that these substances have not much tendency to phlogisticate the air, or that nitrous air is not a true test of its phlogistication, as both these points have been sufficiently proved by experiment; it only shews, that our sense of smelling can, in many cases, perceive infinitely smaller alterations in the purity of the air than can be perceived by the nitrous test, and that in most rooms the air is so frequently changed, that a considerable quantity of phlogisticating materials may be kept in them without sensibly impairing the air. But it must be observed, that the nitrous test shews the degree of phlogistication

of air, and that only; whereas, our sense of smelling cannot be considered as any test of its phlogistication, as there are many ways of phlogisticating air without imparting much smell to it; and, I believe, there are many strong smelling substances which do not sensibly phlogisticate it."

This paper contains also some observations on nitrous air, as it is of much importance towards forming a right judgement of the degree of accuracy to be expected in the nitrous test to know how much it is affected by a difference in the nitrous air employed; a proposal to reduce the observations made on factitious airs by different persons to one common scale, by assuming common air and perfectly phlogisticated air as fixed points, since there seems to be so little difference in the purity of the former at different times and places; and a convenient method of obtaining perfectly phlogisticated air. On the whole, Mr. Cavendish has observed many circumstances very necessary to be attended to by those who would examine the purity of air by any kind of Eudiometer, and which tend to explain the phenomena arising from the mixture of common and nitrous air.

ART. LXVIII. *The Children's Friend. Translated from the French of M. Berquin. Vol. II. 12mo. One Shilling. Cadell and Elmsley.*

IN our last we gave some account of the first volume of this admirable work, we shall now speak of the second, in which we find the same reason to bestow our commendations.

This volume contains stories of the Canary Bird, the Children who would be their own Masters, the Thorn-Bushes, Joseph, and the Little Gleaner, a drama, in one act. Of these we shall present the first and the fourth, to our readers.

THE CANARY BIRD.

CANARY-Birds to sell! who'll buy Canary-birds? Choice, fine Canary-birds! cried a voice that was passing by the house where Jamima lived. Jamima heard it, and running to the window, looked into every part of the street. She then saw a man carrying upon his head a great cage, filled with Canary-birds. They hopped so lightly from perch to perch, and warbled so sweetly, that Jamima, in the eagerness of her curiosity, almost threw herself out of the window, in order to see them yet nearer.

Miss, said the man, will you buy a Canary-bird?

I will, if I may, answered Jamima; but I must not of my own accord: if you'll wait a little, I'll run and ask leave of papa.

The man readily agreed to wait; and seeing a large post at the other end of the street, he went thither, and rested his cage upon it. Jamima, in the mean time, ran to her father's room, and, quite out of breath, called out: Papa! papa! pray come to the window! pray come directly!

Mr. GODFREY.

And what is the haste?

JAMIMA.

Why, here's a man that sells Canary-birds: I dare say he has got more than an hundred; a great large cage quite full of them upon his head!

Mr. GODFREY.

And why are you in such joy about it?

JAMIMA.

Why, papa, because I want—that is, I mean, if you will give me leave—I wish I might buy one.

Mr. GODFREY.

But have you any money?

JAMIMA.

O yes, papa, I have enough in my purse.

Mr. GODFREY.

And who will feed the poor thing?

JAMIMA.

I will, papa, I'll feed him myself. You shall see

see me: O, I am sure he will be very glad to be my bird.

MR. GODFREY.

Ah! I fear——

JAMIMA.

What, papa?

MR. GODFREY.

That you will let him die of hunger or thirst.

JAMIMA.

I, papa!—I let him die of hunger or thirst! O no, indeed. I will never touch a morsel of breakfast myself till I have fed him.

MR. GODFREY.

O Jamima, Jamima, how giddy you are! And one single day's forgetfulness will kill him!

Jamima, however, gave such fair promises to her father; she pleaded, entreated, hung by the skirt of his coat, and begged his consent with so much earnestness, that Mr. Godfrey, at length, could no longer refuse it.

He then took her hand, and led her into the street. They soon came up to the man, and chose the most beautiful bird that was in his cage: his feathers were of the brightest yellow, and he had a little black crest on the top of his head.

Who, now, was so happy as Jamima? She gave her purse to her papa, that he might pay for it; and he then took money from his own, to buy a very handsome cage, with two pretty drawers to hold seed, and a water-glass of crystal.

No sooner had Jamima fixed her new favourite in its little palace, than she flew all over the house, calling her mama, her sisters, and even all the servants, to shew them the bird which her papa had permitted her to buy. When any of her young friends came to see her, the first words she said to them were always: 'Do you know, I have got the prettiest Canary-bird in the whole world? he is as yellow as gold, and he has a black tuft upon his head, just like the feathers in mama's hat. But, come, and you shall see it: his name is Darling. I christened him myself.'

Darling, thus highly in favour, fared extremely well under the care of Jamima. The moment she rose every morning, her first thought was to procure him fresh seed, and the clearest water. Whenever there were any cakes or biscuits at her father's table, Darling had his share first. She had always some little bits of sugar in reserve for him: and his cage was garnished all round with chick-weed, and various good little things.

Darling was not ungrateful for her attentions: he soon learned to distinguish Jamima from the rest of the family; and the instant he heard her footstep, he fluttered his little wings, and chirped without ceasing. Jamima almost eat him up with kisses.

In about a week, he began to sing, and his song was the prettiest in the world. Sometimes he would warble his wild notes so long, that she feared he must have died with fatigue in the middle of his little air; then, after a few moments rest, he would begin again, more sweetly than ever, and with so clear and brilliant a tone, that he was heard all over the house.

Jamima, seated by the side of his cage, spent whole hours in listening to him. Her work was frequently thrown aside, that nothing might in-

terrupt her looking at him: and when he had delighted her with one of his little songs, she entertained him, in her turn, with an air upon the bird-organ, which he presently strove to imitate.

By degrees, however, these pleasures became familiar, and lost their power of charming. Her father one day made her a present of a book of prints; and she was so much taken up with admiring them, that Darling was neglected. Still he fluttered his little wings, and chirped, the instant he saw Jamima; but Jamima no longer heard him.

Near a week now passed, and Darling had neither fresh chick-weed, nor biscuit. He sung the prettiest little songs, that Jamima had taught him; he even composed new ones for her himself; but all in vain: Jamima had other things in her head.

It was now her birth-day; and her godfather presented her with a great jointed doll. This doll, which she called Colombine, completed the downfall of Darling. From the time the rose, to the hour of going to bed, she had no thought, and no employment, but to dress and undress, again and again, this dumb little Colombine; to talk to her, to call her by her name, and to carry her in her arms up and down the room. The poor bird was now well enough off, it, towards the evening, she remembered to give him a little food.

Sometimes, however, he had to wait for it till the next morning.

At length, one day, when they were at table, Mr. Godfrey accidentally turning his eyes towards the cage, saw the Canary-bird lying upon its stomach, and panting with great difficulty. His feathers almost stood an end, and he looked as round as a ball. Mr. Godfrey went up to him: but no chirping! no fluttering of his wings! the poor little animal had hardly strength even to draw its breath.

'Jamima! cried Mr. Godfrey, with much displeasure, what is the matter with your bird? Jamima, colouring, stammered out: 'Why, papa, it's——the thing is——why, I happened to forget'——And, trembling and ashamed, she ran for the box of seed.

Mr. Godfrey took down the cage, and examined the drawers, and the water-glass. Alas! poor Darling had not one drop of water, nor one single seed!

'O poor little bird! (cried Mr. Godfrey) into what cruel hands have you fallen! If I had but foreseen it, you should never have been bought.' All the company then rose, and approached the cage, lifting up their hands with a look of pity, and calling out, O poor little bird!

Mr. Godfrey put some seed into both the drawers, and filled the glass with fresh water: and at length, though with much difficulty, Darling was brought back to life.

Jamima, crying, left the table, and running up to her own chamber, passed the rest of the day in tears.

The next morning Mr. Godfrey gave orders that the bird should be carried out of the house, and given to the son of Mr. Mersey, one of his neighbours, who had the character of being a

very careful boy, and who, he hoped, would not forget him, as Jamima had done.

The sorrow and repentance of the little girl grew now more and more violent. 'O my dear little bird! (she cried) my poor sweet Darling! O papa! dear, dear papa! indeed I will never forget him again; indeed, indeed, I promise you I will not. Only let me have him this once! this one single time is all I beg!'

Mr. Godfrey at length, moved by her entreaties, restored to her the Canary-bird; not, however, without a severe reproof for her past negligence, and a most earnest charge that she would be more attentive for the future. 'This poor little animal (said he) is shut up in a cage, and has therefore no power to provide for its own wants. If you want any thing, you can at least ask for it; but this poor little bird can make nobody understand his language. If ever again you make him suffer, either from hunger or thirst!—'

At these words, a shower of tears trickled down the cheeks of Jamima. She took her papa's hand, and kissed it, but her shame and sorrow prevented her speaking.

Jamima was now once more the mistress of Darling; and Darling was easily and cordially reconciled with Jamima.

About a month after, Mr. Godfrey and his lady were obliged to make a journey of a few days into the country. 'My dear Jamima (said he, in taking leave) be very sure you never forget the little Canary-bird.'

'O no, papa!' cried she; and scarcely were they seated in the carriage, before she flew to the cage, and made it her first business to see that the bird should have every thing it could possibly require.

In an hour or two, however, she began to grow tired; she sent for some of her little friends to visit her, and her gaiety returned. They all walked out together, and when they came back, they spent the first part of the evening in playing at blind-man's-buff, and puss-in-the-corner; and then they diverted themselves with dancing. It was very late when the little party broke up, and Jamima went to bed quite wearied and fatigued.

The next morning she awoke almost at the break of day, and could think of nothing but her last night's amusements. If her governess would have given her leave, she would have flown the very moment she was dressed, to return the visit of her young friends: but it was necessary to wait till the afternoon. Scarcely, however, had she patience to finish her dinner, before she desired to be taken to them.

And what became of Darling? He was obliged to stay at home alone, and to fast!

The next day, also, was spent in nothing but amusements.

And, Darling?—He was forgotten again!

The third day it was still the same.

And, Darling?—Why, who could think of him in the midst of such diversions?

The fourth day Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey came home from their journey. Jamima had thought but little about their return: but her father had no sooner embraced her, and enquired after her health, than he said, 'And how is Darling?'

'O, very well,' answered Jamima, a little surprised, and running to the cage for the bird.

Alas! the poor little animal was no more! It was lying upon its back, its wings stretched out, and its beak open.

Jamima wrung her hands, and screamed aloud. Every body ran to her, and saw what had happened.

'Poor little hapless animal! (cried Mr. Godfrey) how painful has been thy death! Had I but myself destroyed thee on the day of my departure, thy sufferings would at least have been but for a moment; while now, for so many days, thou hast borne all the pangs of hunger and thirst, and thy death has been attended with the most cruel and lingering pains. Thou art happy, however, to be at length delivered from the hands of so pitiless a guardian.'

Jamima wished to hide herself in the bowels of the earth: she would willingly have given up all her play-things, and all her pocket money, to have restored Darling to life: but all was now too late.

Mr. Godfrey took the bird, and gave orders to have it stuffed, and then hung it up in the saloon.

Jamima did not dare to look at it: or if, by any accident, it caught her eyes, they were instantly filled with tears: and she humbly and earnestly besought her father to have it removed from her sight.

Mr. Godfrey, after many entreaties, at length consented: but every time she was guilty of any fault or folly, the bird was again put in its place; and she heard the whole family exclaiming, 'Poor unfortunate animal! how cruel a death hast thou suffered!'

JOSEPH.

"THERE was once a certain crazy man, whose name was Joseph, who never went out, without putting five or six wigs, one piled above the other, upon his head, and as many muffs upon each of his arms. But though his senses were disordered, he was not mischievous, nor ever, unless much teased and provoked, in a passion. Yet he could not walk in the streets, without being surrounded by a set of idle and impertinent little boys, who always tormented and followed him, calling out, 'Here, Joseph, Joseph! What will you sell your wigs for? What will you take for your muffs?' Some of them were even wicked enough to throw stones after him. Poor Joseph commonly bore these insults with great patience; though, at times, when pestered and vexed beyond measure, he would fall into a rage, and gather pebbles, or take up whole handfuls of mud, to sling at the unfeeling little fellows.

It happened, one day, that this disturbance was made just before the house of Mr. Dennis. The noise of it carried him to the window, where he had the sorrow to see that his own son, Henry, was in the midst of the crowd. The moment he observed it, he shut down the sash, and retired into another apartment.

When they met at dinner, Mr. Dennis said to his son, 'Who was that man you were running after, and calling to, and shouting at so loud?'

HARRY.

HARRY.

You know him very well, papa; it's that crazy man they call Joseph.

Mr. DENNIS.

Poor creature! What can have brought this misfortune upon him?

HARRY.

They say it was a law-suit for a great estate. He was so vexed at losing it, that it made him lose his senses besides.

Mr. DENNIS.

Had you known him, Harry, at the time when he was deprived of this estate; and had he, with tears in his eyes, said to you, "Ah! my dear Harry, how unfortunate I am! I have lost an estate upon which I lived in peace and happiness; and all that I had besides is gone in the expences of the law-suit: I have now neither a house in town, nor a house in the country; every thing I was worth is taken from me!" would you then have laughed at him, and made game of him?

HARRY.

God forbid! Who could be so wicked as to make game of such an unfortunate man? I should rather have tried to comfort him.

Mr. DENNIS.

Do you think him, then, happier to-day, when he has also lost his senses?

HARRY.

No, I think he is more to be pitied than ever.

Mr. DENNIS.

And yet to-day you can insult, and even throw stones at a poor wretch, that, when he was much less unhappy, you would have tried to comfort?

HARRY.

O, papa, I have done very wrong; but pray forgive me, for indeed I will never do so again.

Mr. DENNIS.

If you repent, I can readily forgive you: but my forgiveness is not enough; there is another, of whom you must also beg it.

HARRY.

Do you mean Joseph, papa?

Mr. DENNIS.

Why Joseph?

HARRY.

Because it is him I have offended.

Mr. DENNIS.

If Joseph were still in his senses, you should certainly beg his pardon for what you have done: but as he is not in a condition to understand you, it would be useless to apply to him. You think, nevertheless, that it is right to beg forgiveness of those whom we have offended?

HARRY.

You always taught me so, papa.

Mr. DENNIS.

And do you know who it is that has commanded us to pity the unhappy?

HARRY.

God Almighty.

Mr. DENNIS.

Yet you have shown no pity for poor Joseph; on the contrary, you have added to his misfortunes, by insulting him. Do you suppose that such behaviour has not offended God?

HARRY.

Yes, papa, I know it has, now you bid me think of it; but I will beg pardon of him to-night in my prayers.

Harry was faithful to his promise; he repented of his fault, and at night he begged pardon of God with a true and penitent heart: and for some weeks after, he not only left poor Joseph at peace himself, but frequently prevented his companions from abusing him.

Yet, notwithstanding all his good resolutions, he one day mixed again in the crowd of idle boys that pursued him. It was merely, indeed, from curiosity, and to see what tricks they would play the poor man. Yet, from time to time, he shouted out with the rest, Joseph! Joseph! and, by degrees, he found himself the foremost in the set; till at length Joseph, provoked with the noise and hallooing, suddenly turned round, and snatching up a great stone, flung it at him with such fury, that it grazed his cheek, and made his nose gush out with blood.

Harry returned home all bloody, and roaring aloud. "This is a just punishment from God for your disobedience," said his father. "But why (cried Harry) why am I the only one to come so ill off, when all the rest, though they did a thousand times worse than me, have not been punished at all?"—The reason (answered his father) is, that you knew much better than the others the fault you were committing, and therefore you were the most criminal. A child who is well instructed in the commands of God, as well as in those of his father, merits to be doubly chastised when he has the worthlessness to break them."

What admirable lessons do these pretty little tales inculcate! How much do they speak in favour of the heart of their ingenious author! Our readers may expect some extracts from the third volume in our next Literary Review.

ART. LXIX. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West side of North-America; its distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery. In the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S. Vol. III. by Captain James King, LL. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts from the original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and historical Representations*

presentations of remarkable Incidents. Drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage, and engraved by the most eminent Artists. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. Nicol and Cadell.

THE narrative of this important voyage has been so long and so impatiently expected by the public, that our readers will not be much surprised when they are informed that nearly the whole impression, which was a very large one, was sold on the morning of publication. The greater part of the plates form a separate volume, and are very numerous, and very beautiful. Together with the charts, they are eighty-one in number.

This voyage has at length appeared under the direction of Dr. Douglas, whose name is well known in the literary world for the acuteness and abilities which he discovered several years since, in detecting Lauder's account of the pretended plagiarisms of Milton.

Dr. Douglas has prefixed an introductory account of Cook's former discoveries to the first volume, and has

concluded it with an inscription to the memory of that great navigator. This contains also a list of the persons who assisted the labours of the editor by their communications, their advice, and direction.

At the conclusion of the third volume are given several vocabularies, and tables of the route of the ships, digested from the log-book. For these last valuable appendages the editor and the public were indebted to the abilities and perseverance of Mr. Wales, of Christ's-Hospital, who undertook this laborious task merely with a view of serving the widow of his deceased friend, Captain Cook. From his information, likewise, several passages in the introduction have been derived. In our next number we shall give a further account of the contents of these three volumes.

ART. LXX. *Dramatic Miscellanies: consisting of Critical Observations on several Plays of Shakspeare: with a Review of his principal Characters, and those of various eminent Writers, as represented by Mr. Garrick, and other celebrated Comedians. With Anecdotes of Dramatic Poets, Actors, &c. By Thomas Davies, Author of the Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq. In three Volumes. 8vo. Davies.*

THE reader who is fond of anecdotes and theatrical characters will find great entertainment in these volumes, and should any author ever undertake a general history of the stage, he will find great assistance from the labours of Mr. Davies. What a treasure would a work of this nature, written either in the time of Shakspeare, or at the Restoration, be accounted by the stage antiquaries of the present age? Such a treasure will this book prove to those who shall devote their thoughts to theatrical history at some distant period. The reader of the present day will likewise reap no inconsiderable share of amusement from these volumes. As a specimen, we shall select the following notes from the remarks on the second part of Henry IV.

FALSTAFF. "Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. A good herris sack hath a twofold operation in it: it ascends me into the brain, and drives me all the foolish and dull

vapours."—With Falstaff, wine is the promoter of courage, and every good quality of the mind.

"Athenæus, says Dr. Falconer, makes an observation similar to this. It is true; and I could quote many Greek verses to prove it; but the doctor knows there are so many precepts from various poets, and other writers, quoted by the same author, against the immoderate use of wine, that Falstaff's followers would lose more than they got by the authority of Athenæus. After this long note on fish and wine, I hope the reader will pardon a quotation from Aristotle's problems; in which that philosopher gives an accurate description of the progress of wine, and the effects of its immoderate use.

"When a sober, moderate, and silent man drinks wine in a quantity more liberal than ordinary, it has the effect of cherishing and rousing his spirits and genius, and rendering him more communicative: if taken still more freely, he becomes talkative, eloquent, and confident of his abilities: if taken in still larger quantities, it renders him bold and daring, and desirous to exert himself in action: if he persist in a more plentiful dose, it makes him petulant and contumelious. The next step renders him mad and outrageous: should he proceed still farther, he becomes stupid and senseless." Aristotle. Problem. 30."

Mr. Davies gives the following account of the performers who have appeared in the famous scene of the king and prince,

"The much-admired interview between the King and the Prince of Wales owes its beauty principally to situation and character. The taking away the crown by the prince produces a most pathetic dialogue; such perhaps as no writer, except Shakspeare, could draw from so slender an incident. Where the heart speaks, no ornament of words is necessary: the more plain and simple the diction, the more affecting it will be. Such is the scene, though still more interesting, between Queen Katharine and Griffith, in the fourth act of Henry VIII. where that prince takes leave of the world, with a noble grandeur of mind, in expressions the most feeling, and at the same time the most familiar and unadorned.

"The great expiation of sin, in the days of Henry, was esteemed to be a crusade to the Holy Land; and, though I once imagined he was not sincere in his intention of undertaking the expedition, yet I know not whether motives religious and political might not have co-operated to urge him to it. He certainly made great preparations for it, and it is as certain that his son, Henry V. as a proof of his piety, on his death-bed declared, that if he had recovered from his illness, it was his firm resolution to rescue, if possible, the Holy Land from the infidels. This passion of delivering the Holy Sepulchre was so predominant for a long time, that the Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. declared, if the Christian princes would undertake a crusade, she would herself turn laundress, and wash their linen for them.

"If it were possible that any thing could reconcile us to an usurper, and the murderer of his sovereign, it must be the deep remorse and sincere compunction which the offender feels for crimes so atrocious. Had Henry been the next heir to the crown, his wickedness would not have been less; but the people would not have suffered from infurrections in favour of Roger Mortimer, the rightful successor by birth. This circumstance rendered his whole reign one continued scene of tumult, battle, and bloodshed; and involved his posterity and the kingdom in the longest and most sanguinary war that ever afflicted a nation. However he may have cried up by the clergy, for his piety in persecuting the followers of Wickliffe, and being the first King of England who burned heretics, it is well known that he and his father, John of Gaunt (who were the great patrons of Wickliffe) when they understood that the clergy possessed almost half the revenues of the kingdom, declared that they would clip their wings, or used words to that purpose. But the King stood in need of the clergy as much as they did of him. Henry's constant jealousy and fear of losing the crown may be forgiven; for that was a just part of his punishment for seizing it: but his cruelty, in shedding torrents of blood to maintain the crown, can only be justified by the tyrant's law, necessity; a necessity which he had imposed on himself.

"Almost all the actors who have for more than these last fifty years represented this pathetic scene of the King and his son have been fortunate in engaging the attention and raising the affections of their auditors. Booth, who played the king, and Wilks, who acted the prince, were highly accomplished, and understood dignity and grace of action and deportment, with all the tender passions of the heart, in a superior degree. The elder Mills, in the king, and his son, an imitator of Wilks's manner, in the prince, followed almost immediately these consummate actors; and though they were by no means equal to them, were above mediocrity, especially the father in Henry, which happened to be the last part this worthy man appeared in. He was taken ill a few days after he had acted it, and died, I believe, in November, 1736. His name was announced in the bills for Macbeth, but Quin was obliged to supply his place. I saw him hurrying to the play-house between five and six in the evening. Milward, the successor of Mills in Henry, was, in pathos, greatly his superior. His countenance was finely expressive of grief, and the plaintive tones of his voice were admirably adapted to the languor of a dying person, and to the speech of an offended yet affectionate parent. Garrick's figure did not assist him in the personating of this character, but the forcible expression of his countenance, and his energy of utterance, made ample amends for defect of person. To describe the anguish, mixed with terror, which he seemed to feel when he cast up his eyes to heaven, and pronounced these words,

'How I came by the crown, O God, forgive me!' would call for the pencil of a Raphael or a Reynolds.

"Though Garrick, from a mean jealousy, a passion which constantly preyed on his mind, denied to Powell the merit of understanding the pathos of this celebrated scene, the audience thought far otherwise, and, by their tears and applause, justified the action of that very pleasing tragedian.

"In the last lingering stage of life, when worn by complicated distemper, and tormented with afflicting pains of the gout, the sick and emaciated Barry undertook to represent the dying scenes of Henry. In person, if we consult history, he was better adapted to the part than any of his predecessors; for almost all the princes of the Plantagenet line were remarkable for procreancy: but that was but a trifling requisite in this great actor. The fatherly reproofs and earnest admonitions, from the consequence imparted by Barry's pleasing manner, as well as noble figure, acquired authority and importance. His feelings were, perhaps, heightened by the anxiety of his mind in the declining state of his health, and the frequent pains of his cruel distemper. From his setting sun, which emitted a warm though glimmering ray, spectators might form a judgment what Barry had been in his meridian glory."

On some future occasion we shall probably give further extracts from these Dramatic Miscellanies.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS MAJESTY.

The fourth performance, at Westminster-Abbey, on Thursday, the 3d of June.

WITH regard to the effect of the music in the Abbey, both the learned and the unlearned were equally and most agreeably disappointed. Before the rehearsal of the first day's performance it was generally apprehended, that in so large a space, surrounded by masses of buildings so lofty, so broken, and so ponderous, the fulness of the band, numerous and unparalleled as it was, would be utterly lost, or, from the impossibility of regulating such a number of instruments would stun the ear with promiscuous and inarticulate bursts of sound; and, at any rate, that it would be impossible to distinguish the melody of a single voice. So convincing were these theoretical reasonings to the minds of many, that even after experiment and the unanimous voice of the audience had shewn how ill founded they were, we have heard them maintained by musicians of the greatest eminence, who, rather than admit the fallibility of their arguments, were contented to lose their share of so rich a feast to all musical men. No band could have been better adapted to the scene of the performance, nor more compact or more uniform in its movements. Even Pacchierotti's voice, plaintive, melodious, and captivating, was heard with the utmost distinctness in every note.

It was at first intended that the festival should conclude with the third performance; but his Majesty was graciously pleased to indulge the public ardour, which had rather been inflamed than gratified, with a fourth; and the Queen ordered a fifth. The pieces which his Majesty selected for this day were chiefly those which composed the first entertainment*. The orchestra and the choir were as numerous as before, and the execution of the whole in the same grand and unprecedented style. Imagination cannot reach the

power and effect of the scene; for experience cannot furnish us with an adequate impression. If any thing could be said in addition to the praise of the conductors and the performers, it would be, that the excellence of each day's performance in some degree rose upon the preceding. The moral effects of the exhibition; the holy passion which it engendered in the bosom; and the elevated notions of religious worship which it instilled, are circumstances that tend to aggrandize this memorable feast. The visible impressions which the lofty strains made on the audience; the fervour and the awe inspired by the grand passages of the full chorus, such, for instance, as

"To Thee Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry."

"Holy, Holy, Holy; Lord God of Sabaoth"

"Heaven and earth are full of the majesty of thy glory"—intitle this celebration to honours distinct from its musical merit. Here it excites emotions favourable to religion and virtue, and impresses on the most thoughtless mind ideas of the ineffable grandeur of the Deity. The feelings of the auditory were stirred to all the kindred emotions of the music, of which the character and articulation is every where as distinct as language, and alternately melted with grief, or glowed with rapture. Madame Mara, who, to her other merits, this day joined that of exerting her talents, though struggling with illness, gave the air of "O sing unto the Lord a new song," in a style of most masterly execution. The instruments were, as before, individually great, and in the whole wonderful.

Their Majesties were accompanied by the three eldest princesses, and wore the medals struck in commemoration of Handel.

The FIFTH PERFORMANCE, at WESTMINSTER-ABBEY, on Saturday, the 5th of June.

THIS day the sacred oratorio of the Messiah was repeated. It was most numerously attended: a compliment due as much to the memory of the immortal composer, as to the amiable personage under whose immediate countenance the entertainment of the day was given. The festival which has done so much honour to the nation thus concluded as brilliantly as it began. We have given our testimony to the honours of an undertaking so great and so magnificent in the design, and in the execution so superb and complete. We are happy to hear, in confirmation of our intelligence last month, that it is to employ the elegant talents of the *musical historian*, to whose province it so peculiarly belongs. Dr. Burney will do justice to the scientific merits of the several performances, and his authority will give to this triumph of the art the monument which it deserves.

The following inscription, on a tablet of white marble, was this morning placed over the monument of Handel, in Westminster-abbey:

LOND. MAC. June, 1784.

* The Dettingen Te Deum: the dead march in Saul: the funeral anthem: the coronation. &c

Within these walls
The memory of
H A N D E L
was celebrated,
under the patronage of
His Most Gracious Majesty,
George the Third,
on the 26th and 29th of May,
and
on the 3d and 5th of June, 1784.

The music performed on this solemnity
was selected from his own works;

by the direction of
Brownlow, Earl of Exeter,
John, Earl of Sandwich,
Henry, Earl of Uxbridge,
Sir Watkin Williams Wynne,
and

Sir Richard Jebb, Barts.
and conducted by
JOHN BATES, Esq.

PANTHEON.

May 30. THE MASQUERADE this evening was resorted to by a company of eight hundred persons, many of whom were of rank and fashion: the usual proportion of *variegated* and *black* dominos formed the *light* and *shade* of this *midnight picture*. Among the characters, *Merlin* deserves the lead; he personated a gigantic *Mother Shipton*; the mechanism of which was so curious, that a figure upwards of ten feet high was enabled to walk amongst the company with great freedom: by the rudeness of some intoxicated persons, Mr. *Merlin* was thrown down; he, however, recovered his fall, and walked about the room with his usual dexterity. A character of *night* seemed desirous of inviting such *star-gazing* philosophers to *repose*, as might be so inclined. She said, with some humour, "that she remained to the last moment among the maiks, to make the *night* as long as possible." An *Alceon metamorphosed*, who distributed the following lines:

"Tell, if thou can'st, the wond'rous sight disclosed,
"A Goddess naked to thy view exposed?"

ADDISON.

"Such dire decree compell'd these horns to grow,
And spread their antlers o'er m'enchanted brow;
But ye, fair dames, with virtue less severe,
Who tread with careless grace this magic sphere,
Adopt of punishment a juttier plan,
Nor make us brutes, till we forget THE MAN!"

ANONYMOUS.

An excellent masque of a *paper-maker*.—A *Sir Archy Mac Sarcasm*, who was one of the most despicable characters that ever ingumbered a masquerade.—Two very excellent *Highlanders*, one of whom was a perfect representative of the *Herculean Wally Wallace*, of famous memory. A *Highland woman*.—Two *chimney-sweepers*, who were of a magnitude utterly out of character.—A *cookwench*.—A *Lady Pentweazle*.—A *Cantab*, who demonstrated that *wit* and *learning* are essentially different, for while he *spoke Greek* he talked *nonsense*. A most humorous *Sir J. J. Dunstan*, who dealt more in *drollery* than *old wigs*. The *Nimby Pimby* was present, and appeared in the dress of a *female*.—Mrs. C. was supposed to be in the character of *Princess Rusty Fusty*, from the *Agreeable Surprise*, for her enormity of shape could mean no other representation in nature.

About half past one the supper rooms were opened. An excellent cold collation was spread, consisting of chickens, tongues, hams, a variety of pies, cream tarts, fruits, &c. with a very good assortment of wines.

The dances, which were interrupted while the company adjourned to supper, were afterwards assumed by different parties, and continued till past six; after which the company began to withdraw, till the rooms were entirely cleared.

Monday, June 7. THE superior excellence of *Madame Mara*, in every great requisite of a singer, hath lately been displayed so universally by her repeated performances at the *Abbey* and the *Pantheon* in honour of *Handel*, that it is not a circumstance of surprise her benefit this evening, should have been honoured by a most fashionable assembly. The *Prince of Wales*, who has ever approved himself the *patron* of merit, was among this eminent performer's admirers, and testified his approbation in a most flattering degree.

The concert consisted of the following well selected subjects:

First Act.—Overture, Mr. Bach.—Song, Madame Mara, Pugniani.—Concerto violin, Mr. Salomon.—Song, Mr. Harrison.—Solo violoncello, Mr. Mara.

Second Act.—Symphony, Mr. Haydn.—Song, Madame Mara; Naumann.—Concerto oboe, Mr. Fischer.—Duett violoncello, Messrs. Croftill and Mara.—Song, Madame Mara; Grefnich.—Full piece.

The different *instrumental players* appeared emulous in distinguishing themselves in behalf of *Madame Mara*. Mr. *Harrison* was the only *vocal performer* besides herself: he sung an air in the *affettuoso* stile. Madame *Mara* sung the two airs with which she originally introduced herself in England, and an additional one by *Grefnich*. Her performance of the air by *Naumann* is celebrated in the highest degree on the continent; her English *patrons* equally discovered her merit in that composition; but in the last song she gave new proofs of her power, by executing in a very finished manner some rapid *ad libitums*, that seemed hardly within the limits of a first violin. Her voice is a treasury of inexhaustible sweetness and variety, and its transcriptions are fine and perfect.

OPERA-HOUSE.

June 12. THIS evening a new comic opera was performed, entitled *Le Gemelle*. It is lively and spirited in the composition both of the poetry and music, and is full of comedy, both in its fable and conduct. The embarrassments arise naturally, and the misconceptions in regard to the heroine are at once laughable and probable. The argument is shortly this: A country gentleman has two daughters, and he is robbed of one of them in her infancy. The daughter thus taken away is full of vivacity, wit, and beauty,

and the gentleman into whose hands she fell, and who had adopted her as his daughter, without informing her that she was not, became desperately in love with her as she grew up, and having discovered to her that she was not his daughter, made her an offer of his hand, which she loathing left his house, and came to the house of her own father, just on the eve of her sister's marriage to one of three suitors. The embarrassments and mistakes arise from the similarity of the two sisters.

The words are by Tonioli, the music by Anfossi. In many parts it is rich, and beautiful.

This opera will give a most brilliant termination to their season.

COVENT-GARDEN.

June 2. This theatre closed with the Careless Husband, after which Mrs. Abington spoke the following epilogue:

ADDRESS to the Town, written and spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

THE play concluded, and this season o'er,
When we shall view these friendly rows no more,
In my own character let me appear,
To pay my warmest, humblest homage here;
Yet, how shall words (those shadowy signs) reveal
The real obligations which I feel?
Here they are fix'd, and here they ne'er shall part,
While mem'ry holds her seat within my heart!
This for myself.—Our friends and chief behind,
Who bear your favours with a grateful mind,
Have likewise bade me, as their proxy, own
Your kind indulgence to their efforts shown;

Efforts, which, warm'd by such a soft'ning choice,
Again shall doubly court the public voice;
Till when, with dutious thanks, take our adieu,
'Tis meant to all, to you *, and you † and you ‡,
Hoping to find you here, in the same places,
With the same health, good spirits, and kind faces.

After this epilogue, which was well received, it was stated, that though the manager's season was closed, both he and the performers were to join their efforts in favour of Mr. Wild, whose benefit was destroyed by the accident of the Westminster election closing on that day. It was announced that his play was to be the Merchant of Venice, and that Mr. Macklin was to perform the part of Shylock, on the tenth of June.

THEATRE-ROYAL, in the HAY-MARKET.

WE announced the opening of Mr. Colman's theatre in our last number, and at the same time observed, that the prelude of the Election had been suppressed. The objections, however, were at length removed, and on the second of June it appeared. The following is the dramatic personæ:

Buckram,
Type,
Bayes,
Holly,
Ivy,
Quirk,
Supple,
Canker,
Smatter,
Irishman,
Tom Tiddle,
Mrs. Simper,
Mrs. Buckram,

Mr. Palmer.
Mr. Parsons.
Mr. Aickin.
Mr. Williamson.
Mr. Reilly.
Mr. Bannister.
Mr. Bannister, Jun.
Mr. Baddeley.
Mr. R. Palmer.
Mr. Egan.
Mr. Edwin.
Miss Farren.
Mrs. Webb.

The motive of this little piece is evidently to excite a laugh at the parties who have lately contended for the political election in Westminster. Mr. Colman has seized on the ludicrous circumstances in the late contest, and has humourously brought them forward in an election of two managers for the winter theatres. Holly and Ivy have joined their interest against little Bayes. Buckram, a taylor, is appointed secretary to the committee of Holly and Ivy; and Mrs. Buckram distinguishes herself as a female canvasser, while Mrs. Simper exerts herself in support of Bayes. Tom Tiddle is disguised for Sam House. The manager has conducted himself with address, in not giving way to the personalities which such a subject was likely to engender. Now and then there are expressions strongly tinged, and which provoked from party spirit rather harsh rebuke. Mrs. Simper and Mrs. Buckram attack one another with a coarseness strongly cha-

racteristic of election scurrility; but the satire is indiscriminate. There are female canvassers on both sides; there is abuse on both sides; there is bribery on both sides. At the close of the poll Holly and Ivy are returned duly elected, and Bayes's counsel says that he will petition; for the merits of the election must be ultimately determined by the House. There were two well-painted new scenes, the one of the Piazzas, and the other of the hustings. The prologue was admirable, and the audience received it with three distinct shouts of applause.

PROLOGUE

To the ELECTION of the MANAGERS.

Written by G. COLMAN, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. PALMER.

"CURS'D be the verse how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my
toe;

Gives virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the soft-eyed virgin steals a tear!"
Thus sung sweet Pope, the vigorous child of Satire;
Our Bayes less genius boasts, not less good nature.
No poison'd shaft he darts with partial aim—
Folly and vice are fair and general game:
No tale he echoes, on no scandal dwells,
Nor plants on one fool's head the cap and bells;
He paints the living manners of the time,
But lays at no man's door reproach or crime.

Yet some, with critic nose, and eye too keen
Scent double-meanings out, and blait each scene;
While sly suspicion holds her treacherous lamp,
Fear moulds base coin, and malice gives the stamp.
Falsehood's vile gloss converts the very Bible
To Scandalum Magnatum, and a libel.

Thus once, when sick, Sir Gripus, as we're told,
In grievous usury grown rich and old,
Bought a good book, that, on a Christian plan,
Inculcates The Whole Duty of a Man.

To every sin a sinner's name he tack'd,
 And thro' the parish all the vices track'd :
 And thus, the comment and the text enlarging,
 Crouds all his friends and neighbours in y margin.
 Pride, was rpy lord; and Drunkenness, y 'squire;
 My lady, Vanity and Loose Desire;
 Hardness of Heart, no misery regarding,
 Was overseer—Luxury, churchwarden.
 All, all he damn'd; and carrying the farce on,
 Made Fraud, the lawyer—Gluttony, the parson.
 'Tis said, when winds the troubled deep deform,
 Pour copious streams of oil, 'twill lay the storm:
 Thus here, let mirth and frankgood-humour's balm
 Make censure mild, scorn kind, and anger calm!
 Some wholesome bitters if the bard produces,
 'Tis only wormwood, to correct the juices.

In this day's contest, where, in colours new,
 Three play-house candidates are brought to view,
 Our little Bayes encounters some disgrace:
 Should you reject him too, I mourn his case—
 He can be chosen for no other place.

This piece, after some exceptional passages had been expunged, was received with the warmest applause, on the second night, and continued to be acted with equal success, till the ninth night, when some gentlemen in the boxes began to hiss the piece, and seemed inclined to condemn it. They were, however, silenced by the audience.

On the sixteenth of June, the tenth night, the same party, about twelve in number, appeared in the front boxes, and after hearing the prologue, and part of the first scene, they began their attack, with violent hissing, and clamours of "Off! Off!" This noise and "wild uproar" they continued, during the remainder of the piece, so that not a single speech or song could be heard, even in the stage box, though the performers went boldly through their parts, and acted the whole of the piece, as if in defiance.

It is rather surprising that the rest of the audience, who were beyond all comparison the majority, did not exert themselves to silence the *barplings* of these riotous young men. It must, however, be remembered, that they had very prudently sheltered themselves from the resentment of the pit and galleries, by standing in a body, at the back of the two center front boxes.

THE ELECTION has not been since performed, but we hope Mr. Colman will not suffer the piece to be laid aside, as if it had been condemned by the public, when on this night the dissentient voices were so few, and it had been so well received at former representations.

JUNE 19. A new piece of three acts, called TWO TO ONE, was performed at this theatre, the characters were,

Dupely,
 Captain Dupely,
 Sir Thomas Townly,
 Young Townly,
 Beaufort,
 Dicky Ditto,
 Crape,
 Walter,
 Post-Boy,
 Servant,
 Charlotte,
 Tippet,

Mr. Wilson.
 Mr. Bannister.
 Mr. Baddley.
 Mr. Palmer.
 Mr. Bannister, Jun.
 Mr. Edwin.
 Mr. Davies.
 Mr. Swords.
 Mr. Barrett.
 Mr. Ledger.
 Mrs. Bannister.
 Miss George.

Mr. Dupely having acquired, in the mercantile line, a considerable fortune, retires into the country with his daughter, whom he is very desirous of having united to some ancient family; upon condition of his giving her twenty thousand pounds, a match is concluded upon with Sir Thomas Townly, who promises to send his son, Mr. Townly, to Mr. Dupely's country-house, to fulfil the engagement. Young Townly, of course, is dispatched, who has not the least inclination for any matrimonial connexion; when stopping at an inn within a few miles of the end of his journey, he meets with Beaufort, an old acquaintance. A natural enquiry what has brought each other to that part of the country takes place; when it appears that Beaufort is actually enraptured with, and in pursuit of, the very lady to whom Townly is sent to be married. Townly, glad of the opportunity of getting rid of his unseen mistress, promises to give his friend every assistance in his power; and having never been seen by old Dupely, it is agreed that Beaufort shall assume his character, and he pass in the family for the valet—this scheme is put in practice; and the eagerness of the old gentleman for the union with the Townly family, occasions an immediate marriage to take place between Beaufort and Charlotte, while Townly is very busy amusing himself with Tippet, her maid. The marriage is no sooner concluded, than Sir Thomas arrives; which, of course, brings about an elucidement. Mr. Dupely, as might be expected, is highly incensed at being imposed upon; but, at the intercession of Capt. Dupely, his brother, a reconciliation takes place, and young Townly very readily promises to obey his father in every thing but in the choice of a wife; the whole is most happily concluded by a *finale* to the old Scotch tune of *Fy let us a' to the bridal*, which had a most loud and general encore; and a great part of the audience seemed to wish it could be again repeated.

This piece is avowedly the production of Mr. Colman, Jun. who, the prologue informed us, is in his "one-and-twenty." As a first performance it has uncommon merit, and as the *first performance* of so young a writer, it is almost a prodigy, and was, on all accounts, well entitled to the loud and liberal plaudits which it obtained.

The character of Captain Dupely is original, and admirably contrasted with that of his brother, the old citizen, who has left off business, and values himself solely on the treasures which he possesses:

—"At mibi plaudo
Ipse domi, nummos quosque contemplor in arca."

The half-pay officer, on the contrary, despises wealth, and those who have amassed it either on change or behind the counter. He is a *man of honour*, and while his brother felicitates himself on having hoarded up a *plumb*, he seems equally proud of having spent one, and of being able to support the character and appearance of a gentleman, without a shilling.

The lively and coquetish chambermaid, Tippet, is well drawn, and admirably supported. Through all the characters, indeed, there ran a vein of purely comic wit; and as some people

may probably imagine the author must have received very great assistance from his father, we will venture to assert, that the discerning critic would instantly pronounce that it could have proceeded only from the hand of the original writer.

The dialogue, throughout the piece, was remarkably neat and spirited, and was enlivened by a vast number of farcaltic reflections, which were justly pointed, and highly relished.

The songs were well written. The humorous were full of fancy and whim, and the pathetic were elegant and poetical. Nor must Dr. Arnold be deprived of his portion of praise, to which his overture was intitled, as well in his original fogs, as in those which he selected.

The piece was introduced by an excellent prologue, which we directly discovered to be the production of the elder Mr. Colman. It was spoken by Mr. Palmer.

After acknowledging that this piece was the offspring of a juvenile author, the prologue observed that the parent bird had often warbled on that spot, where his half-fledged young one now took his first adventurous flight; if he had merit, he would be applauded, and his beauties might, perhaps, even atone for the errors of his father, but

1 With dullness should the sire and son be curst,
And Duncce the second follow Duncce the first,

The shallow stripling's vain attempt you'll mock,
And damn him—for a chip of the old block!

Thus did the prologue conclude, and we think Mr. Colman has seldom been more successful in his prologue than on the present occasion. We hope next month to lay the whole of it, and some of the songs, before our readers.

To conclude this short account. All the performers greatly exerted themselves in their respective parts, and on the second night, when they were more perfect, and some pointed passages were restored, the piece went off, to use a theatrical phrase, with even more applause than it had commanded on the first night.

We cannot conclude this account better, than by the following happy epigram, which has appeared in the papers, addressed to our young author:

To George Colman, Jun. Esq. on the deserved
success of his comedy of Two to One.

"ANOTHER writes because his father writ,
And proves himself a bastard by his wit:"
So Young declaims—but you, by right divine,
Can claim a just, hereditary line;
By learning tutor'd, as by fancy nurs'd,
A George the Second sprung from George the First.

LIST OF PLAYS ACTED AT THE WINTER THEATRES*.

DRURY-LANE.

- Jan. 1. Oroonoko—Fortunatus.
2. Douglas—High Life below Stairs.
3. Cymbeline—Too civil by half.
5. Bury Body—Englishman in Paris.
6. Hamlet—Too civil by half.
7. Conscious Lovers—Harlequin Junior.
8. Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
9. Edward the Black Prince—Ditto.
10. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
12. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
13. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
14. The Stratagem—Ditto.
15. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Ditto?
16. Every Man in his Humour—Ditto
17. The Double Gallant—Ditto.
19. Hamlet—Ditto.
20. The West-Indian—Ditto.
21. Double Gallant—Ditto.
22. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
23. The Revenge—Ditto.
24. Merchant of Venice—Ditto.
25. A new Way to pay old Debts—Ditto.
27. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
28. Way of the World—Ditto.
29. The Gamester—Too civil by half.
31. Grecian Daughter—Deserter.
- Feb. 2. Isabella—Comus.
3. The provoked Husband—Harlequin Junior.
4. Measure for Measure—The Deaf Lover.
6. Jane Shore—Who's the Dupe?
7. The Bury Body—Harlequin Junior.
9. A new Way to pay old Debts—Ditto.
10. Douglas—Neck or Nothing.
11. The Wonder—Harlequin Junior.
12. Way of the World—Ditto.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Jan. 1. Douglas—Friar Bacon.
2. Magic Picture—Ditto.
3. Fair Penitent—Ditto.
5. King Lear—Ditto.
6. She would and She would not—Ditto.
7. The Chances—Ditto.
8. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
9. Much ado about Nothing—Ditto.
10. The Fair Penitent—Ditto.
12. King Henry the Fourth—Ditto.
13. Venice preserved—Agreeable Surprise.
14. Belle's Stratagem—Son-in-Law.
15. More Ways than One—Agreeable Surprise.
16. King John—The Son-in-Law.
17. More Ways than One—Agreeable Surprise.
19. Romeo and Juliet—Rival Knights—Positive Man.
20. More Ways than One—Rival Knights—Son-in-Law.
21. The Duenna—Rival Knights—Tristram Shandy.
22. Zenobia—Tom Thumb.
23. Careless Husband—Positive Man.
24. Castle of Andalusia—Rival Knights—Bar-naby Brittle.
26. Count of Narbonne—Poor Soldier.
27. Grecian Daughter—Rosina.
28. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
29. Man of the World—Harlequin Rambler.
31. Jane Shore—Harlequin Rambler.
- Feb. 2. Careless Husband—Ditto.
3. More Ways than One—Ditto.
4. The Duenna—Ditto.
6. Careless Husband—Ditto.
7. Castle of Andalusia—Retaliation.

DRURY-LANE.

13. The Gamester—Gentle Shepherd.
14. Reparation—Thomas and Sally.
16. Ditto—Harlequin Junior.
17. Ditto—The Quaker.
18. Venice preserved—Englishman in Paris.
19. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
20. Ditto—Ditto.
21. Mourning Bride—The Liar.
23. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
24. Fair Penitent—The Padlock.
26. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
27. L'Allegro il Penforato.
28. Douglas—Comus.
- March 1.* Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
2. Isabella—The Padlock.
3. Messiah.
5. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
6. Countess of Salisbury—The Deserter.
8. Hamlet—The Double Disguise.
9. Countess of Salisbury—Ditto.
10. Samson.
11. Reparation—Double Disguise.
12. Alexander's Feast.
13. Reparation—Double Disguise.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Double Gallant—Ditto.
17. Jephthah.
18. A new Way to pay old Debts—Harlequin Junior.
19. Judas Maccabæus.
20. Love for Love—Double Disguise.
22. Merchant of Venice—Harlequin Junior.
23. The Stratagem—Double Disguise.
24. Acis and Galatea.
25. Isabella—The Deserter.
27. Venice preserved—Too civil by half.
29. A Trip to Scarborough—Absent Man.
- April 1.* Douglas—Rival Candidates.
2. Messiah.
3. The Gamester—Double Disguise.
12. Way of the World.
13. Countess of Salisbury—Gentle Shepherd.
14. Cymon.
15. Venice preserved—The Apprentice.
16. Beggars Opera—Padlock.
17. Mourning Bride—Ladies Frolic.
19. Love in a Veil—The Quacks.
20. Isabella—The Padlock.
21. The Chapter of Accidents—Too civil by Half.
22. Grecian Daughter—Rival Candidates.
23. Reparation—Harlequin Junior.
24. Tancred and Sigismunda—Deaf Lover.
26. Alexander the Great—Double Disguise.
27. Tancred and Sigismunda—Comus.
28. Cato—Tom Thumb.
29. Tancred and Sigismunda—Who's the Dupe?
30. Isabella—The Camp.
- May 1.* Tancred and Sigismunda—The Ladies' Frolic.
3. Twelfth Night—A Pasticcio—Duke and no Duke.
4. Douglas—Too civil by Half.
5. The Jealous Wife—A Pasticcio—High Life below Stairs.
6. Jane Shore—All the World's a Stage.
7. Lord of the Manor—The Elopement.
10. Love makes a Man—A Medley—Duke and no Duke.

COVENT-GARDEN.

9. Macbeth—Harlequin Rambler.
10. The Shipwreck—Poor Soldier.
11. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
12. Man of the World—Rofina.
13. The Capricious Lady—Maid of the Oaks.
14. Duenna—Tristram Shandy.
16. Capricious Lady—Maid of the Oaks.
17. Castle of Andalusia—Harlequin Rambler.
18. Chapter of Accidents—Rofina.
19. Distressed Mother—Poor Soldier.
20. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
21. Artaxerxes—Barnaby Rattle.
23. All for Love—Harlequin Rambler.
24. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
26. The Grecian Daughter—Poor Soldier.
28. Man of the World—Rofina.
- March 1.* Tancred and Sigismunda—The Poor Soldier.
2. Careless Husband—Harlequin Rambler.
5. Zara—Rival Knights—Rofina.
6. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Sultan.
8. Douglas—Harlequin Rambler.
9. Man of the World—Poor Soldier.
11. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Sultan.
13. Castle of Andalusia—Rofina.
15. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—The Sultan.
16. Isabella—The Irish Widow.
18. The Merchant of Venice—Rofina.
20. Isabella—The Poor Soldier.
22. The Heroine of the Cave—Rofina.
23. Merry Wives of Windsor—Comus.
25. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
27. Cymon—Rofina.
29. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
30. Castle of Andalusia—Rofina.
- April 1.* Cymon—The Poor Soldier.
3. Careless Husband—Comus.
12. Romeo and Juliet—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
13. Two Gentlemen of Verona—Rival Knights—Tom Thumb.
14. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
15. Chances—Tom Thumb.
16. All in the Wrong—Maid of the Oaks.
17. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
19. Ditto—Ditto.
20. Ditto—Retaliation.
21. Cymon—Rofina.
22. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Sultan.
23. Castle of Andalusia—Rival Knights—Barnaby Rattle.
24. Which is the Man—Flinch of Bacon.
26. Epicene—Midas.
27. A Jubilee—The Duenna—Rose and Colin.
28. Love in a Village—Midus.
29. Careless Husband—Rival Knights—Poor Soldier.
30. Robin Hood—St. Patrick's Day.
- May 1.* Beggars' Opera—Rofina.
3. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
4. Rose and Colin—Merry Wives of Windsor—Bribery on both Sides.
6. All in the Wrong—The Sultan.
7. The Wives Revenged—Poor Vulcan.
10. Too Loving by Half—Winter's Tale—Rofina.
11. Robin Hood—The Commissary.
12. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.
13. Ditto—The Deuce is in him.

DRURY-LANE.

11. Isabella—The Liar.
12. The Busy Body—Harlequin Junior.
13. Venice preserved—Double Disguise.
14. Merry Wives of Windsor—Duke and no Duke.
15. Beggars Opera—Trip to Scotland.
17. Amphitryon—Who's the Dupe?
18. The Way of the World—High Life below Stairs.
19. Edward the Black Prince—Harlequin Junior.
20. The Suspicious Husband—The Double Disguise.
21. Othello—A Fete—Rival Candidates.
22. Love in a Village—Englishman in Paris.
24. Love for Love—All the World's a Stage.
25. A Trip to Scarborough—Deaf Lover.
26. A new Way to pay old Debts—Who's the Dupe?
27. The Wonder—Irish Widow.

COVENT-GARDEN.

14. Robin-Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
15. Belle's Stratagem—Flitch of Bacon.
17. The Prophets—A Jubilee—The Election.
18. More Ways than One—Midas.
19. Robin Hood—All the World's a Stage.
20. Man of the World—Harlequin Rambler.
21. Bold Stroke for a Husband—Flitch of Bacon.
22. Love in a Village—Retaliation.
24. Robin Hood—Rival Knights—Barnaby Rattle.
25. King Henry the Fourth—Rofina.
26. A Jubilee—The Funeral—Hob in the Well.
27. A new Way to pay old Debts—Flitch of Bacon.
28. The Chances—Poor Vulcan.
29. The Busy Body—Rofina.
31. Robin Hood—Harlequin Rambler.
- June 2. Careless Husband—Poor Soldier.
10. Merchant of Venice—Comus.
14. Count of Narbonne—The Manager an Actor in Spite of Himself—Belles have at ye all!

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

MONDAY, May 24.

THIS morning George Stone, Esq. arrived with the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, which was signed at Paris, on the 20th inst: by Daniel Hailes, Esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, and by the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses.

FRIDAY, 28.

A most alarming storm of hail, accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning, fell in the parishes of Chapel, White Colne, and Pebsmarsh, &c. in the county of Essex; it began about half past two in the afternoon, and continued with unabated violence till a quarter past three; no damage was done by the lightning, except a poor man being struck down in the parish of Yeldham, who happily received no material injury. The hail was uncommonly large, the stones, which were mostly oblong, measured one inch in length, and one and an half round; it almost entirely destroyed several fields of peas, with many other plants of a similar tender quality, and very astonishingly stripped the trees of their verdure. No storm so awful has been felt in that neighbourhood for many years. Before the storm the thermometer stood at 75, and two hours after fell to 41; a smart frost followed, which occasioned a great deal of hail to remain unmelted till eleven the next morning.

SATURDAY, 29.

This day Mr. Robertson, a navy agent, took his trial at the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailey, on the charge of feloniously making and counterfeiting a certain order for the delivery of goods, purporting to be the order of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B. to Mr. Gambold, late purser of his Majesty's ship Superb, directing the said Gambold to deliver certain stores, &c. therein specified, for the use of the garrison at Goree, on the coast of Africa; when there not being

evidence sufficient to support the charge, Mr. Robertson was honourably acquitted.

TUESDAY, June 1.

This morning came on, before Judge Willes, the trial of Patrick Nicholson, James Murray, James Ward, and Joseph Shaw, indicted for the wilful murder of Nicholas Caffon, before the hustings in Covent-garden, on the 10th of May. No evidence was produced on the part of the prosecution that could at all affect the prisoners, except the depositions of two persons, *Gilmore* and *Arnold*, who contradicted each other, and were both contradicted by others; and of a third, *Joseph*, who was proved in court to be infamous, and unworthy of the least degree of credit, he having received 500 lashes in America, for falsely charging an officer with an unnatural crime. The learned judge, in his charge to the jury, having touched upon the introductory part of the evidence, which tended rather to exculpate than convict the prisoners, dwelt seriously on the depositions of *Gilmore*, *Arnold*, and *Joseph*, who swore to the person of the prisoner, *Nicholson*, and to his striking the deceased: he said that the testimony of *Gilmore* was suspicious, as he was not heard of till the day preceding the trial; that his pretension to secrecy was false, as *Arnold*, the next witness, swore that he had conversed with him on the subject before; that *Arnold* was contradicted by a variety of witnesses as to the time when the deceased received the fatal blow; and that *Joseph's* deposition was rendered inadmissible by the infamy of his character. But even if these doubtful witnesses were believed, the crime, as the constables began the riot, could amount to no more than man-slaughter; but if they were not credited, the prisoners ought all to be acquitted. The jury immediately acquitted them accordingly. *Dennis O'Brien*, Esq. charged as an accessory, was then put to the lower bar, but the principals being acquitted, he was only formally arraigned. A verdict was given

given in his favour, of course, and he was discharged.

FRIDAY, 4.

This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, who then entered his 47th year, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired. The ode, written by W. Whitehead, Esq. Poet-laureat, was performed in the Grand Council-Chamber about one o'clock; and about four there was a most numerous and splendid court and drawing-room at St. James's, at which were present the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Prince Edward, Princesses Augusta, Elisabeth, and Mary, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, all the foreign ministers, great officers of state, and a vast number of the nobility and gentry of both sexes. The drawing-room broke up about half past five, when their Majesties returned to the Queen's-palace to dinner; and about nine in the evening there was a grand ball, which was opened by the Prince of Wales, who walked the two first minuets with the Princess Royal and Princess Augusta, after which minuets were danced by Lady Catharine Pelham, Lady Augusta Campbell, Lady Charlotte Bertie, Lady Mexborough, the Countess of Sutherland, Lady Parker, the Countess of Salisbury, &c. with Lord Galloway, Lord Mountmorres, &c. The country-dances began a little before twelve, and continued till past one.

The same day the session ended at the Old-Bailey, which began on the 26th ult. when eleven convicts received judgement of death, forty were sentenced to be transported to America for the term of seven years, five to be imprisoned in Newgate, nine to be whipped and kept to hard labour in the house of correction, nine to be publicly whipped, ten privately whipped, and twenty-nine were discharged by proclamation.

FRIDAY, 11.

The House of Commons, after much time spent in examining witnesses and hearing counsel, having ordered the high-bailiff of Westminster to proceed in the scrutiny* for the said city, this day the high bailiff, his deputy, Lord Hood, and Sir Cecil Wray, with their counsel, attended at the vestry-room of St. Anne's, the power of the court having been kept alive by successive adjournments. They were joined by Mr. Fox and his counsel, and it was agreed to put off the scrutiny till a meeting could be effected between the candidates and their friends, to settle the plan on which the business should be pursued. At the same time Mr. Fox and certain of his friends delivered the following protests against entering on the scrutiny, with a view to shew that they did not undertake the business willingly, but because they were compelled to do so by a higher power:

"To THOMAS CORBETT, Esq. High-Bailiff.

"Before I go upon the business of this scrutiny, I do hereby solemnly protest against its legality, and reserve to myself the right of impeaching it hereafter, either in any court of judicature, or before a committee of the House of Commons under Mr. Grenville's act: and I hereby also declare, that I reserve to myself the right of suing the High Bailiff for all the ex-

pences, or the double of them, which are drawn upon me by this illegal act in the appointment of this scrutiny.

"C. J. FOX."

Vestry-room, St. Anne's, June 11, 1784.

"To THOMAS CORBETT, Esq. High-Bailiff of Westminster.

"We, whose names are subscribed, electors of Westminster, do protest against your commencing or proceeding on any scrutiny of the poll on the late election for representatives in parliament for this city, and do reserve to ourselves the right and power to object to, and impeach all your proceedings therein, as we shall be advised.

"Given under our hands, on behalf of ourselves, and the other electors of this city, this 11th day of June, 1784.

"Jonathan Page	Thomas Brooks,
"Ja. Gilchrist,	William Fisher,
John Davis,	William Fitch,
Cb. Probart,	Thomas Ellis."
Edward Lane,	

MONDAY, 14.

The high-bailiff of Westminster met the several candidates, their friends, and counsel, when the following agreement was mutually subscribed by all parties; and Wednesday morning next, at ten o'clock, fixed for the commencement of the scrutiny.

Vestry-Room, St. Anne's, June 14, 1784.

1. That no more than two counsel on each side shall argue a point of law.—*Not objected to.*
2. That three scrutineers be appointed on each side, to be changed as often as the parties appointing them may think fit. Notice to be given to the high-bailiff at the time of making such change.—*Agreed to.*

3. That notice of a voter's suffrage shall be given to one of the solicitors of the opposite party, one whole intervening day before such vote shall be scrutinized; the notice of the objection to contain only the name and description of the vote, as inserted in the poll-book.—*Sunday not to be considered as any day.—Agreed to.*

4. That Sir Cecil Wray having demanded the scrutiny, shall go through his objections to all the votes in the parish where the scrutiny shall be held; and when he shall have finally closed his objections, then Mr. Fox shall proceed to disqualify any votes objected to by him in the said parish.—*Agreed to.*

5. That when the scrutiny shall be adjourned from one parish to another, no objection shall be made, or evidence produced, to disqualify or support any vote in any parish from which an adjournment has been made.—*Agreed to.*

HOOD.

C. J. FOX.

CECIL WRAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

The high-bailiff and deputy, with his counsel, Mr. Hargrave, attended in the vestry-room of St. Anne's, to proceed upon the scrutiny, when Mr. Fox and his counsel likewise attended, and the high-bailiff produced the list of rotations of the different parishes which stood after St. Anne's, St. John and St. Margaret second; but Mr. Fox and his friends proposed drawing the

parishes

parishes by lot, which being assented to, lots were accordingly drawn, and the parishes stood in the following order: St. Martin's, St. Margaret's and St. John's, St. Clement's and St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Paul's Covent-Garden and St. Martin's-le-Grand, St. James's, and St. George's.

A list was then given in of sixteen votes objected to in St. Anne's parish by Sir Cecil Wray, the first of which was, that of a person who was said to have given his vote to Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray for a house in Vine-street, St. Martin's, on the fourth day of the poll, and to have polled again on the 24th day for a house in Lisle-street, St. Anne's, in favour of Mr. Fox. In support of this objection several witnesses were called, who had heard the voter declare that he had polled twice, and that he thought, from having two houses, in each of which he resided occasionally, he had a right to do so. On this a point of law arose, whether evidence of a voter's conversation could be adduced to invalidate what he had before delivered on oath. At the same time, Mr. Fox and his counsel objected to the testimony of persons who had polled at the election, either to sustain or impugn the suffrage of another, as being themselves parties concerned. They contended that the courts of law were unanimously of opinion against the admission of such evidence; and that by Mr. Grenville's bill all persons are excluded from forming part of a committee who have themselves voted at an election, the merits of which are to be tried. The court adjourned to settle these points.

THURSDAY, 17.

Mr. Hargrave, as counsel for the high-bailiff, delivered his opinion:

I. "That evidence of a voter's conversation to invalidate what he had previously delivered upon oath would not be admitted in any of the courts of Westminster-hall; and, therefore, he should advise the high-bailiff not to entangle himself therewith, and endanger the rights of electors, by the admission of such evidence; his jurisdiction being of too slight a nature to enable him to examine upon oath, or to try the merits of a case of perjury."

II. "That in respect of electors being admitted to give testimony, he had satisfied his own mind, from looking into a variety of cases reported by Douglas (which he read) particularly the Dorchester one, that such evidence ought not to be disqualified." He concluded, by again recommending to the high-bailiff not to admit any hearsay evidence, in contradiction of an oath taken by a voter at the time of polling. The vote in question was declared a good one, and on the four following days only one more was decided upon, so that it is impossible to foresee when the scrutiny will end.

A common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a joint-sheriff for the city of London, and county of Middlesex, for the remainder of the year, in the room of the late Sir Barnard Turner, deceased, at which Alderman Pickett was declared duly elected, and invested with the insignia of the office.

SATURDAY, 19.

This day at noon the corpse of the late Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. was carried in great mill-LOND. MAG. June, 1784.

tary pomp from his house at Paul's Wharf, for interment at Therfield, near Royston, in Hertfordshire. The procession was intended to have moved at ten o'clock, but the body having been arrested, it was detained near two hours before matters could be adjusted, and an engagement legally given by his friends. A little before twelve, however, the coffin was put into a hearse and six horses, followed by a mourning coach and four, the state chariot of the deceased, and the chariot of Sheriff Skinner (in which was that gentleman and Mr. Ecton) with four other carriages, and about a dozen coaches and four. The procession then came down Thames-street into Chatham-square, at the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, where the Artillery Company and Foot Association waited for it, and proceeded at the head of the procession in their regimentals, with crapes round their arms, their guns inverted, and their colours, drums, fifes, &c. hung with crape, the music playing the 104th psalm. In this form the procession marched through the city, amidst an innumerable crowd of spectators, to Shoreditch, where they were joined by the Horse Association, who were to fire over the hearse as it passed the fatal spot where the accident happened this day se'nnight. We have not been able to ascertain by whom the body was arrested, nor on what ground; the reports are very different.

This morning, at nine o'clock, came on before Mr. Baron Skynner, at Guildhall, a cause wherein Capt. Sutton, late of the *Isis* man of war, was plaintiff, and Commodore Johnstone, defendant. The action was brought by the plaintiff, to recover damages against the defendant, for suspending him from the command of the *Isis*, when at Port-Praya, on his voyage in 1781 to the East-Indies.

Mr. Lee, in laying before the jury the case of Capt. Sutton, undertook to prove, that the conduct of the Commodore, in suspending his client from the command of the *Isis*, and putting him under arrest, was not only unjustifiable on the pretence of disobeying signals, but a malicious effort of a superior officer to ruin the reputation of his inferior, and a rash and violent exercise of his authority as a servant of his sovereign, without any ground whatsoever. After stating the severities suffered by Capt. Sutton, in undergoing the odium and disgrace of an arrest, the learned counsel insisted that the Commodore, had he not been influenced by personal resentment, might have tried the plaintiff immediately at sea, without taking him round in the expedition to the Cape, and bringing him imprisoned to England. He laid the damages at 30,000*l.* for the imprisonment, and loss of a proportionable share of the prizes taken in that expedition from Mons. Suffrein.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Arden) observed, in reply, that the cause regarded the discipline of the navy in a most essential manner. The question was no less than, Whether a commanding officer, by the acquittal of every inferior who to him appeared a fit subject for an arrest, was to be pestered with an action for damages? There would be an end of discipline if the plaintiff succeeded in this cause. Who would government get to proceed on hazardous expeditions, if he was liable to be called upon in a

court of Justice? He appealed to the jury, if they could conscientiously determine that there was no ground for superceding Captain Sutton. The court-martial took eleven days in the enquiry, and to the same tribunal Capt. Sutton ought to have applied for condemnation of the Commodore's conduct. It was a very unfit subject for the investigation of a jury.

As to the trial of Capt. Sutton at sea, it was a dangerous doctrine to advance, and more so to encourage; such a step would have retarded the expedition, and been of much injury to his Majesty's service. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the jury, after an hour's deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5000*l.* damages.

This night's Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, declaring that any unmanufactured goods or merchandizes, the importation of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law (except oil) and any pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, matts, yards, and bowsprits, being the growth or production of any of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in British or American ships, by British subjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in the said United States, and may be entered and landed in any port in this kingdom, upon payment of the same duties as the like sort of goods or merchandize are or may be subject and liable to, if imported by British subjects, in British ships, from any British island or plantation in America, and no other, notwithstanding such goods or merchandize, or the ships in which the same may be brought, may not be accompanied with the certificates or other documents heretofore required by law.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Fifteen malefactors, one for forgery, two for a robbery, and twelve for burglaries were executed before Newgate.

THURSDAY, 24.

This being Midsummer-day, a common-hall was held in Guildhall, for the election of officers for the year ensuing, when Aldermen Hopkins and Bates were chosen sheriffs (Mr. Alderman Boydell and Alderman Sanderson having desired to be excused till next year) John Wilkes, Esq. was re-elected chamberlain; Mr. Joseph Dixon re-chosen bridge-master; and Mr. Holmes, citizen and blacksmith, elected the new alderman.

At the final close of the poll for a representative for the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Sir Bernard Turner, which commenced on the 22d, the numbers were

For Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. 935

Sir Richard Hotham 924

Majority ——— 11

Whereupon Mr. Mesurier was declared duly elected.

I R E L A N D.

THE poor of this country, both labourers and manufacturers, continue to emigrate in very alarming numbers. The spirit of reform still prevails, and begins to be tinged with a strong colour of discontent. The county meetings speak in a language remarkably spirited,

and are so bent on a reform in the representation of the people, that it is difficult to say how far it may be prudent to withstand their requisition. The following are some of the resolutions of the county of Dublin:

DUBLIN MEETING.

AT a most numerous and respectable meeting of the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city of Dublin, at the Tholsel, on the 7th day of June, 1784, pursuant to requisition and public notice, the following resolutions were come to:

The high sheriffs in the chair,

Resolved unanimously, "That the present imperfect representation, and long duration of parliaments, are unconstitutional and intolerable grievances.

Resolved unanimously, "That the voice of the Commons of Ireland is no less necessary for every legislative purpose, than that of either the Sovereign or the Lords; and, therefore, the people claim it as their just, inherent, and unalienable privilege, to correct abuses in the representation, whenever such abuses shall have so increased as to deprive them of their constitutional share in their own government.

Resolved unanimously, "That the people of Ireland have, and always had, a clear, unalienable, indefeasible right to a frequency of election, as well as to an adequate and equal representation, founded upon stronger grounds than that of any act or acts of parliament; and that the attainment of those constitutional important objects is the most effectual expedient for restoring and securing the independence of parliament.

Resolved unanimously, "That the present inadequate representation, and the long duration of parliaments, destroy that balance which by our constitution should subsist between the three estates of the legislature, render the members of the House of Commons independent of the people, procure determined majorities in favour of every administration, and threaten either an absolute monarchy, or that still more odious government, a tyrannical aristocracy.

Resolved unanimously, "That the majority of the House of Commons is not chosen by the people, but returned by the mandates of peers of the realm and others, either for indigent boroughs, where scarce any inhabitants reside, or for considerable cities and towns, where the elective power is vested in a few.

Resolved unanimously, "That the venality and corruption of the present House of Commons, evinced by the many arbitrary acts passed in the last session, and the contempt and indignity with which they have treated the applications and petitions of the constituent body, oblige us now to request the people at large to unite with us in the attainment of a more adequate representation, and in petitions to the throne for a dissolution of the present parliament.

Resolved unanimously, "That the strength of a nation consists in the union of its inhabitants.

Resolved (with one dissenting voice) "That participation in general rights must for ever engage mankind to operate most effectually for each other.

Resolved, therefore (with one dissenting voice) "That to extend the right of suffrage to every

Roman Catholic brethren, *still preserving in its fullest extent the present Protestant government* of this country, would be a measure fraught with the happiest consequences, and would be highly conducive to the security of civil liberty.

Resolved unanimously, "That a committee of twenty-one gentlemen be now appointed, namely, James Napper Tandy, Esq. John Talbot Ashen-hurst, Esq. John Keogh, Esq. Major M'Cormick, Counsellors King, Pollock, Burne, and Houghton, William Todd Jones, John Perce, William Burke, William Wenman Seward, and John Binns, Esqrs. Mr. Arnold, Mr. John Ball, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ignatius Weldon, Mr. John Keough, the Rev. Mr. Bruce, and Alderman Horan, to prepare an address to the people, requesting their co-operation with us; and also a petition to his Majesty, stating our grievances, and praying a dissolution of the present corrupt parliament, in whom we cannot place any trust or confidence, and that they report the same to this body, on Monday the 21st of June instant."

ALEX. KIRKPATRICK, Jun } Sheriffs.
BENJAMIN SMITH, }

The masters of the different corps of volunteers given in for the great national review make their number amount to 70,000 men; but by the four reviews, from which, however, their number cannot be exactly ascertained, it appears not to exceed one third of that amount.

SCOTLAND.

THE distresses of the poor have at length driven them to measures but ill calculated to afford relief, and their discontents have this month hurried them into acts of open violence. In Scotland, risings of the people are the more alarming, as they are seldom the consequence of imaginary grievances, and are generally concerted with all the order and secrecy of conspiracies. Add to this, that the accomplices preserve a fidelity to one another unexampled in other countries; but the immediate object of their assembling once accomplished, they rarely proceed to further mischief. Exasperated by the high price of provisions, and instigated perhaps by malicious and interested persons, the populace in the vicinity of Edinburgh resolved to wreak their vengeance on the distilleries erected in that part of the country, to which they attributed the present scarcity, from a persuasion that not only great quantities of all sorts of grain, but even roots, such as carrots, turneps, and potatoes, were employed for the purposes of distillation. With these impressions on their minds, on the evening of the 4th of June, while the city of Edinburgh was supposed to be occupied in the celebration of his Majesty's birth-day, a large mob assembled to destroy the distillery of Messrs. Haig, at Cannon Mills. They were resisted by the people within, who, having been warned of the danger, were prepared for defence, and one of the rioters was killed in the attack. By the judicious exertions of the sheriff, and the timely assistance of the military power, they were diverted from their purpose for the present; but two of Messrs. Haig's servants, who had fired upon the person who fell, being conducted to prison, as is usual, in all such cases, in Scotland, were

treated in so cruel a manner, though escorted by a party of dragoons, that the life of one of them was despaired of.

Messrs. Haig took pains to undeceive the people, by explaining in the news-papers the nature and tendency of the distilleries, and assuring them that their liquors were made solely from imported or damaged grain, and that neither oats nor roots of any kind were consumed at their manufactory.

On Monday the 7th, another mob, much more numerous than the former, assembled by beat of drum, and made a second attack on the distillery at Cannon Mills, but being repulsed by the military who had been posted there to defend the works, and several of them wounded by some shot that were fired, they retreated. They then declared their intention to demolish the sheriff's-house, and a party was detached for that purpose, but finding the premises guarded, they dispersed. Outrages of the same kind were attempted at other places. The same night, at Ford, about ten miles from Edinburgh, an extensive distillery, belonging to Mr. Reid, was burnt to the ground. The gentlemen of the county, who, whatever may be the case with regard to the poor, are obviously benefited by the distilleries, held a meeting to express their detestation of such riotous proceedings, and to concert measures for preventing like tumults in future. Various resolutions were adopted for that purpose, and advertised in the news-papers, since which time tranquillity has been restored. It is much to be feared that what has happened will prevent the importation of grain, as few persons will be willing to have any quantity in their granaries, while they think them in danger of being pillaged or destroyed by the mob.

EAST-INDIES.

Paris, May 28.

ALL the letters from India, brought by the ships lately arrived, give a dreadful picture of the horrid famine that has devastated the coast; and of an epidemick sickness, as cruel as the plague, which has been the consequence of it. The Europeans have escaped the former, because they alone have the means of getting provisions and stores of rice, but the pestilence has struck them in common with the natives; and Pondicherry especially has suffered prodigiously. The English have availed themselves of that time of calamity, to inveigle from us the small number of weavers which we had kept in the neighbouring aldees. These poor men, destitute of subsistence, followed the hand that offered them permanent bread. The famine was caused on the one hand by the monopolizers, and on the other by the large supplies of provisions furnished to the armies of the different powers at war; but still more by the devastations of the Marattas, and of Tippoo-Saib.

THERE is no branch of European commerce that has made so rapid a progress as that to the East-Indies. The whole number of ships sent to Asia by all the maritime powers of Europe at the beginning of the present century did not amount to fifty sail; of which England sent fourteen—France five—the Dutch eleven—the Vene-

tians and Genoese together nine—the Spaniards three—and all the rest of Europe only six: neither the Russians nor Imperialists at that period sent any. In the year 1744 the English increased the number of their ships to twenty-seven—the Venetians and Genoese sent only four—and the rest of Europe about nine. At this time near three hundred sail of European ships belonging to the several powers are employed in the East-India traffick; of which England alone sends sixty-eight, being the whole of the East-India Company's shipping—the French last year employed nine—the Portuguese thirteen—the Russians, the Spaniards, &c. make up the remainder; but neither the Venetians nor Genoese now send one single ship to India. If lowering the duties on tea, and the other regulations to be adopted, should prevent the smuggling of that and other East-India commodities into this country, as there is every reason to expect they will, the number of British ships in that trade will be much increased in a few years, and the number employed by other nations diminished in the same proportion.

BIRTHS.

May **H**ER Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Frederica, consort to Prince Frederic, of Denmark, a daughter.—*June* 13. The lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Tournour, a son.—14. The lady of Charles William Boughton Rouse, Esq. a daughter.—17. The Hon. Mrs. Adam, lady of William Adam, Esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

May **J**OHAN LANGSTON, Esq. member for Sudbury, to Miss Sarah Goddard, second daughter of John Goddard, of Woodford-hall, Esq.—25. The Rev. Mr. Richard Miles, of Lydiard Treges, in the county of Wilts, to Miss Mary Hyatt, of Walcot.—Thomas Mortimer Kelson, Esq. to Miss Ann Whitmore, youngest daughter of the late General Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, in Gloucestershire.—27. Sir Archibald Murray, of Black-barony, Bart. to Mrs. Barry, of Orchard-street, Postman-square.—28. John Luck, Esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Gregory, of Kennington.—*Lately*, at Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith, of Leith-hall, to Miss Mary Forbes, daughter of the late Mr. Forbes, of Ballogie.—Capt. Mount, of the 10th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Croft, daughter of Sir Archer Croft, of Duntton-Park, in Berkshire.—Captain John Willon, of the 50th regiment, to Miss Hawkins, of Maidstone.—*June* 9. The Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, to Miss Fraser, daughter of Simon Fraser, Esq. of King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street.—10. Dr Stokes, physician, of Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, to Miss Rogers.—Capt. Samuel Richards, of the marines, to Mrs. Elizabeth Muffel.—12. William Heath, Esq. of Standed-hall, Essex, to Miss Lowe, eldest daughter of Richard Lowe, Esq. of Locko, in the county of Derby.—17. The Hon. Mr. Poole, brother to the Earl of Northampton, to Miss Forbes, only daughter, of Admiral Forbes.—18. George Evans Bruce, Esq. of Harley-street, to Miss Mary Seymour

Bailey, niece to the Earl of Sandwich.—*Lately* in Ireland, the Right Hon. Lord Llandaff, to Lady Catharine Skeffington, daughter to the Countess of Massarene, and sister to Lady Leitrim.

DEATHS.

April **I**N his passage from Nevis, Richard Oliver, Esq. formerly one of the aldermen and representatives in parliament for the city of London.—*May* 12. William Buckle, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.—15. At Thurlleigh, in Bedfordshire, the Rev. Robert La Roque, 36 years vicar of that parish.—24. At Edinburgh, aged 105, Elizabeth Jack.—The Rev. Mr. Foxley, curate of St. John's, Manchester.—At Wigan, William Ollerton, Esq. mayor of that town.—In Marlborough-street, Dublin, the dowager Lady Viscountess Netterville. Her ladyship was sister to the late Benjamin Burton, of Burton-Hall, in the county of Carlow, Esq. and mother to the present Lord Viscount Netterville.—26. In Henrietta-street, Dublin, the lady of the Bishop of Clogher.—29. At Northop, aged 102, Mrs. Jenkins, of that place. She was the daughter of Thomas Jones, of Halkinhal, Esq. grand-daughter of Sir William O'Neal, Bart. of Ireland, and nearly related to the Dukes of Cumberland.—30. John Bond, of Grange, in the county of Dorset, Esq. who had represented the borough of Corfe-Castle for above 30 years, till the dissolution of the parliament in the year 1780, when he retired in favour of his son, one of the present members. He was recorder of the town and county of Poole, and the borough of Wareham.—30. Richard Saffery, Esq. alderman and coroner of Thetford.—*Lately*, at Ross, in Ireland, Edward Master-son, Esq. who sailed round the world with Lord Anson.—Suddenly, in the 25th year of his age, the Rev. Reginald Bean, of Stoke-under-Ham, in Somersetshire.—The Rev. John Bearblock, rector of Blackmanston, and vicar of West-Cliff.—At Lewes, in Sussex, the Rev. Peter Crofts, rector of St. John's.—At Soissons, in France, Robert Colebrooke, Esq. elder brother of Sir George Colebrooke, Bart.—At Lynce, William Birdworth, Esq. collector of excise.—*June* 1. Dr. Dickson, one of the physicians to the London Hospital.—3. Suddenly, at Highgate, the Right Hon. dowager Lady King.—4. The Hon. Mrs. Needham, sister to the present Lord Kilmorey.—5. Mrs. Mackreth, wife of Robert Mackreth, Esq. member of parliament for Athburton.—At Lakehead, in the parish of Kirkmahoe, Edinburgh, Thomas Edgar, aged 103 years. He had read for many years with spectacles: but about twenty years ago his sight came to him to that degree, that he has ever since read the smallest print without them.—8. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in an advanced age, the Right Hon. the Countess of Essex.—In Millard-street, Sarum, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Smith, formerly a card-maker in that city. He has bequeathed the sum of 2000l. in cash, to be vested in the Bank of England for ever, and ordered that the income be applied to the relief of four poor men and four poor women, inhabitants of St. Edmund's

parish for the preceding ten years: the appointment and payment to be under the direction of the minister and churchwardens for the time being.—9. Dr. Dimisdale, of Bloomsbury-square, son of the Hon. Baron Dimisdale.—Francis Waldo, Esq. late collector of his Majesty's customs at Falmouth, Casco Bay, in North-America, and several times a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay.—12. W. Gregg Barnston, Esq. banker, in partnership with Boldero and Co. in Mansion-House-street.—12. At Budley Salterton, in Devonshire, aged 39, the Hon. David Stuart, lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet, son of the late and brother to the present Earl of Moray.—At Langley-Park, in Buckinghamshire, the Right Hon. Catharine Countess dowager of Egmont, widow of John late Earl of Egmont, and sister of the present Earl of Northampton. The Irish barony of Arden, enjoyed by her ladyship in her own right, descends to her second son, the Hon. Charles George Percival, now Lord Arden.—15. Of a mortification in his thigh, Sir Barnard Turner, Knt. and alderman of Cordwainers ward. On Saturday, as he was riding to town from Tottenham, his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence against the shafts of a chaise, that his left leg and thigh were much wounded and fractured. His ancestors lived upon a small estate at Therfield, in a direct line, for a period of more than 400 years, where he was born, in the year 1740. Inclination led young Turner early to a maritime life, and he afforded several proofs of his courage and capacity during the course of the war with France and Spain, which continued from 1756 to 1763. When the late Duke of York made his naval tour, Mr. Turner was an officer on board the Centurion man of war, and attended his Highness to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, and several ports in Italy; and went to Algiers, with a present from the Duke, where he acted so much to his Highness's satisfaction, that he made Mr. Turner a present of an elegant sword, and frequently expressed his wishes to serve him in any manner that could contribute to his advancement. At the conclusion of the war, Mr. Turner came home second lieutenant of the Centurion, and, his noble patron being dead, entered into the sugar trade. He was chosen alderman in 1781, on the decease of George Hayley, Esq.—sheriff at Midsummer-day last, and was knighted on carrying up the city address in March last. On the dissolution of the late parliament he was elected member for the borough of Southwark.—17. In Sloane-square, Chelsea, Nathaniel Philips, Esq. late a captain in the Royal Garrison battalion, and major of brigade to the Earl of Lincoln.—Sir George Vandeput, Bart. so noted for the opposition made by him, about 35 years since, to the present Earl Gower, as a candidate for Westminster.—At Kensington Gravel-Pits, Miss Kemp, of Queen-square, Westminster, sister of the late Sir John Kemp, of Gilling, in the county of Norfolk, Bart.—Her piety, goodness of heart, and uncommon mildness of disposition, enabled her to support the misery of almost dying daily, from the fourth year of her age till she attained that of 25, with the utmost patience and resignation to the will of her Creator; leav-

ing her amiable, tender, and affectionate mother in the most severe and poignant affliction; and sincerely and universally lamented by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.—Mr. Rutherford, one of his Majesty's messengers, of an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized in the Home Secretary's office at the Treasury, where he expired.—19. Dr. Andrew Gifford, assistant to Joseph Planta, Esq. under-librarian to the British Museum, and pastor to a baptist congregation in Eagle-street, near Red-Lion-square.—Lately, the Rev. Mr. John Willes, rector of Westcaml, in Somersetshire.—At Landisilio, Mrs. Elisabeth Williams, aged 101.—William Jones, Esq. tally-writer to the auditor of the Exchequer, and also accountant of Exchequer bills.—At Kingston, near Boyle, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Kingston, mother to the present Lord Kingborough.—At Wilcomb, in Somersetshire, Mr. Francis Hill, aged 108 years. It is somewhat remarkable that the above person had three brothers, who lived, the first to 96, the second to 98, and the youngest to 95 years.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

GAZETTE, May 20.

GEORGE Harrison, Esq. Windsor herald, to be Norroy King of Arms, and principal herald of the north parts of that part of Great Britain called England.—June 2. Richard King, Esq. late a commodore in his Majesty's fleet employed in the East-Indies, knighted.—5. Francis Townsend, Esq. Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, to be Windsor herald of arms, vice George Harrison, Esq. promoted.—8. Anthony Bates, Esq. to be constable of the castle of Catterlain, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland.—12. William Hanbury, Esq. to be his Majesty's agent and consul in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Bremen and Lubeck.—19. Lord Viscount St. Asaph to be one of the gentlemen of the Prince of Wales's bedchamber.

From the other papers.

Edward King, Esq. elected president of the Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. Serjeant Sayer to be steward of the Marshalsea court.—William Pitcairn, M. D. president of the College of Physicians, elected treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Captain James Ferguson to be Lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.—Sir Richard Reynold to be secretary to the Lord Steward of his Majesty's household.—Dr. Sibthorp, of Oxford, to be professor of botany in that university.—Mr. Crowe, of New College, elected public orator for the university of Oxford.—Sir Brook Brydger, Bart. to be receiver-general of the land-tax for the county of Kent.—Thomas Goodrick, Jun. Esq. to be first clerk in the Tally-office, Exchequer.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

PRESENTATIONS.

THE Rev. Peter Crofts, A. M. to the rectory of East-Wittering in the county of Sussex.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper elected lecturer

lecturer of St. Andrew's church Holbourn.—The Rev. Benjamin Newton, M. A. to the vicarage of Devynock in the county of Brecon.—The Rev. James Howell, B. A. to the rectory of Clutton, in the county of Somerset.—The Rev. John Brand, A. M. to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, with St. Andrew Hubbard, London.—The Rev. Miles Beavor, M. A. to the vicarage of Tottrees and South-Creak.—The Rev. John Tasker Nash to the rectory of Freyshop, in Pembrokeshire.—The Rev. Dr. Buller to be dean of Exeter.—The Rev. Auriel Drummond to the rectory of Rothbury, in Northumberland.—The Rev. Mr. Jones to the rectory of Naverton Beauchamp, in Worcestershire.—The Rev. George Pretyman, M. A. to the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.—The Rev. Edward Wilton, M. A. to the place and dignity of a prebendary of the free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor.—The Rev. James Laurie to the church and parish of Tinwald, in the presbytery and county of Dumfries.—The Rev. David Spence to the church of Kinnaird, in the presbytery of Dundee and county of Perth.—The Rev. William Chalmers to the church and parish of Auchtergaven, in the presbytery of Dunkeld and county of Perth.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Grieve to be one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.—The Rev. Mr. Harrison to the rectory of Wrabneys, in Essex.—The Rev. Brian Hill to the vicarage of Loppington, in Salop.—The Rev. Richard Carlos Smith, vicar of Paul's-Walden, to the donative of King's-Walden.—The Rev. Claudius Crigan, of Liverpool, to be Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.—The Rev. Philip Toosey, clerk, to be minister of the province of Quebec, in Canada.—Dr. Fotheringham, to the living of Fladbury, in the county of Worcester.—The Rev. David Meyrick to the rectory of Willey, in Warwickshire.—The Rev. Wanley Sawbridge, to the rectory of Thurderley, in Essex.—The Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, B. D. and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the living of Hollington, in Suffex.—The Rev. Michael Hayward to the vicarage of Lukenheath, in Suffolk.—The Rev. Mr. Porter, M. A. Fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Smarden.—The Rev. William Nash, A. M. to the vicarage of Holton, in Dorsetshire.—The Rev. Mr. Lens to the vicarage of Clare, in the county of Suffolk.—The Rev. Philip Puleston to the rectory of Worthenbury, in the county of Flint, together with the vicarage of Rhuabon, in the county of Denbigh.—The Rev. Thomas Robinson to the rectory of Lillingston Lovell, in Oxfordshire.—The Rev. John Tinker to the rectory of Lubenham, in Kent.—The Rev. Luke Yarker, M. A. to the vicarage of St. Laurence, in the city of York.—The Rev. — Baldwin, of Ludlow, M. A. elected head-master of the Free Grammar-School at Bradford.—The Rev. William Dickenson, M. A. appointed vicar of Bradford.—The Rev. Dr. Stebbing to the rectory of Whitchurch.—The Rev. Mr. Keate to the rectory of Shalden, in the county of Southampton.—The Rev. Dr. William Cleaver to the place and

dignity of a prebendary of his Majesty's collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster.—The Rev. W. Paddon, A. M. Fellow of King's College, to the rectory of Greenford, in Middlesex.—The Rev. Pell Akehurst, A. M. Vice-Provost of King's College, to the rectory of Buckland, in Hertfordshire.—The Rev. William Barrow, B. D. to the vicarage of Rolleston.—The Rev. William Bristowe, M. A. to the vicarage of Upton.—The Rev. Charles Fowler, M. A. to the vicarage of Woodborough.—The Rev. — Howson, M. A. to the vicarage of the parish church of Southwell.—The Rev. Mr. Carr chosen a Vicar Choral of the same church.—The Rev. Thomas Constable, M. A. to the rectory of Stonegrave, in the county and diocese of York.—The Rev. James Sawkins to the vicarage of Frampton, in the county of Dorset, together with the rectory of Bettiscombe, in the same county.—The Rev. Thomas Rudge to the rectory of St. Michael's in Gloucester.—The Rev. Mr. George Dickin, of Wem, to the vicarage of Staunton upon Hine-Heath, in the county of Salop.—The Rev. Mr. Townley, rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook.—The Rev. John Sampson to be rector of Thornford, in Dorsetshire.—May. Rev. Thomas Kerrick, M. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Dersingham, in the county of Norfolk.—The Rev. Edward Salter, M. A. to be prebendary of Stenfall, in York cathedral.—The Rev. Dr. Taylor to the living of St. Margaret, Westminster.—The Rev. Mr. Clark, B. D. to the vicarage of St. Sepulchre, on Snow-hill.—20. The Rev. Mr. Williams appointed chaplain to the House of Commons.—The Rev. Charles Alcock to the rectory of Sedlescombe, in Suffex.—The Rev. Wm. Coppard, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Hoo, in Suffex.—The Rev. Francis Meek, A. M. to the vicarage of Dunchurch, in Warwickshire.—The Rev. John Peddle, LL. B. to the living of Charlton Canville, alias Horthorne, in Somersetshire.—The Rev. Thomas Wythe, M. A. and Fellow of Caius College, to the living of Eye.—The Rev. Philip Papillon, B. A. to the rectory of Eythorn, in Kent.—The Rev. Mr. Samuel Kilderbee to the rectory of Campey Ash, in Suffolk.—The Rev. George Chisholm, A. M. master of the grammar-school at Blandford, to the rectory of Ashmore, in Dorsetshire.—The Rev. James Sampson, M. A. to hold the rectory of Litchet Matravers, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury.—The Rev. Mr. Menzes to be one of the minor-canon of the cathedral church of Rochester.

DISPENSATIONS.

The Rev. William Cotton, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Chicheley, in Bucks, together with the rectory of Farnthill, in Bedfordshire.—The Rev. H. Woodcock, LL. B. to hold the living of Barkby, together with that of Rothby, in the county of Leicester.—The Rev. Francis Swan, M. A. to hold the rectory of Skegness, and the rectory of Coningsholme, both in the county and diocese of Lincoln.—The Rev. George Stepany Townley, of the vicarage of Great Totham, in the county of Essex; together

ther with the rectory of St. Stephen, Walbrook, with St. Bennet Sherehog, within the city of London.—The Rev. Thomas Kerrick, of the vicarage of Wendus Ambo, in the county of Essex; together with the rectory of Homingshire, otherwise Homings-Heath Magna and Parva.—The Rev. James Webster to hold the rectories of St. Mary the Virgin and the Holy Trinity, in Guildford, in the county of Surrey and diocese of Winchester, together with the vicarage of Woking, in the same county.—The Rev. Hamlyn Harris, to hold the vicarage of Exton, in the county of Rutland, together with the rectory of Whitwell, in the same county.—The Rev. John Cope Westcote, to hold the rectory of Raddington, in the county of Somerset; together with the rectory of Hatch Beauchamp, in the same county.—The Rev. Robert Deane, to hold Barwick, in Elmal, in the county of York; together with the rectory of Kirkbramwith, in the same county.—The Rev. John Thomas, to hold the rectory of Domsal, in the county of Somerset; together with the rectory of Buckland St. Mary, in the same county.

BANKRUPTS.

Feb. **JOHN KING**, of Dean-street, St. Anne, Soho, money-scrivener.—James Duncan, of St. George, Middlesex, master mariner.—James Nelson, of Weston-street, Southwark, ship-broker and cornfactor.—Ralph Turner, of Stone, in Staffordshire, grocer.—Richard Williams, of Knighton, in Radnorshire, innholder.—Thomas Whalley, of Warrington, in Lancashire, dealer.—William Whitrow, of Fort-street, London, shag-manufacturer.—Thomas Morgan, late of Gosport, but now of Portsmouth, in Hants, sloop-feller.—John Rowfell, of St. Andrew, Holbourn, London, money-scrivener.—John Millett, of Wilden, in Middlesex, dealer in horses.—John Read, Peter Read, and Robert Read, of Fordingbridge, in Hants, callico-printers.—10. Jonathan Smith, of Waltham-Abbey, in Essex, linen-draper.—Thomas Fletcher, of Liverpool, ale-brewer.—William Mills and Samuel Kinner, of Reading, in Berks, copartners and dealers.—Thomas Monkhouse and George Monkhouse, both of Carlisle, in Cumberland, drapers and copartners.—Thomas Chapman, of Croydon, in Surrey, miller, mealman, and baker.—Thomas Carpenter, late of Poplar, but now of Mile-End Old Town, brewer.—Henry Norgrove, of Laytall-street, St. Andrew, Holbourn, brewer.—Richard Biett, late of St. John's-street, since and now a prisoner in the Fleet-Prison, tailor and button-feller.—14. James Tarling, of Brown's-Well, Finchley-Common, Middlesex, vintner.—Francis Doyle, of Lower-Grosvener-street, St. George, Hanover-square, butcher.—Thomas Woodruff, late of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, miller.—Benjamin Hentrey, now or late of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, hardwareman and factor.—David Old, of Gracechurch-street, London, pinmaker.—17. William Jewell, of Suffolk-street, near Charing-Cross, Westminster, dealer.—John Farrell, late of Bridge-street, Westminster, vintner.—Richard Radcliffe, of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, merchant.—

Thomas Tuck, of Truro, in Cornwall, grocer.—Richard Hand, of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, soap-boiler.—John Wilson, late of Shorter's-court, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, in London, merchant and underwriter.—George Augustus Chandler, of Chatham, in Kent, shop-keeper.—21. David Richardson, late of Manchester, but now a prisoner in the castle of Lancaster, and John Richardson, now or late of Ratcliffe, in the said county, callico-printers and copartners.—Anne Partridge and William Illiff, both of Friday-street, London, carriers and copartners.—Robert Wood, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe-croft, linen-draper.—24. William Derner, of the Strand, Middlesex, hardwareman and jeweller.—28. John Harris, of Ashford, in Derbyshire, dealer.—Fidde Helmken and Sarah Brickells, of East-Smithfield, sugar-refiners and partners.—John Lloyd, of Bandy-leg-Walk, Southwark, bread-baker.—Joseph Bewley, of Heskett Newmarket, in Cumberland, mercer.—Robert Throckmorton Perkins, of Huntingdon, apothecary.—Thomas Turner, of Southampton, innholder.—*March* 2. Mayson Wright, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.—6. Luke Kent, late of Portsmouth, in Hants, printer.—Thomas Taylor, of Kingland-road, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, brickmaker and victualler.—Joachim Gerhard Peters, formerly of Edinburgh, but now of Mansel-street, Goodman's-Fields, merchant.—Robert Bragg, of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, linen-draper.—Joseph More, of Chandos-street, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, silk-mercier.—9. Jonathan Sedgwick and Thomas Sedgwick, late of Budge-row, London, partners and ironmongers.—Samuel Fletcher, of St. Martin's-lane, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, wine and brandy merchant.—John Bullock, of Great-Marlow, in Bucks (partner with William Johnston, of Hampton, Middlesex) stationers to the Board of Ordnance.—Christopher Earl, of Birmingham, dealer.—William Hutchins, of Ludgate-street, London, merchant.—13. Benjamin Jeavons, late of Stockport, in Worcestershire, linen and woollen draper, and shop-keeper.—Benjamin Haigh, of Outdane, in Longwood, in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, inn-keeper and merchant.—16. William Jolley, of Dorset-street, Spitalfields, grocer.—Philip Green, of Merc, in Wildshire, miller.—20. James Dunbar, now or late of Bristol, merchant.—John Hewit, late of Blue-house, in the parish of Warrington, in the county of Durham, dealer.—William Barker, of Bewdley, in Worcestershire, grocer and starch-maker.—23. Richard Bellian, of Wigan, in Lancashire, check-manufacturer.—Shubael Gardner, of Crown-Court, St. George in the East, merchant and mariner.—Joseph Mayson, of Compton-street, Soho, grocer.—27. George Saunders, of Bath, Somersetshire, grocer and tea-dealer.—Thomas Beckett, of Liverpool, merchant and brewer.—John Cochran, of Berners-street, St. Mary-la-Église, broker.—Thomas Tatterfall, of Blackburn, in Lancashire, suttan-manufacturer.—John Trclawny, of Union-row, Little Tower Hill, London, haberdasher.—Moses Game, late of Wivenhoe, in Essex, shipbuilder.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JUNE, 1784.

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27	115½	57½	58½ a 57½	74½	17½	12½	123	—	13 dif.	—	56½	57½	16½	—	S W	Fair
28	115½	57½	57½ a 57½	74½	17½	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	17½	—	S W	Rain
29	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	—
30	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—
31	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S E	Fine
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S E	—
3	115½	57½	58½ a 57½	74½	17½	12½	—	—	10	—	—	57½	17½	3 dif.	S W	—
4	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	—
5	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	18	2	N E	Rain
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
7	115½	57½	58½ a 58	74½	17½	12½	121½	55½	17	—	56½	—	18	2	N E	—
8	115½	57½	58½ a 58	74½	17½	12½	120	—	8	—	—	57½	17½	2	N E	—
9	115½	57½	58½ a 59	74½	17½	12½	120	55½	9	—	56½	—	17½	1	N E	—
10	115½	57½	59½ a 59	75	17½	—	118½	—	19	—	—	57½	16½	1	N E	—
11	115½	57½	59½ a 59	75	17½	—	120	—	16	—	—	—	15½	1	N W	Fair
12	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	S W	Rain
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S W	—
14	115½	57½	59½ a 58½	75	—	—	119	55½	16	—	56½	—	16	1	S W	Fair
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	16	65	—	58	16½	1	S W	—
16	115½	57½	58½ a 58½	74½	—	—	32	55½	14	—	55½	—	16½	1	W	Rain
17	115	57½	58½ a 58½	74½	17½	—	120½	—	14	—	—	—	16½	1	N W	—
18	115½	57½	58½ a 58½	74½	17½	—	119½	55½	15	—	57	—	15½	1	N E	Fair
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	57½	15½	1	N E	—
20	Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	Rain
22	115½	57½	58½ a 58½	74½	—	—	119	55½	14	—	57	—	15	1	N	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	119½	55	15	—	57½	—	15	1	N	—
24	Holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	N E	—
25	115½	57½	58½ a 58½	75	—	—	122	55½	15	—	57½	—	14½	2	E	—
26	—	—	58½ a 59½	75	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	S E	—

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I N D E X E S

TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

ANATOMY, ANTIQUITIES, MEDICINE, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

ACCOUNT of the black canker caterpillar,
which destroys the turnips in Norfolk 94

BLACK canker caterpillar described 94
Blackstone, Sir William, against the Hales Owen
Roll 188

CAUSE of Sir W. Blackstone's writing against
the Hales Owen Roll 188
Cold bath recommended 187
Coughs and colds, consequences of, dangerous 182
Cure for a cold 183

DISCUSSION of the Littleton roll 188

EXCELLENCE of inhalation 185

HUNTER on the formation of a man 452

IMPROPER modes of treating a cold 183
Inhalation recommended 185
Inoculating dispensary, plan of 97

ENGLISH THEATRE, EXHIBITION, COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ACCOUNT of the Comedy of the Two to
One 500

Account of Harlequin Junior, or the Magic
Cestus 75

Account of Isipile 387

Account of the Masquerade 230

Account of the Queen of Golconda 229

Account of Robin Hood 324

Account of Sir Joshua Reynolds's paintings 384

Account of Too Lowing by Half 387

Address to the Town, by Mrs. Abington 499

Advertisement of the distributors of prizes in the
Opera 377

Alterations in Harlequin Friar Bacon' 148

B.

BARRY's Exhibition 307

Burney's pictures 387

C.

CLOSING of the Theatre at Covent-
Garden 499

Commemoration of Handel, under the patronage
of his Majesty 421

D.

DESCRIPTION of a Masquerade 387

Different theatrical performances under the title
of Robin Hood 313

Diversions at Sadler's Wells and the Riding
Houses commence 319

Double Disguise 227

E.

ELECTION of the Managers at the Hay-
market theatre 499

Epigram to Mr. Colman, Junr on the success of
his comedy 501

Exhibition announced 315

Intelligence respecting Dr. Munro's proposed
work on fish 96

L.

LADIES and gentlemen's dress censured 187

M.

MIXTURE for a fever 186

Munro's work on fish 96

O.

ON the dangerous consequences of common
coughs and colds 182

P.

PLAN for a general inoculating dispensary for
the benefit of the poor, without removing
them from their own houses 97

R.

REASONS for rejecting the Littleton roll 189

Reasons why coachmen are so healthy 187

Recipe for an emulsion 184

Requisites necessary for making a man, by the
late Dr. William Hunter 452

T.

THINGS necessary in curing a cold 183

F.

FATAL Curiosity improper for the stage 159

Fifth performance at Westminster-Abbey, on
Saturday the 5th of June 497

First performance at Westminster-Abbey, on
Wednesday morning, the 26th of May 421

Fourth performance at Westminster-Abbey, on
Thursday the 3d of June 497

G.

GENERAL remarks on the Exhibition 387

I.

INSCRIPTION placed over Handel's monu-
ment 497

Interruption of Election of Managers in the per-
formance on the ninth and tenth nights 500

Introductory remark 227

K.

KEMBLE's appearance in Shylock 75

King of France's agent for the support of theatrical
performers 376

L.

LE GEMELLE, a comic opera 428

List of plays acted at the winter theatres 501

Louthburgh's landscapes described 386

M.

MADAME Mara's benefit at the Pantheon 498

Masquerade at the Pantheon 498

Mrs. Siddons's summer performances 288

N.

NEW Opera announced 229

O.

OPENING of Mr. Colman's theatre an-
nounced 388

P.

PICTURES by Mr. Burney 387

Index to the Literary Review, Miscellany, and Biography.

PICTURES by Mr. Dodd	385	Story of Harlequin Junior	75
Prologue to the Election of the Managers	499	Shipwreck, a tragedy	149
R.		T.	
RANELAGH opens	315	THIRD performance at Westminster-Abbey, on	
Reynolds's paintings	384	Saturday morning, May 29th	412
Reparation, a comedy, its fable	150	Two to One, account of	500
S.		W.	
SECOND performance at the Pantheon, on		WEST's paintings examined	385
Thursday, May 27th	422		

L I T E R A R Y R E V I E W .

ANDREWS's remarks on the French and		M.	
English ladies, concluded	140	MEMOIRS of human superstition, con-	
Annual Register for the year 1782	67	cluded	319
B.		N.	
BERQUIN's Children's Friend	403	NEW Foundling Hospital for wit, 6 volumes	485
Biographia Britannica, Vol. III.	482	P.	
Blair's Lectures continued	137, 320, 349	PHILOSOPHICAL transactions, Volume	
C.		LXXIII. for 1783, Part I.	159
CHILDREN's Friend, vol. II.	491	Philosophical transactions continued	232
Conjecturæ in Strabonem, by Mr. Tyrwhitt	146	continued	317
Cooke's voyage, 3 vols.	494	continued	487
D.		Poems by a Literary Society	139
DE LOLME's memoirs of human superstition	256	R.	
Dialogues on history, from the French of the		RICHARDSON's anecdotes of the Russian	
Abbe de Mably	129	empire	237, 322
Dramatic Miscellanies, in 3 vols. by Mr.		Richardson's dramatic characters	394
Davies	495	S.	
E.		SAD Shepherd	484
ESSAY on landscape, or on the means of im-		Sheep, the duck, and the cock, a dramatic	
proving and embellishing the country round		fable	233
our habitations	47	Simmons's account of the life and writings of	
F.		the late Dr. William Hunter	235
FERGUSON's history of the Roman republic,		Stockdale's three poems	315
concluded	62	T.	
H.		TRANSACTIONS of the Society of Arts,	
HALSTED's history of Kent	61	Vol. I. concluded	56
Hints for a reform, particularly in the gambling		W.	
clubs	405	WODESON's elements of jurisprudence	388
J.			
JERNINGHAM's rise and progress of Scandi-			
navian poetry	237		

M I S C E L L A N Y A N D B I O G R A P H Y .

ACCOUNT of a book by Mr. Wedgwood	369	crown takes the visitation of Trinity college, 40	
Account of the earthquakes in Calabria, in		Bentley's letter to Chishull, 41—wonderful	
addition to Sir William Hamilton's account	11	instance of acumen, 41—Bentley's edition of	
Account of the plate of the port of Messina	30	Milton, 41—its merits and demerits candidly	
Advantages of absurdity, from Mr. Black is		weighed, 41—attacked by Grub-street critics,	
White	43	42—satirized by Pope, 118—he answers some	
Aerial voyage to Windfor	45	questions about the date of a Persian manu-	
Air-Balloon intelligence from the St. James's		script, 118—he disputes with Dr. Colbatch,	
Chronicle, Aug. 15, 1785	45	118—his nephew publishes his long expected	
Analysis of the character of Nestor in the Iliad		edition of Manilius, 118—account of the	
of Homer	106	edition, 119—happy conjectural emendation,	
Anecdote	475	119—praised by Toup, 119—Bentley's death,	
Anecdotes of Dr. Richard Bentley, from the		121—inscription on his tomb, 121—account	
new volume of the Biographia	481	of his family, and the works which he left	
Anecdote of Swift and Addison	37	behind him, 121—Bentley's notes on a work	
Angelica, story of	466	of Plutarch, published by Squire, 122—his	
B.		letter to Biel on Hefychius, 121—Walpole	
Bartlem's story	369	publishes notes on Lucan, 122—eulogium on	
Bentley's account of the papers received from Sir		Bentley, by Toup	122
Edward Sherborn	120	Beware of counterfeits	365
Bentley began an edition of Philostratus	120	Blackguardism and gentility	117
— life of, 37, 118—his commencement		Black legs	225
speech, 38—publishes Terence and Phædrus,		Bolognese inscription	111
38—his degrees restored by mandamus, 40—		Brother's Phædrus	38
questions at Addenbrock's divinity act, 40—			

Index to the *Philosophy*.

C.

CALABRIA, earthquakes in	31
Chorus in <i>Medea</i>	567
Chapter on Kings	223
Character of Meursius	208
Constitution of England changed	216
Conversation, on	360

D.

DESCRIPTION of a black-legs	225
Description of the cast-iron bridge, near Coalbrook Dale, in the county of Salop, with a beautiful engraving of it by Walker, from a drawing taken on the spot by Mr. T. Burney	312
Description of the rose noble of Henry V.	227
— of a Turkish bath	364
Dialogue of the dead	462
Dido in <i>Virgil</i>	459
Disinterested virtue	220
Dream of <i>Somnolentus</i>	124
Duchess of Flywell's misfortune in her balloon	46

E.

EARTHQUAKE in Calabria	31
Earthquake in Leghorn	34
Edinburgh luxuries	469
Euler, life of, 476—intended for the church, 476—goes to Petersburg, 476—his researches there, 476—goes to Sea, 477—named professor of natural philosophy, 477—loses an eye, by labouring at an abstruse calculation, 477—account of his discoveries, 477—studies music, and writes on it, 477—writes on the tides, 477—goes to Berlin, 478—his treatise on isoperimetrical curves, 478—his theory of light, 478—various papers on navigation, 478—account of different works by Euler, 479—seized while playing with his grandchild, 480—dies, 480—his learning, and moral character, 480—view of his works	481
Euclid	369
Explanation of an ancient enigmatical inscription at Bologna	111

H.

HAMILTON, Sir William, letter to	30
History of Great-Britain, in 1900	313
Horace illustrated	215
Horace illustrated	307

I.

ILLUSTRATION of a difficult passage in Horace's seventh epistle	307
Inscription paraphrased	116
Iron Bridge described	312
Johnson's opinion of Bentley's <i>Milton</i>	42

K.

KNOWING Ones taken in	46
-----------------------	----

L.

LETTER from Count Francisco Ippolito to Sir William Hamilton, K. B. and F. R. S. translated from the Italian	30
Letter I. on the progress of luxury in Edinburgh, during the last twenty years	469
Letters II. and III. from Edinburgh,	471, 474
Letter from Leghorn, with an account of a shock of an earthquake on July 27, 1783.	34
Letter from an unfortunate well-meaning man	365
Life of Bentley	37, 118
— of John Meursius	205
— of Sir John Pringle	281

Life of Professor S'Gravelsande	379
— of Euler	476
Linguet's proposal for directing air-balloons	45
Lord Townshend's proposal to Bentley	39

M.

MEMBERS of Trinity College petition the Bishop of Ely	39
Messias, port of, described	30
Meursius, life of John, 205—his various literary pursuits, 206—chosen by Barneveldt to superintend the education of his children, 206—takes the degree of doctor of law, 206—presented with the Greek professorship at Leyden, 206—he marries, 207—invited into Denmark by Christian IV. 207—his own account of his ill health, 207—Meursius dies, 207—inscription on his tomb, 208—account of his friendships and literary disputes, 208—list of the works of Meursius, 209—Greek authors which he first published, 209—Greek authors of whose works he published new editions, 209—Latin authors illustrated by him, 209—original works of Meursius, 209—pothumous works of Meursius, 210—works of Meursius not yet published, 211— <i>Elegantiarum sermonis Latini</i> attributed to its proper author	212

N.

NESTOR's character in <i>Homer</i>	106
New mode of scanning sapphics proposed	306

O.

OBSERVATION on a controverted passage in Horace	215
Observation on the second chorus in the <i>Medea</i> of Euripides	367
Observations of the Roman Sapphic verse	305
On absence	362
On avarice	224
On castle-building	309
On the changes which have taken place in the constitution of England	216
On the complaints of mankind	123
On the fair sex	122
On improper love of dancing among lower ranks of people	125
On style and language	307
On the style of conversation	360
On the value of time	222
On Virgil's story of Dido	459

P.

PRINCE of Wales's aerial castle	46
Pringle, Sir John, life of, 281—Sir John educated at St. Andrew's, removes to Edinburgh, and thence to Leyden, 281—appointed professor at Edinburgh, 282—chosen physician to the British army—attends the military hospital in Flanders, 282—goes into Scotland with the troops in the rebellion, 283—elected fellow of the Royal Society, 283—account of the papers published by Sir John in the <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> , 283—Sir John marries, publishes his observations on the diseases of the army—a short account of that work, 284—attends the army abroad in 1755, 285—leaves the army service—settles in London—appointed physician to the King—created a baronet—other preferments—elected President of the Royal Society, 285—account of Sir John Pringle's speeches on delivering the Copley medal, 286—resigns the president's chair, 288—his	

Index to the Names.

his health declines—visits Edinburgh—settles there—returns to London—seised with a fit at Watton's—dies, 290—character of Sir John Pringle, 290—proposed epitaph. 292

Q.
QUARREL between Dr. Bentley and Dr. Hare 38

R.
RECEIPT stamp act 310
Reflection 211, 271, 310, 475
Reflections on the new year 34
Reflection on Thucydides 117
Rose Noble described 227

S.
SAPPIC verse described 305
*SGravefande, life of professor, 379—his birth and education at Leyden, 379—takes a degree in law, 380—engages in writing *La Journal* *Litteraire*, 380—his essay on the Collision of Bodies, 380—he is appointed secretary to an embassy from Holland, 382—chosen professor at Leyden, 382—examines the famous wheel of Ortyreus, and cannot decide about the

perpetual motion, 382, remarks on this wheel, 382
SGravefande's introduction to the *Newtonian* Philosophy, 383—sketch of his character 383
Specimen of a history of Great Britain by a writer of the year 1900 313
Sporting intelligence for the Sky races at the late Newmarket meeting 46
Story of Angelica 46
Story of a fortunate maid and unfortunate wife, in a letter from a London Lass 311
Story of the Great Montefquieu 35
Story of the unfortunate Mr. Bartlem 369
Story of a young French lawyer 370
Substance of the new act for stamping receipts 311

T.
THEATRICAL criticism 109
Thoughts on disinterested virtue 220
Translation of an inscription 112
Turkish bath described 364

W.
WARBURTON's opinion of Bentley 482
Wedgwood, story by 369

N A M E S.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDREDGE 335
Barker 511
Becket 511
Bellian 511
Bewley 511
Bragg 511
Brett 511
Bricklefs 511
Bullock 511
Brown 335
Carpenter 511
Chandler 511
Chaney 335
Chapman 511
Cochran 511
Colen 335
Collins 335
Cook 255
Dare 335
Dermer 511
Doyle 511
Dunbar 511
Eagleton 335
Earl 511
Edwards 335
Elworthy 335
Evans 335
Famin 335
Farrell 511
Fletcher 511
Foxlow 335
Game 511
Gamman 335
Gardner 511
Grant 255
Green 511
Harr 511
Hand 511
Hanbrow, 255
Harrison 335
Haynes 335
Helmkein 511
Hensley 511

Hewit 511
Hudson 335
Hutchins 511
Ivory 335
Jackson 335
Jeavons 511
Jewell 511
Jolley 511
Kent 511
Kinner 511
Laundry 335
Leman 335
Lloyd 511
Mayson 511
Meredith 335
Millet 511
Mills 511
Monkhouse 511
Moore 335
Morgan 511
Morris 335
Moyle 335
Norgrove 511
Northouse 335
Ond 511
Pagan 335
Partridge 511
Perkins 511
Peters 511
Radcliffe 511
Read 511
Richardson 511
Ridgeway 335
Robion 335
Saunders 511
Sedgwick 511
Shoreditch 511
Smith 511
Stephens 255
Tarlion 511
Tatterfall 511
Taylor 511
Tealdale 335
Thomas 335
Trelawny 511

Tuck 511
Turner 511
Walker 335
Walter 335
Ward 335
Whalley 511
Whitrow 511
Wilson 511
Wood 511
Woodruff 511
Wright 511

B I R T H S.

ADYE 419
Arnold 333
Aylesford 333
Audley 333
Cooper 419
Dalrymple 165
Douglas 165
Fleming 165
Frederica 508
Gough 165
Grimstone 333
Hannay 333
Irby 333
Kutzleben 333
McLeod 165
Macdonald 333
Maitland 165
Martin 165
Methuen 419
Murray 165
Nicholas 165
Percy 165
Robinson 333
Rodney 419
Roufe 508
Tankerville 419
Tourmour 508
Westmorland 165
Wittenberg 165

D E A T H S.

ACKLAND 166
Addison 419

Aikman 166
Albany 333
Anhalt 419
Annaly 334
Ansapach 334
Bean 508
Bardi 419
Barnston 409
Barret 334
Bafely 335
Bawn 166
Bearblock 508
Bell 334
Bertie 420
Bigland 334
Birdsworth 508
Blackifton 166
Blackstone 166
Blayne 334
Bond 508
Boon 333
Bowyer 166
Broadmead 334
Bromfield 334
Brook 333
Brown 419
Bryan 420
Buckle 335
Bull 166
Burrell 419
Burton 419
Byron 167
Caldwell 334
Cargill 334
Castlecomer 167
Clerk 167
Clogher 508
Colcbrooke 508
Conyers 167
Cottrell 166
Crofts 508
Cunningham 166
Damer 166
Dalrymple 419
Dangerfield 334

Index to the Names.

Darker	333	Maclean	333	Weilbruck	419	Heathcote	419
Darkyn	334	Mackreth	508	Westhall	419	Herbert	419
Deletanville	166	Mansfield	335	Wilkes	334	Hervey	419
Dickson	508	Masterfon	508	Wilkinson	334	Home	165
Dimdale	509	Meldenburgh	167	Willes	509	Horlock	165
Dunston	334	Mildway	166	Williams	509	Hoskins	165
Dymocke	334	Miller	166	Wilson	335	Howell	165, 333
Edgar	508	Milles	333	Wray	166	Hunter	333
Edwards	167	Money	334	Wren	166	Hyatt	508
Egmont	509	Montgomery	419	Wrey	419	Jefferies	333
Elliot	165	Moodie	334	Wynn	420	Jennings	165
English	420	Moreley	334	Yfemburgh	334	Jubb	165, 333
Essex	508	Morell	333			Kelson	508
Estwick	419	Morton	420	MARRIAGES.			
Etty	334	Mosley	419	ARDLEY			
Forrester	334	Moctyn	333	Auger	165	Kinsman	165
Fowler	334	Needham	335	Babington	333	Langston	508
Foxley	508	Nelthorpe	335	Bailey	508	Leith	508
Foyle	420	Netterville	508	Barnes	165	Lewis	419
Francis	166	Nicholls	334	Barry	508	Llandaff	508
Franklin	334	Oliver	508	Bere	165	Lodge	419
Frederick	166	Ollerton	508	Beauvoir	333	Lowe	508
Garth	334	Owen	167	Biddulph	419	Lund	333
Gerard	334	Paike	420	Bootle	165	Mackle	165
Gifford	509	Palmer	420	Bofcawen	419	Masters	333
Gleen	167	Parker	166, 420	Box	165	Mead	165
Goodhall	166	Peck	333	Boyd	333	Miles	508
Gough	333	Perrot	334	Boynton	165	Monoux	419
Grant	332	Phillips	509	Brickdale	165	Monson	333
Grenville	419	Phillips	419	Bridgeman	419	Mosley	165
Griffith	166	Pitt	334	Broome	419	Murray	508
Gwynne	419	Poore	334	Bruce	508	Musfel	508
Haldane	334	Pope	334, 420	Burnaby	419	Myddleton	333
Hamilton	165	Powell	334	Bythesea	165	Napier	333
Hanbury	334	Prinn	333	Campbell	165	Nisbet	333
Harcourt	165	Pritchard	420	Cavendish	165	Norrison	165
Hargrave	165	Purves	334	Chambers	165	Nugent	419
Harland	333	Randolph	167	Clavering	333	Nuls	165
Hartwell	334	Ransom	166	Clive	419	Parhill	419
Hawes	334	Ravensthorpe	333	Coffin	419	Parkhurst	165
Herbert	419	Riddell	166	Colt	419	Parry	333
Hill	509	Rogers	166	Conyers	165	Peachy	165
Hillierdon	166	Rollo	419	Crawley	333	Peckham	419
Hilop	167	Russel	166	Croft	508	Poole	508
Holmes	334	Rutherford	509	Crossman	165	Potts	165
Hoskins	334	Saffory	508	Cumbrey	165	Poyntz	165
Hughes	334	Savile	166	Davis	333	Pye	419
Hume	166	Sewell	334	Deschamps	165	Randel	165
Hurdis	334	Simpson	334	Digby	333	Reade	165
Hurford	420	Sleech	333	Disney	333	Richards	508
Imola	419	Smith	166, 508	Downs	333	Robinson	165, 333
Jack	508	Stackwood	333	Dundas	165	Rogers	165, 508
Jackson	166	Stewart	333	Eagleton	419	Saltoun	508
Jefferies	166	Stuart	509	Egerton	333	Scott	165
Jenkins	508	Taurand Taxis	419	Eidaille	333	Seymour	508
Jones 333, 334,	509	Tiery	333	Eyre	165	Sheffield	333
Kemp	509	Tookey	419	Falkner	165	Sinclair	165
Keymer	335	Townshend	165	Forbes	508	Skettington	508
King	508	Turner	509	Frazer	508	Smith	333
Kingston	509	Vanbrugh	334	Gammon	419	Spencer	165
Knipe	334	Vandeput	509	Gibborn	333	Spiller	333
La Roque	508	Vaughan	266	Goddard	508	Stanhope	165
Lewin	166	Vernon	165, 333	Gower	165	Stockport	333
Lewis	334	Waldegrave	419, 420	Gregory	508	Stokes	508
Litchfield	334	Waldo	509	Halley	333	Stone	419
Liege	419	Walpole	166	Harley	333	Thistlethwaight	165
Linnæus	165	Wandesford	167	Hassell	333	Tinker	333
Lobkowitz	167	Warneford	333	Hawkins	508	Thomas	165
Lawry	333	Weale	335	Hay	333	Thompson	165
Mackay	333	Webster	166	Heath	508	Tonman	165
						Thorpe	165
						Townsend	419

Index to the Parliamentary History.

Turner 33, 419	Goddriek 509	Sayer 509	Stake 295
Valentia 185	Gott 420	Scott 421	Harris 511
Vernon 185	Gower 420	Shannon 420	Harrison 510
Watson 419	Greenville 187, 255	Sherborne 421	Hayward 510
Westcomb 185	Gibthorp 420	Sibthorp 509	Hill 510
Whirlidge 333	Grey 421	Smith 187, 420	Howell 510
Whitmore 508	Gulle 167	Sommers 421	Howison 510
Wilson 185, 508	Hailes 420	Southampton 255	Hutchinson 510
CIVIL PROMOTIONS.			
A BERGAVENNY			
Atteck 420	Heathcote 420	St. Alaph 509	Jones 510
Aspley 420	Hill 421	Stephens 335	Jordan 255
Arden 420	Hopkins 420	St. Leger 335	Keate 510
Ashe 335	Howard 420	Tahourdin 255	Kerrick 511
Aylesford 255	Hulse 335	Thompson 335	Kilderbee 510
Bates 509	Kelly 167, 255	Townsend 509	King 511
Beever 167	Kenyon 420	Uxbridge 420	Laurie 510
Berwick 421	King 509	Vaughan 420	Leis 511
Boconneck 167	Leicester 420	Wallingham, 255, 420	Meek 510
Boringdon 421	Lenox 335, 421	Wigglesworth 255	Menzes 510
Bradstreet 255	Leven 420	Williams 255	Meyrick 510
Brett 240	Lock 420	Wood 167	Nash 510
Brydges 509	Lombe 167	ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.	
Buchanan 420	Lonsdale 421	A KEHURST	
Bulkeley 421	Lowther 421	Alcock 510	Paddyman 510
Camelford 167	Ludlow 335	Baldwin 510	Priest 255
Campbell 255	Luttrell 420	Barrow 510	Porter 510
Carteret 335	Macedonald 420	Beaver 510	Puleston 510
Churchill 335	Merry 420	Bowen 255	Randolph 255
Claghorn 255	Metge 255	Brand 510	Raymond 255
Cochran 420	Mornington 420	Buller 510	Robinson 510
Cocks 421	Morhead 167	Carr 510	Rudge 510
Cottrell 420	Mulgrave 420	Chalmers 510	Salter 510
Crookshank 255	Nepean 420	Chisholm 510	Sampson 510
Crosley 255	Northumberland 335	Clark 510	Sawbridge 510
Crowe 509	Orde 420	Cleaver 510	Sawkins 510
Durrant 167	Orford 420	Clofe 255	Smith 510
Dutton 421	Paget 420	Constable 510	Spence 510
Earlsfort 421	Parker 421	Cooper 509	Stebbing 510
Edgar 420	Patey 335	Coppard 510	Swan 510
Edgecumbe 420	Pepys 167	Cotton 510	Taylor 510
Eslington 335	Pezcival 420	Craig 510	Thomas 511
Egerton 421	Pitcairn 509	Crofts 509	Tinker 510
Elliott 335	Pitt 167, 335	Deane 511	Tooley 510
Ferguson 509	Pratt 420	Daker 255	Townley 510
Ferrars 420	Reid 420	Dickenson 510	Turner 511
Fitzgibbon 167	Revel 421	Dickin 510	Walker 255
Fitzherbert 167	Reynell 420	Drummond 510	Webster 511
Foster 420	Reynold 509	Duncan 511	Westcote 511
Frazer 420	Rooke 421	Eyre 255	Williams 510, 511
Galloway 255	Roswell 255	Fotheringham 510	Wilson 510
Galway 420	Rutland 335	Fowler 510	Woodcock 510
Gashmon 335	Rycroft 167	Grieve 510	Wythe 510
			Yarker 510

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

LAST SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INTRODUCTION to this department	3
Observations on the King's speeches at the closing of the last session and opening the present	3
Nov. 12, 13. Address carried to St. James's by both Houses of Parliament	4
Nov. 14. Report on congratulations to her Majesty	4
Nov. 17. Business in both Houses	5
Nov. 18. Business in the House of Lords	5

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Nov. 18. Remarks on India Bill	5
Speech of Mr. Fox	5
Speeches of Col. North and Mr. W. Pitt	7
Nov. 19. Business of the day	7
Nov. 20. Speech of Lord John Cavendish on receipt tax	7
Mr. Fox's Speech on bringing in his bill	7
Speeches of Mr. W. Grenville, Lord John Cavendish, Commodore Johnstone	8
Speech of Sir Henry Fletcher	9
Mr. Fox	9

Speech

Index to the Parliamentary History.

Speech of Mr. W. Pitt	8	Speeches of Lord North, Mr. Grenville,	
Mr. Erskine	9	Mr. Fox	173
Mr. Arden	9	Mr. Erskine moves	174
Mr. Burke	9	Dec. 19, 1783. New ministry	237
Nov. 21. Business of the day	9	Mr. H. Dundas's motion	257
Lord John Cavendish's motion for a committee of trade	9	Mr. Fox speaks	258
Lord Mahon's motion respecting the receipt tax	9	Speeches of Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Arden, Mr. Fox	258
The Speaker interferes	9	Mr. Lee's motion for defending Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill carried	258
Nov. 24. Sir H. Fletcher presents a petition from the East-India Company	10	Dec. 22. Speeches of Mr. W. Grenville and Mr. Fox	258
Nov. 25. Sir H. Fletcher presents a petition from the East-India Directors	10	Land tax bill	259
Speech of Mr. Fox	10	Mr. Erskine's speech and motion	259
Nov. 26. Committee of trade	11	Mr. H. Dundas answers	259
Mr. Fox's bill for the better government of the territorial acquisitions in India	11	Mr. Fox speaks	260
Lord J. Cavendish's bill to explain the receipt tax	11	Governor Johnson and Lord North speak	260
Nov. 27. Motions of Mr. Fox and Lord North	11	Motion for an address carried	261
Speech of Mr. Fox	11	Dec. 24. The whole House carry their address to the King	261
Mr. Fox's reasons for sending the bill to a committee	82	Speeches of Mr. Fox and Lord John Cavendish	261
Mr. Pitt objects to the bill, and moves to adjourn it	83	Debate on the state of the nation	261
Lord North defends it	83	Speeches of Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Fox, Lord Mulgrave, Lord North, Mr. Scott, and Lord Surrey	261
Sir Richard Hill against it	83	House adjourns	261
Mr. Erskine defends the right and policy of the bill	83	Occasional remarks	261
Mr. Macdonald supports the motion for adjournment	84	Jan. 12, 1784. Dispute between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt	262
Dec. 1. Mr. Powys's motion against the bill	84	Mr. Fox votes three resolutions	262
Dec. 3. Seven commissioners and nine assistant directors elected by the House of Commons	85	Speeches of Lord Surrey, Mr. H. Dundas	262
Dec. 4. Motion for expelling Christopher Atkinson carried	85	Mr. Pitt delivers the King's message	262
Division on repeal of the receipt tax	85	Jan. 14. Mr. Pitt opens his India bill	262
Dec. 5. Grants for discharging Exchequer bills, and bill for discharging the East-India Company's debts	85	Mr. Fox in reply	262
Debate on India bill	85	Jan. 16. Mr. Pitt's bill read	262
Dec. 8. Debate on third reading of India bill	86	Conversation between Mr. Pitt and Lord Surrey	262
Speeches of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Wilkes	86	Motion of Lord Charles Spencer	262
General Burgoyne and Mr. Scott	87	Speech of Mr. Powys	262
Sir Richard Hill, Mr. Powys, Mr. Fox, Mr. W. Pitt	88	Speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. H. Dundas	262
of the Attorney-General, Mr. Arden, and Mr. Rigby	88	Jan. 23. Speech of Mr. Fox on an union	262
Substances of the speeches of Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Sheridan	89	Mr. Pitt speaks on the same subject	262
Substances of the speeches of Mr. Flood and Mr. Courtenay	89	Jan. 23. Mr. Pitt's India bill read for the second time	262
Division of the House on the India bill	89	Mr. Powys speaks on it	262
Dec. 9. Mr. Fox and other members carry the bill to the House of Lords	89	Mr. Fox, on a dissolution	262
Dec. 10. Short view of the business of the day	170	Jan. 24. Mr. Powys and Mr. Pitt, on the dissolution	262
Dec. 11. Agreed to the resolutions on the supply	170	Mr. Marham and Mr. Fox speak	262
Mr. Flood speaks	170	Jan. 26. Mr. Eden's motion	262
Mr. Flood makes a motion	170	Mr. Pitt refuses to pledge himself with respect to a dissolution	262
Mr. Flood's motion negatived	170	Speeches of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt	262
Dec. 12. Ordinance estimates	170	Jan. 29. Business of the day	262
Sir Thomas Rumbold's restraining bill	171	Feb. 2. Resolution of the meeting at St. Alban's tavern	262
Dec. 17. Business of the day	176	Mr. Coke's motion	262
Speech of Mr. Baker	176	Speeches of Mr. Dundas and Mr. Fox	262
Mr. Baker reads his two resolutions	177	Speeches of Mr. Powys and Mr. Pitt	262
Mr. Pitt moves the order of the day	177	Feb. 3. Business of the day	262
		Feb. 5. Debate on the proceedings of the Lords	262
		Lord Beauchamp's motion	262
		Mr. Fox's speech	262
		Mr. Pitt praises the Chancellor	262
		Feb. 6. Business of the day in both Houses of parliament	262
		Feb. 10. Mr. Eden's and Mr. Pitt's speeches	262
		Feb. 11. Mr. Eden on smuggling	262

Index to the Parliamentary History.

Conversation on the necessity of an union between Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt	341	March 1. Mr. Fox speaks on the King's answer	344
Speeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Lord North	342	Mr. Pitt answers	345
Feb. 12. Business of the day	342	March 2 and 3. Business of these days	345
Feb. 16. Lord Beauchamp on the privileges of the House	342	March 4. The Commons present their second address	345
His lordship's resolutions	342	March 5. Short view of the day's business	345
Feb. 18. Mr. Pitt informs the House of his Majesty's pleasure	343	March 8. Mr. Fox on the King's answer	345
Debates on this intimation	343	Mr. Dundas answers	346
Feb. 19. Business of the day	343	March 9. Mutiny bill passes without debate	346
Feb. 20. Debate on the supplies	343	March 10 and 11. Business of these days	346
Mr. Eden's and Mr. Fox's speeches	343	March 12. Debate on parliamentary reform	346
Mr. Pitt replies	344	March 16, 17, 18, 19, 22. Short view of each day's business	346
Feb. 23. Motion on Mr. Rigby's balance	344	March 23. Subjects of debate in both Houses	347
Feb. 24. Business of the day	344	March 24. The King prorogues the parliament	347
Feb. 25. The Commons address the King	344		

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

STATE of Europe on opening of the new parliament	347	HOUSE OF LORDS.	
May 18. Mr. Cornwall chosen Speaker	348	Nov. 24. Business of the day	10
Mr. Fox speaks on the Westminster election	348	Opinion of the counsel for the India Company	81
May 19. His Majesty's speech	348	Abstract of debtor and creditor, in India account	81
Motion for an address of thanks in the House of Lords	349	Dec. 2. Nesbit's divorce bill	84
May 24. Westminster election discussed	349	Speeches of Lords Abingdon and Sandwich	84
Debate on the King's speech	349	On the coalition dissolved	84
Address moved for	349	Motion for adjournment carried	85
Lord Surrey's amendment	349	Dec. 15. Earl Temple objects to the bill	89
Speeches of Lord North, Mr. Powys, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt	350	Duke of Portland's reply to Lord Temple	169
May 25. Bill for American trade	425	Debate ensues	169
House proceeds to determine contested elections	425	The Lords Temple, Loughborough, Thurlow, the Earl of Carlisle, and Duke of Portland speak	169
Bedford election	425	Petition from India Company read	170
Mr. Fox's petition	426	Dec. 12. Lord Temple presents a petition from the India directors	170
Lord Mulgrave and Sir Lloyd Kenyon speak	426	Dec. 15. Motion of the Earl of Abingdon negatived	171
Speeches of Mr. Fox and Mr. Pitt	426	Speeches of Dukes of Richmond and Manchester	171
May 26. Vote of supply discussed	427	— of Lords Loughborough and Thurlow	171
May 27. The House address the King	427	— of Lords Carlisle and Fitzwilliam	172
May 28. His Majesty's answer	427	Altercation between several of the Lords	172
Conversation between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sawbridge on parliamentary reform	427	Bill negatived	172
Mr. Fox's petition read	428	Dec. 16. Business of the day	173
May 31. Committee of Supply	428	Dec. 17. Speeches of Lords Gower and Carlisle	173
Petition of Westminster electors	428	India bill, by whom supported	174
June 1. India-house account	428	India bill, by whom, and on what grounds opposed	174
June 2. Committee of supply	428	Bishop of Salisbury's speech	176
Mr. Pitt on smuggling	429	Bill rejected	176
Second petition of Westminster electors	429	Dec. 18. Motion of Lord Effingham	178
Petition of high-bailiff	429	Dec. 24. Lord Thurlow Chancellor	261
Council heard on these two petitions	429	His Majesty assents to twelve bills	261
Witnesses examined	429	House adjourns	261
Speeches of Mr. Fox, Lord Maitland, and Mr. Sheridan	429	Jan. 20. Business of the day	266
Lord Mulgrave, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox speak	430	Feb. 2. Lord Effingham's motion	339
June 3. Conversation on reform Westminster election	430	Speeches of Lords Fitzwilliam and Fauconberg	339
June 7. Election petitions presented Westminster election	430	Speeches of Dukes of Manchester and Richmond	339
June 8. Westminster election	431	Lord Loughborough, the Chancellor, Lord Mansfield, and others speak	340
Mr. W. Ellis's motion	431		
Mr. Anstruther seconds it	432		
Supported by several members	432		

PHILOSOPHY, INCLUDING ASTRONOMY, AEROSTATICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, METEORS, AND OPTICS.

ABSTRACT of a plan for an order of military merit	378	Epigram on air-balloons	147
Account of the qualities and uses of coal tar and coal varnish	179	Explanation of the cut of a balloon	449
Account of a new species of volcano, independent of fire, with observations on the phenomena which appear at the mountain of Maccaluba, in Sicily	101	Experiments on elastic gum	304
Account of an eruption in 1777	103	Extracts from an essay on aerial navigation, translated from the French	443
Account of several Lunar Iris	178	Extract of a letter from M. Messier to Mr. J. H. Magellan, F. R. S. respecting a comet	24
Account of the balloon at Lyons, on Jan. 19, 1784	147	Extract from a letter to Mr. De Magellan, from M. Messier	298
Account of the aerial voyage by Messrs. Charles and Robert	24	Extract from a second letter	299
————— aerostatic experiment performed at Dijon	449	F.	
————— aerostatic machine launched at Lyons, Jan. 19, 1784	203	FIRE balls seen at Paris	300
Air-balloons	203	H.	
Air-balloons	443	HENRY , letter on Dr.	352
Air-balloon at Milan	452	Herschel's account of the diameter and magnitude of the Georgium Sidus, with a description of the dark and lucid disk, and periphery micrometer	25
Analysis of water, by a celebrated chemist	96	Honours paid Messieurs de Montgolfier	300
Animadversions on the third part of Mr. Vince's paper on series	440	I.	
Annual assembly of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterburgh	200	IMPOSSIBILITY of directing air-balloons	302
Answers to Mathematical Questions 29, 89, 196, 272, 356, 436		Introduction on the theory of earthquakes	109
Answer to question 16, by Mathematicus	20	L.	
———— to question 17, by Mr. E. L. Duffaut	20	LETTER on air-balloons	301
———— to question 18, by the Rev. Mr. John Garmons	21	Letter from Comte de Laffini	300
———— to question 19, by Mr. J. Dalby	21	Letter on Mr. Henry's method for preserving water at sea	353
———— to question 20, by Mr. J. Dalby	22	Lunar Iris described, as seen on October 18, 1782	177
———— to question 21, by Mr. G. Sanderfon	23	Lunar Iris seen Feb. 27, 1782	178
———— to question 22, by Mr. W. Richards	89	Lunar Iris seen July 30, 1782	178
———— to question 23, by Mr. J. Dalby	90	M.	
———— by J. Draconis, and Mr. R. Philips of Cornwall	91	MANNER of directing balloons	15
Answer to question 24, by Mr. G. Garmons	92	Mathematical questions 23, 93, 199, 296, 359	439
———— to question 25, by Mr. John Hampshire	92	Meeting on the 8th of January, at the Royal Society	29
———— to question 26, by Mr. G. Sanderfon	92	Meeting of the Petersburg Society, in 1769, described by Mr. Professor Richardson	203
Another answer by Mr. T. Todd	93	Method for making the covering for balloons	13
B.		Mode of lowering balloons	14
BANKS's , Sir Joseph, card to all the Fellows of the Royal Society	29	N.	
C.		NEW and improved construction of telescopes	303
COAL tar and varnish	179	New species of earthquakes	101
Coal tar not inflammable	182	News from Copenhagen of the new island near Reikenos	16
Chemical analysis of elastic gum	305	Observations	15
Comet between the foot of Aquarius and the tail of the whale	300	Observations made at the plain Maccaluba	104
Comet, letter on	24	Observations on oil of vitriol	355
Conjectures on the causes of the fogs in various parts of the world, 1783	165	On elastic gum	303
Count Bruhl's watch	298	On Mr. Henry's method of preserving water at sea	16
D.		P.	
DEBATES of the Royal Society, previous to the Christmas recess	29	PAPERS in this work on the subject of meteors	375
Defect in telescopes observed	303	Pigott's comet seen in France	299
Description of two balloons	13	Q.	
Description of a second machine	15	QUESTION 27, answered by Mr. W. Kay	196
Directions for preparing vessels' bottoms, so as to defend them from the worm	180	Question 28, answered by Mr. G. Sanderfon	196
Divisions upon three questions at the Royal Society	30	———— 29, answered by Mr. G. Sanderfon	197
E.		———— 29, answered algebraically by Mr. James Webb	198
ELASTIC gum, how obtained	304	———— 30, answered by the Rev. Mr. Garmons	198
		———— 31, answered by Mr. Isaac Dalby	272
		———— 32, answered by Mr. Staunton, of Chelsea	272
		———— 33, answered by I. R. K. the proposer	273
		———— 34, answered by Mr. Duffaut, of Greenwich	274

Index to the Poetry.

Question 35, answered by Mr. L. Dalby	274	Second account of an air-balloon	289
35, answered by. y Draconis, the pro-		Speakers on both sides at Royal Society	30
pofer	275	T.	
39, answered by Mr. Isaac Dalby	358	TABLE of the going of a marine watch	359
40, answered by Mr. G. Sanderson	359	Todd's answer to question 38,	318
40, answered by Mr. Mose	436	U.	
41, answered by Mr. Duffaut	437	USES of coal oils, varnish, and varnish paints	182
42, answered by Mr. Richards	437	Uses of coal tar in wood and iron work	122
43, answered by Taffo	438	V.	
44, answered by Mr. Todd	438	VINCE, animadversion on	440
R.		W.	
REASONS of the failure of the experiment	16	WEBB's answer to question 39	357
Recapitulation of air-balloons	442	Williams's answer to question 36	356
Remark by Mr. Todd	21	Wooden cut of two air-balloons, on a new con-	
S.		struction, which may be guided through the	
SALLINGER's letter to Mr. Professor Mas-		air in any direction	12
kelyne, on a meteor	375	Wooden cut of a balloon capable of being di-	
Sanderson's answer to question 38	357	rected	442
School for mining established in France	377		

P O E T R Y.

A BIRAN, or the victim of fancied woe, by		Lindore, in answer to Dr. Percy's song of The	
Mr. Professor Richardson, of Glasgow	127	Fairrest of the Fair	453
Ad Thomam Barry	296	M.	
Air-Balloon	213	MISER	17
B.		O.	
BRITAIN's life	213	ODE for the new year	17
Burton ale	296	Ode on the Queen's birth-day, performed at	
C.		Dublin	213
CHLOE weeping	126	Ode on the King's birth-day	456
Chorus of Euripides's Medea	372	On the bills of mortality	17
Complaint of the Lord of Crequi	456	On the death of Queen Anne's son	126
Cupid and Sophia	373	On a child who lived but a few minutes	212
D.		On the arts	373
DESCRIPTION of the allegoric band, by Mr.		On seeing a rose in November	457
Jerningham	214	P.	
Disjointed watch	297	PASTORAL, by Mr. Holcroft	457
E.		Petition, by a lady	296
ELEGY	296, 373	Psaln CXIII. paraphrased	296
Epigramme	128	R.	
Epigrams	297	RETROSPECTION, an ode	126
Epigram of Ausonius, with a translation	374	Revival of British spirit	458
Epitaph by Dr. Johnson	456	Richardson's Ahiran	127
Epitaph on a penitent	213	——— verses with some flowers	214
Epitaph	127	S.	
Euripides, chorus of	272	SCENE of Buchanan's Jephthes translated	294
F.		Seward, Miss, verses by	19
FOX, Mr. C. verses by	126	Song	126, 213
G.		Sonnet at Piercefield	373
GIFTS of the gods	457	——— by T. Warwick	457
H.		——— written at Avignon	458
HAYLEY's verses on Miss Seward	18	——— from the Italian	267
Hermite's address to youth	18	Stockdale's verses on Mrs. Siddons	295
Holcroft's pastoral song	457	Summons to a ball at Knowle	128
Hull's labour in vain	457	T.	
Hymn to humanity, by Dr. Langhorne	212	THRALE, Mr. epitaph on	374
I.		To R. P. Carew	458
INSCRIPTION to the memory of Mr. R.		To the Earl of Carlisle	458
Midgley	19	To the genius of a rock	458
In Templo veneri dicato	374	Translation of a French epigram	128
Invocation to Chloe	373	V.	
——— to Hope	18	VERSES on Mr. Wright, of Derby, by Miss	
Jerningham's allegoric band	414	Seward	19
Johnson's epitaph on Mr. Thrale	374	Verbes by Mr. C. Fox to Miss Frederick	126
——— epitaph on Mrs. Thrale's mother	456	——— found between Mr. W——'s chapel and	
L.		the tabernacle	214
LABOUR in vain, by Mr. Hull	457	——— by Mr. Professor Richardson, to a young	
Langhorne's hymn to humanity	212	lady, with some flowers	214

STATE PAPERS, IRISH REPRESENTATION, IRISH ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE, SCOTCH ELECTIONS, POLITICS, AND CHRONOLOGY.

ABSTRACT of the bill to provide a temporary reception for criminals, &c.	409
Address from the city of London on the change of ministry	159
King's answer	159
Addressees from various parts	160, 251, 252, 253, 329, 330, 331
— from the St. Alban's meeting to the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt, for a general coalition	156
Advertisement, a curious one, for the sale of a seat in parliament	156
Air-balloons	76, 159
Algiers, conspiracy at	163
Anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy	415
— of his Majesty's birth-day	504
Archbishop of Paris, conclusion of his pastoral address on the peace	163
Articles of peace between Russia and the Porte	164
Assises	162
Astington, Christopher, surrenders himself into the court of King's Bench	412
His case argued in the court	415, 417

CAERMARTHEN , Marquis of, his official letter to the Lord Mayor	417
Convocation at St. Paul's	417

DANTZICK , blockade of, raised	331
King of Prussia's reasons for raising it	332
Dean Tucker's opinion on the dispute between the Crown and the House of Commons	248
Remarks on it	249
Dispatch from Lord Caermarthen to Mr. Storer	158
Dutch, their dispute with the Venetians	163

EAST-INDIES . Continuation of General Stuart's letter from Cuddalore	77
Sir Edward Hughes's letter to the Admiralty, 77—naval transactions in India from 19th March to 17th June, 1783, 77—engagement between the French and British fleets, 78—scurvy on board the British fleet, 79—intelligence of the preliminary articles of peace received at Madras, 79—Mons. Suffren and the Marquis de Bussy agree to a cessation of hostilities, 79—British line of battle in the action, 79—list of the French squadron, 79—abstract of the killed and wounded	79
State of affairs on receiving intelligence of peace in Europe	162
Dissention between Lord Macartney and General Stuart	254
Sickness at Bencool	255
State of affairs, Dec. 10th	331
State of affairs, Dec. 16th	418
Capture of Cannanore	418
Famine in the French possessions	507
Rapid progress of European commerce with India	507
Emperor of Germany legitimates children of illegitimate marriages, and forbids the lessons of Gregory VII.	163
Executions at Newgate	160, 252, 506

FIRE at Sheffield	76
--------------------------	----

Fire in Wells-street	414
G.	
GLASS manufacturers obtain a verdict against an officer of the customs for seducing artificers to emigrate	159
Great seal stolen	253
New one delivered to the Chancellor	329

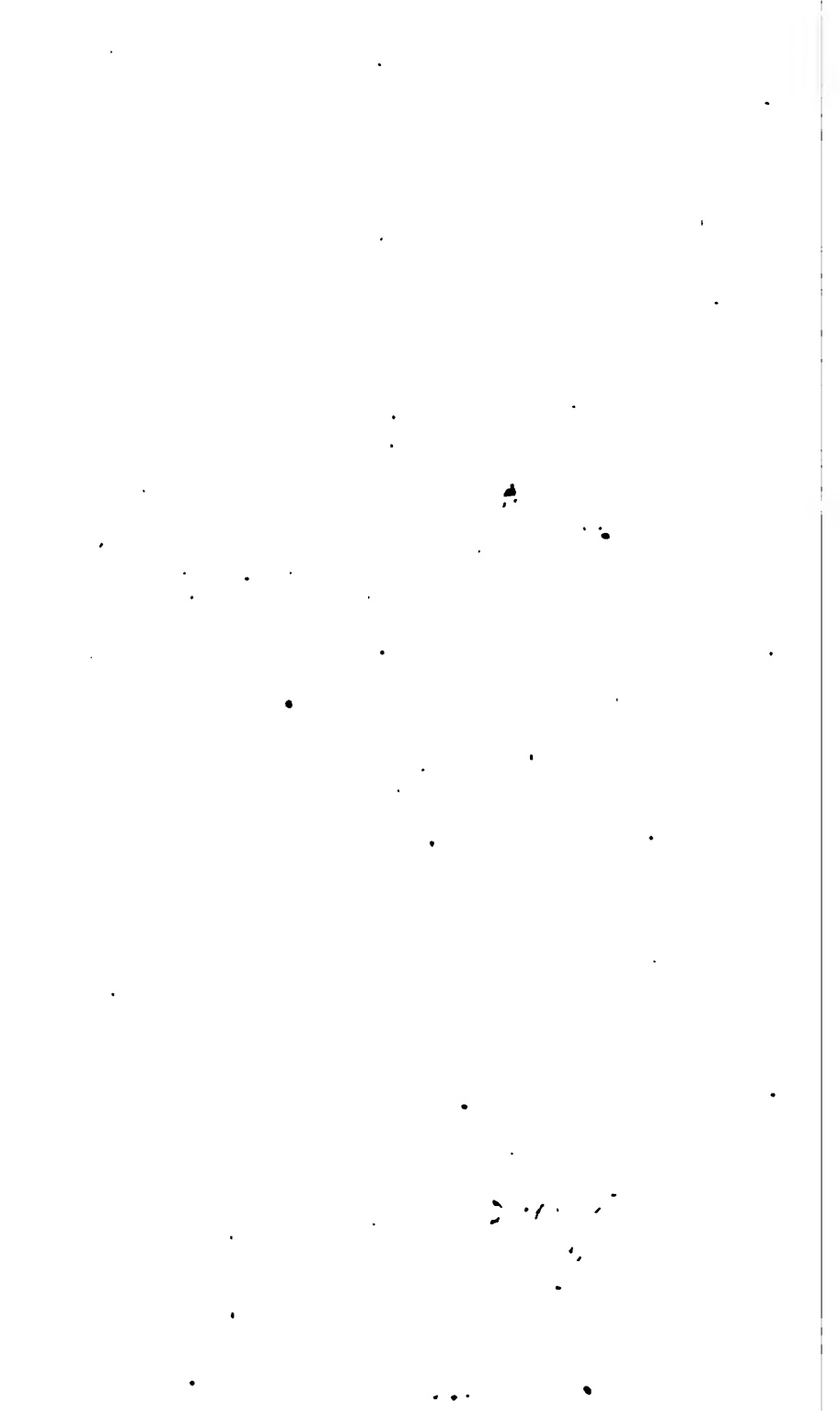
H.	
HAIL storm in Essex	503
Harford, Miss, her marriage with Mr. Morris annulled	417
Hill, Sir Richard, his verses in answer to the Commons' address	329
Hodgson, William, obtains a verdict against the secretaries of state for exacting unprecedented fees for passes	250
His correspondence with Lord Grantham	251
House of Commons, their address to the King against a dissolution of parliament	76
King's answer	76
Their resolutions against the ministry laid before the King	155
Intimation of the King's pleasure on the resolutions	155
First address for the removal of ministry	242
King's answer	242
Second address	242
King's answer	243
Representation to the King	243
Address on the meeting of the new parliament	410
House of Lords, their address to the King on his right of appointing ministers	161
King's answer	162
Address on the meeting of new parliament	410

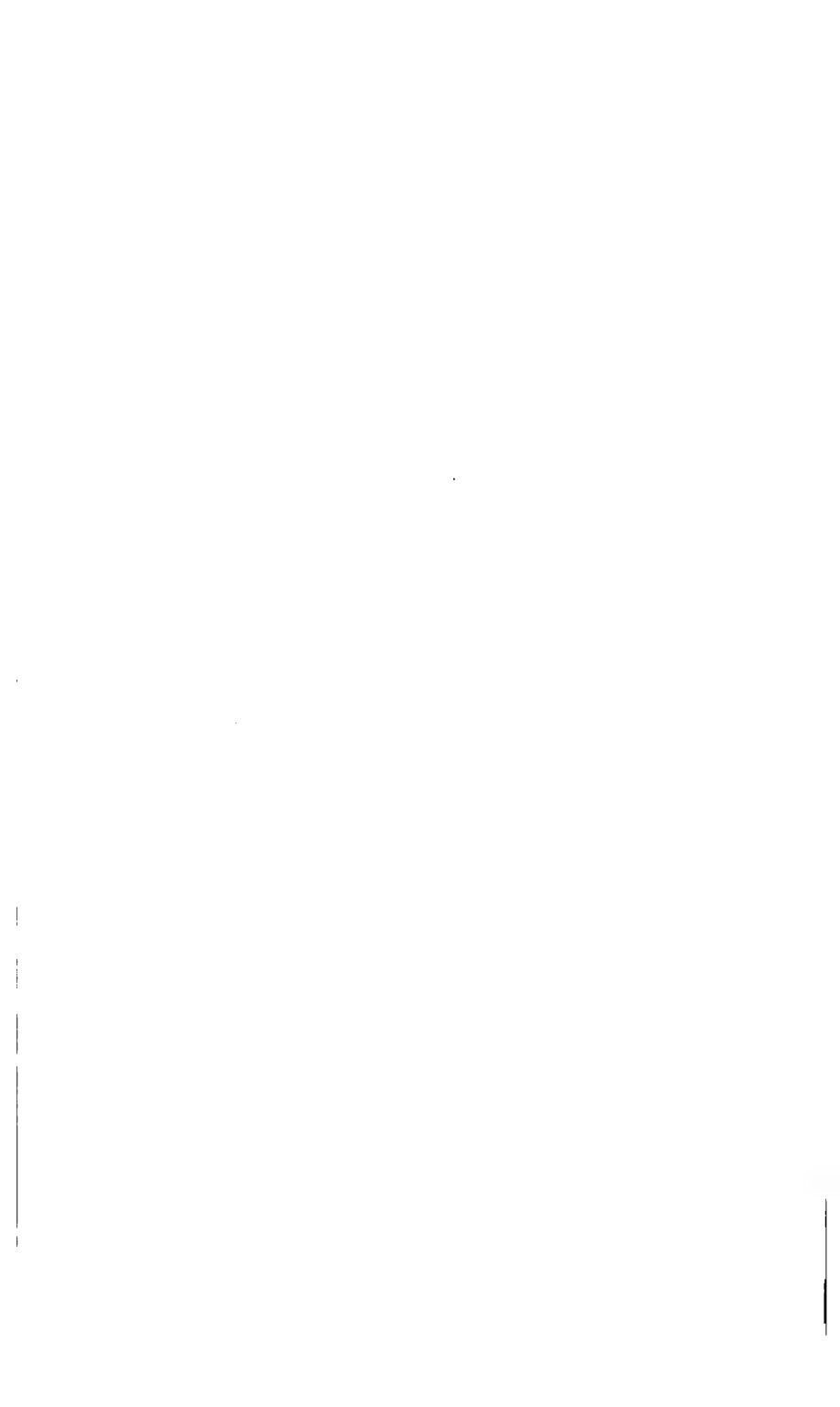
I.	
IRELAND , a bill brought in to remedy defects in the representation, 254—the bill rejected by the Commons, 331—Duke of Rutland arrives as Lord Lieutenant, 331—regulations of the post-office, 331—motion for protecting duties rejected, 331—discontents and outrages of the people, 331—bill to secure the liberty of the press, 331—distress and emigration of the poor, 418—parliament prorogued, 418—spirited language of the county meetings, 506—Resolutions of the county of Dublin	506
Irish Association	191
Correspondence between the Bishop of Derry, and James Boswell, Esq.	191
Address of the Drogheda association	192
Earl of Bristol's answer	193
Address of the Londonderry association	193
Earl of Bristol's answer	194
Corps of volunteers raised by the Earl of Bristol	194
Letter of General Flood	195
Address of the delegates to the King	195
Address of the Connaught volunteers	195
Answer of the Earl of Bristol	195
Address of the Coleraine battalion	268
Earl of Bristol's answer	269
Address of the bill of rights battalion	269
Earl of Bristol's answer	269
Addresses of the county of Mayo	270
Earl of Bristol's answer	271
Irish	

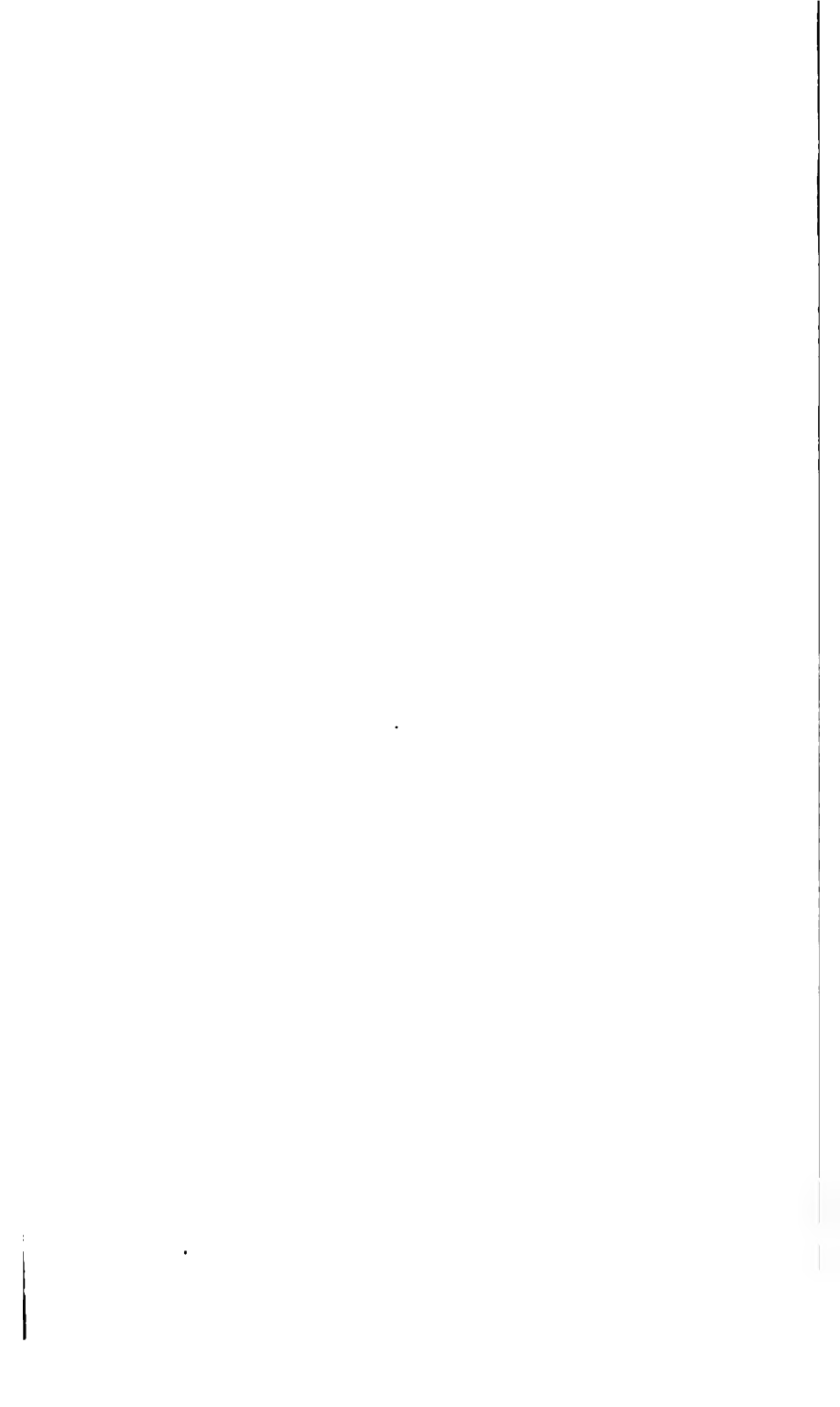
Index to the State Papers, &c.

Irish representation	276	the dissolution, 247—meets	416, 417
Introduction	276	Passes, new ones issued for Barbary cruisers	159
Letter from the Rev. Mr. C. Wyvill to Mr. H. Joy	277	Peace, news of it received in India 79, 162.—	
Mr. Wyvill's answer to the parliamentary queries	277	Arrival of the definitive treaty with the States-General	503
Friendly hints to the committee of parliamentary reform in Ireland, by Thomas Northcote	350	Petition of the India Company against Mr. Fox's bill	241
Letter from John Cartwright, Esq. to Col. Sharman	351	— from the city of London	241
Letter from Mr. Cartwright to Lieut. Col. Sharman	433	Pitt Mr. his answer to the address of the St. Alban's meeting, 156.—His letters to the meeting	157
Letter II. by Dr. Jebb	433	Plague at Cherson and Constantinople	163, 164
Lieut. Col. Sharman's letter to Dr. Jebb	435	Portland Duke of, his answer to the address of the St. Alban's meeting, 156.—His letters to the meeting	156, 157
Heads of a parliamentary reform proposed by the Ulster committee of correspondence	435		
K.		Q.	
KING's answer to the bishops address	159	QUARANTINE taken off ships coming from the Mediterranean	330
Message to parliament on the landing of some Hessian troops	242	R.	
Speech on putting an end to the session of parliament	244	REMARKS on the general election and the new parliament, 326.—On the defeat of the coalition, and the popularity of the ministry 326.—	
L.		On the conduct of parties, as corrupting the morals of the people, 327.—On binding representatives to obey the instructions of their constituents, 327.—On the effects of party spirit in England, 327.—On the origin and progress of the public debt, and the danger of annihilating it, 327.—On the improbability of paying it, and its continuance as dangerous to liberty	328
L'ALDULUDULI, opening of a mountain at	163	Robberies at the Opera	251
Lascars, manner and cause of their remaining in London	160	Robertson, Mr. his trial at the Old-Bailey	503
Lee, Mr. some account of him	252	S.	
Light-house on the Farn Islands swept away	159	SCOTLAND, disputes about fictitious voters	408
London, election for members to serve in parliament, 329—close of the poll, 330—scrutiny demanded, 330—scrutiny begun, 412—abandoned, 413—sheriff's return and numbers on the poll	414	Considerations on freehold estates	408
M.		Risings of the people to destroy the distilleries	507
MIDDLESEX election, 412—scrutiny demanded, 412—objected to, 413—further proceedings concerning it	414	Secondary of the compters suspended for an illegal disfranch on the India Company	253
Ministry, list of that formed in Dec. 1783	153	Sheriffs for 1784	161
Abstract of their proceedings, and those of the House of Commons, from 26th January to 26th March, 1784	152, 245	Speaker of the House of Commons chosen	411
Monasteries reduced in Spain	163	St. Alban's-tavern, meeting of members of the House of Commons there, to forward an union of parties, with the letters of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt	156, 247
Monument of Lord Chatham	330	State of the unfunded debt	247
Morris, Mr. his marriage with Miss Harford annulled	417	Strangford, Viscount, disqualified from voting in parliament	418
N.		Stuart, General, dismissed from the service of the India Company, and arrested	254
NANCY packet lost	255	Superbe man of war lost	331
Naples, epidemic disorders at	163	Sutton, Capt. his action for damages against Commodore Johnstone	505
New-York evacuated	163	V.	
O.		VENETIANS, their dispute with the Dutch	163
OLD-BAILEY sessions 160, 252, 412, 504		W.	
Trial of Mr. Robertson for forgery	503	WALL, Governor, reward for apprehending him	252
Trial of Patrick Nicholson, &c. for the murder of Nicholas Cusson	503	Charges exhibited against him	252
Order of council respecting draw-backs on goods exported to America	331	Westminster election, 415.—Scrutiny demanded, 415.—Protested against, 415.—State of each day's poll, 416.—Copy of the high-bailiff's return, 416.—Commencement and proceedings of the scrutiny	504, 505
Order of council respecting the importation of unmanufactured goods from America	506		
P.			
PARIS, number of baptisms, &c. for 1783	164		
Parish girl frozen to death	160		
Parliament prorogued, 253—proclamation for dissolving it, 254—circumstances attending			









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